



Local Development Framework

Central Lancashire Core Strategy

Revised Sustainability Appraisal Evidence Gathering

November 2011

Chorley
Council

**SOUTH
RIBBLE**
BOROUGH COUNCIL
*forward with
South Ribble*

Preston
City Council 

Contents

| | | |
|-------------|---|----|
| Appendix 1: | Review of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives | 1 |
| Appendix 2: | Baseline Information | 45 |
| Appendix 3: | Sustainability Issues and Problems | 79 |

**APPENDIX 1 - REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES,
PLANS AND PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY
OBJECTIVES**

International Plans and Programmes

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002) | Objectives to manage, protect and enhance ecological resources and biodiversity. | Objectives to improve health care and facilities for all. | Objectives to reduce the risks of climate change and improve air quality by changing patterns of lifestyle. | Objectives to eradicate poverty and equitable society. Achieving a balance between social, environmental and economic objectives. | Objectives to improve transportation and access to services. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to promote economic development, education and training in new technologies. | No key issues identified. Commitment to renewable energy and energy efficiency. | Ensure that the principles of sustainable development are inherent throughout the LDF and highlighted in Core Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate Resource Efficiency • New Technology for Renewable Energy • Increase Energy Efficiency | | | | | | | | |
| Aarhus Convention Directive 2003/4/EC 2003 | Objective to ensure environmental information is available on issues such as biodiversity, marine life, wetlands, coastal areas, etc. | Objective to ensure that information is available on human health and safety. | Objective to ensure that information is available re air quality, pollution and the atmosphere. | Objectives to ensure that information is available to all and people are given opportunities to participate. | No specific issues identified, although linked to air quality, emissions and pollutants. | Objective to ensure information is available regarding the built and cultural heritage. | No key issues identified, although refers to economic information and trends being available. | No key issues identified. | The LDF will achieve this through the SCI and corporately through the Sustainable Community Strategy and Corporate Plan. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| SEA Directive 2001/42/EC (Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment) | Objectives to afford a high level of protection to the natural environment. | Objectives to collect baseline information on social indicators. | Objectives to collect baseline information on environmental indicators. | Objectives to collect baseline information on social indicators. | Objectives to collect information on accessibility and measure to encourage more sustainable modes of transport. | Objectives to afford a high level of protection to the built environment. | Objectives to collect baseline information on economic indicators and employment data. | Objectives to encourage sustainable regeneration and encourage the re-use of buildings, conversions and building on previously developed land. | Ensure the principle of sustainable development is reflected throughout the LDF and that all plans and policies aspire to protect and conserve the environment from the adverse effects of development. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directive must be applied to all plans and programmes that fall within the scope of the Directive. | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1994) | Objectives to conserve and protect biodiversity, habitats, landscapes and support countryside conservation. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure objectives are reflected in the Core Strategy to protect habitats and wildlife. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds | Objectives and duty to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure objectives of the Directive are reflected in the Core Strategy to protect birds and their habitats. This will help maintain bird populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and maintain protected areas | | | | | | | | |
| Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971) | Objectives to conserve wetlands emphasising the provision of habitats for water birds. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure objectives are reflected in the Core Strategy to protect wetlands. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasises using instruments and measures to ensure the wise use of wetlands | | | | | | | | |
| Directive 2000/60/EC Establishing a framework for Community Action in the Field of Water Policy | Objectives to protect aquatic biodiversity and biodiversity which relies on aquatic environments. This includes inland water, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground waters. | Objectives to protect bodies of water for recreational purposes. Ensure that human activity is not detrimental to water resources. | Objectives to ensure that pollutants don't get into groundwater resources. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that the principles of the Directive are reflected throughout the LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or Indicators | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Directive 91/156/EEC on Waste | Objective to ensure waste disposal or recovery does not have a detrimental effect upon the environment. | Objectives to prevent/reduce the production of waste and its harmfulness. | Objectives to prevent pollutants as a result of waste disposal. | No key issues identified. | Objective to provide the sustainable and safe transportation of waste. | No key issues identified. | Objective to develop clean technology. | Objectives to achieve the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. | Ensure that the principles of the Directive are noted and reflected in the LDF, particularly in relation to the safe transportation of waste, its disposal and encouragement to recycle. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of clean technology to process waste and promote recycling | | | | | | | | |
| Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste | Objectives to prevent or reduce the effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste. | Objectives to prevent or reduce the effects on human health from the landfilling of waste. | Objectives to prevent or reduce the effects on the environment, i.e. atmospheric pollution, from the landfilling of waste. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objective to ensure aftercare of sites and adequate maintenance. | Ensure that there is adequate protection for the environment and humans from landfill and its potential hazards. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% to the 1995 level by 2010 Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020 | | | | | | | | |
| Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management | Objective to reduce the effect of ambient air pollution on ecology, ecosystems and wildlife and the natural environment. | Objective to maintain, protect and reduce the impact on human health resulting from ambient air pollution. | Objectives to improve air quality through implementation of Local Air Quality Management objectives and Strategies to reduce noxious emissions into the atmosphere. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to reduce the impact of traffic on the environment by traffic management measures, traffic restrictions and eliminating lead from petrol. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to ensure business and industry benefit from the objectives of air quality strategies and that there will be no compliance cost to meet with the objectives of the Directive. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that the objectives of the Directive are inherent throughout the LDF and the Core Strategy supports the reduction of climate change. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| The Kyoto Protocol (United Nations 2005) | Objective to protect natural resources. | Objectives to improve the quality of life for people and future generations through cleaner air. | Objectives to halt climatic change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality. | Objective to eradicate poverty. | Encourages the use of more sustainable modes of transport. | No key issues identified. | Objective to change unsustainable patterns of production. | No key issues identified. | Consider how the Core Strategy can contribute to the objectives and key commitments of the Declaration. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable production and consumption Production of chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment Develop integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans by 2005 | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| European Spatial Development Perspective (2001) | Objectives to ensure the prudent management of our natural resources and creation of ecological networks. | Objectives to address threats to human health. | Objectives to support more sustainable modes of travel, thereby helping to reduce the amount of atmospheric pollutants. | Objectives to combat poverty and social inclusion. | Objectives to improve accessibility and efficiency and better public transport systems and the usage of them. | Objectives to ensure the prudent management of the cultural heritage and landscapes. | Objectives to promote economic and social cohesion across the European nations. | Objectives to promote renewable energy resources. | Consider how the Core Strategy can contribute to the objectives and key commitments of the Declaration. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are several indicators and targets relating to various issues concerning the above objectives. | | | | | | | | |
| European Directive on Environmental Noise 2002/49/EC | No key issues identified. | Objectives to reduce the harmful and annoying effects from the exposure to noise. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures used to address noise. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Demonstrate that the Core Strategy will assist in addressing the activities that have the potential to generate adverse noise impacts within the Borough. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan Objectives should seek to reduce the impact of environmental noise and maintain areas of low noise level, especially within natural open space environments and residential areas. | | | | | | | | |
| EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan Environment 2010 | Objectives to protect nature conservation and biodiversity. | Objectives to protect the most vulnerable in society in terms of health and environment. | Objectives to improve air quality through setting standards. | Objectives to protect the most vulnerable in society. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources and management of waste. | Develop policies that take account of the Directive and sustainability objectives that protect and enhance biodiversity and promote energy efficiency. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An EU wide strategy on waste recycling with a specific target is to reduce the quantity going to final disposal by 20% by 2010 and 50% by 2050. Application of air quality standards, with a defined strategy on air pollution. Set standards for human and environmental health. | | | | | | | | |
| The Council of Europe's 'Valetta Convention' (1992) | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to protect, conserve and enhance the archaeological heritage. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Develop policies that protect architectural heritage. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific relevant targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| -The Council of Europe's 'Granada Convention' | Objectives to enhance the environment surrounding protected monuments. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to increase awareness of architectural heritage in the wider culture. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to protect architectural heritage and historic monuments and protect buildings under threat. | Objectives to promote training for craft skills. | Encourage adaptation of buildings for new uses. | Develop policies that protect architectural heritage. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific relevant targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

National Guidance

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| PPS1: Sustainable Development (ODPM 2005) | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | Includes objectives on accessibility & land-use requirements for social and affordable housing provision | Includes objectives on providing an integrated transport system & more sustainable modes of transport. | Includes objectives to conserve cultural heritage, landscape and promote good design. | Objectives to provide for commercial & industrial development, food production, mineral extraction, new homes & other buildings in the UK. Objectives to enhance the vitality and viability of town centres. | Objectives to promote urban regeneration and re-use of previously developed land. | Ensure the Core Strategy incorporates the guiding principles included in PPS1. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| PPS1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change | Objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change. | No key issues identified. | Objective for spatial strategies to make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies by ensuring new development is planned to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy. | Objective to secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to climate change and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion. | Objective to deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural development that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport, public transport, cycling and walking and which overall reduce the need to travel, especially by car. | No key issues identified. | Objective to respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that LDF policies make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| PPG2: Green Belts (ODPM 2002) | Objectives to protect wildlife, habitats, the countryside and landscape from inappropriate development. | Objectives to provide for sport and recreation in the Green Belt | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to preserve the character and setting of historic towns and villages. | Objectives to retain land in forestry and agriculture. | Objectives to support re-use of buildings and development on brownfield sites, i.e. recycling and re-using derelict land. | Ensure the objectives and principles of the Green Belt are reflected throughout the LDF. |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| PPS3: Housing (DCLG 2010) | Objectives to ensure that housing policies help to deliver sustainable development objectives, in particular seeking to minimise environmental impact. | Objective to ensure housing is well designed and enables good access to amenity and recreational open space. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to ensure everyone (both in rural and urban areas) has the opportunity of a decent home by providing affordable housing and providing a suitable housing mix. | Objective to deliver housing developments in suitable locations which offer a good range of community facilities with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. | Objective to ensure good design and quality of build for housing developments. | No key issues identified. | Objective to manage housing supply in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land including the re-use of previously developed land. | Ensure the housing objectives are reflected in the LDF and a flexible supply of housing land is delivered. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets a national target of 60% of additional housing to be built on previously developed land and through conversions of existing buildings. | | | | | | | | |
| PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (DCLG 2009) | Objective to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas whilst continuing to protect the open countryside. | Objectives to deliver more sustainable patterns of development and improve consumer choice will improve access to facilities. | Objective to deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change which will improve air quality. | Objective to enhance competition between retailers in order to improve consumer choice to meet the needs of the entire community particularly socially excluded groups. | Objective to deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change. | Objective to conserve the historic, archaeological and architectural heritage of centres and where appropriate enhanced to provide a sense of place and a focus for the community and civic activity. | Overarching objective for sustainable economic growth to be achieved through a number of objectives. | Objective to focus new economic growth and development in existing centres. | Ensure the objectives for sustainable economic growth are reflected in the LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG 2010) | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives for the protection of the natural and historic environment. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure LDF policies reflect the guidance relating to historic buildings and conservation areas. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM 2004) | Objective to protect our most valued landscapes and environmental resources. | Objective to improve the quality of life and the environment in rural areas. | No key issues identified. | Objective to improve local environments and neighbourhoods in order to raise the quality of life in rural areas and establish sustainable communities. | Objective to promote more sustainable patterns of development. | Objective to encourage good quality design throughout rural areas and villages. | Includes objectives to make improvements in economic performance and sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors, supporting rural diversification. | Objective to support the use of previously developed sites. | Ensure the objectives for sustainable development in rural areas are reflected in the LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| PPG8: Telecommunications (DETR 1996) | Objectives to ensure that telecommunications equipment does not harm the environment or landscape through careful and good design. | Objectives to ensure telecommunications equipment does not pose a threat to human health | Modern telecommunications can benefit the environment through reducing the need to travel, and hence reducing vehicle emissions of carbon dioxide and other pollutants | No key issues identified. | Modern telecommunications can benefit the environment through reducing the need to travel, and hence reducing vehicle emissions of carbon dioxide and other pollutants | Objectives to ensure that telecommunications equipment does not harm buildings of architectural or historic importance. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure LDF reflects guidance on telecommunications development. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM 2005) | Objective to conserve Wildlife Habitats, biodiversity and geological resources. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure LDF policies are in line with requirements of the PPS. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Good Practice Guide | Objective to provide good practice guidance on the approach to conserving Wildlife, Habitats, biodiversity and geological resources. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure LDF policies follow good practice approach to implementing requirements of PPS9. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM 2005) | Objectives to protect those areas important for nature conservation, surface and underground water from the installation of waste management facilities. | Objectives to ensure that waste management facilities are appropriately located, well-run, well-regulated, operated in line with current pollution control techniques and standards and should pose little risk to human health. | No specific objectives identified although objectives to reduce pollution and utilise more sustainable modes of transportation to transport waste material. | Objectives to secure sustainable waste management by encouraging kerbside collection and community recycling. | Objectives to support the sustainable transportation of waste, wherever practical, rather than using road transport. | Objectives to protect those areas important for their historic and landscape value from installation of waste management facilities. | Objectives to locate waste management facilities on industrial sites and co-locate facilities together and with complimentary activities. | Priority given to the re-use of previously developed sites for the location of waste management facilities. | Ensure LDF takes on board the requirements and principles of the guidance, particularly with developing policies that enable adequate provision to be made for waste management facilities in appropriate locations, without undue adverse environmental effects or nuisance. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (DCLG 2008) | The requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of DPDs will ensure the effective protection of the natural environment and its resources. | The requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of DPDs will ensure that the promotion of healthy lifestyles is addressed. | Objective to encourage more sustainable modes of transport, reducing congestion and thereby reducing atmospheric pollutants. | The requirement to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement sets out the LPA's objectives to involve the community in the LDD and planning application process right from the outset. | The requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of DPDs will ensure that the promotion of healthy lifestyles is addressed. | The requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of DPDs will ensure the effective protection of the built environment and its resources. | The requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of DPDs will ensure that there is continued maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. | Objectives through Action Plans to stimulate regeneration and identify area based regeneration initiatives. | Ensure the principles of spatial planning and guidance on the preparation of Core Strategies and other DPDs are reflected in the LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| PPG13: Transport (ODPM 2002) | No key issues identified. | Objectives to encourage walking and cycling rather than using motorised transport, especially for short journeys. | Objectives to encourage more sustainable modes of transport, reducing congestion and thereby reducing atmospheric pollutants. | Objective to locate educational establishments, hospitals and health facilities in locations that are well served by public transport and are accessible by walking and cycling. Objective to ensure that jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services are primarily sited at the most accessible location in rural areas. Objective to promote public transport that is accessible and meets the needs of disabled people. | Objective to promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, i.e. more sustainable modes of travel. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to locate new development in locations/sites which are well served by public transport. | No key issues identified. | Ensure objectives for transport are reflected in LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets national maximum parking standards for different types of development | | | | | | | | |
| PPG14: Development on Unstable Land (DOE 1990) | No key issues identified. | Objectives to ensure the public are aware where unstable land exists and construction would be a danger to the public. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that the LDF is aware of the location of unstable land. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or Indicators | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM 2002) | Green areas are important for nature conservation and biodiversity. | Includes objectives on promoting healthy living, and providing leisure and recreation opportunities. | Open spaces that act as 'Green Lungs' can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality. | Sport facilities can provide meeting places and a focal point for community activities and well maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreation facilities can play a major part in people's sense of well being and social interaction. | Objective to promote walking and cycling and the use of public transport when locating sports facilities. | No key issues identified. | Opportunities for recreation and visitor attractions/tourism opportunities in the open countryside play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas. | Open spaces help create urban and rural environments that are attractive, clean and safe. | Undertake an audit and assessment of the open space provision and update policies accordingly setting out new standards for open space provision. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set local standards for open space provision based on an audit of existing provision and an assessment of need. | | | | | | | | |
| PPS22: Renewable Energy (ODPM 2004) | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objective to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases. | Objective to contribute to the nation's energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated and providing new sources of energy in remote areas. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objective to create jobs in relation to renewable energy developments and new technologies. | No key issues identified. | Develop LDF policies that promote and encourage the development of renewable energy sources and set out criteria to be applied in assessing applications for renewable energy projects. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020. Cut the UK's carbon emissions by 60% by 2050. | | | | | | | | |
| PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM 2004) | Aim to negate the potentially harmful impacts of pollution on biodiversity and the environment. | Aim to negate the potentially harmful impacts on health caused by polluting sources. | Objectives to ensure good air quality and prevent potentially polluting developments. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objective to steer development onto previously developed land. | Ensure LDF policies are in line with the PPS. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| PPG24: Planning and Noise (DETR 1994) | Objective to protect biodiversity and habitats from harmful noise. The effect of noise on people's enjoyment of the landscape should be taken into account | Objectives to reduce or mitigate the impact of noise upon people. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to reduce noise pollution for all, especially in residential areas. | Objectives to reduce the impact of traffic noise from surrounding sensitive developments, such as residential areas. | Objective to protect the historic environment from noise and people's enjoyment of it from potential noise disturbance. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure LDF policies reflect the principles set out in the guidance. |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (DCLG 2006) | No key issues identified. | Objective to reduce the risks to people and the environment from flooding. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified | Ensure that the LDF reflects the guidance relating to flood risk. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| A Better Quality of Life Strategy, a strategy for sustainable development for the UK (DETR 1999) | Includes objective on the prudent use of natural resources. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objective on social progress that recognises the needs of everyone. | No key issues identified | Objective on the protection of the environment. | Includes objectives on maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. | Prudent use of natural resources. | Ensure the LDF reflects the principles of sustainable development. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| An Air Quality Strategy for the UK (DETR 2001) | Objectives to protect vegetation and ecosystems. | Objectives to reduce risks to human health and the environment. | Objectives to reduce atmospheric pollution and set air quality standards. | Objectives to reduce the pollution in the most deprived areas and associated illnesses. | Objectives to encourage people to travel more sustainably. Opt for walking and cycling, rather than the private car. Encourage car sharing. | No key issues identified | Objectives to ensure that business operations do not result in an increase in air pollution and encourage sustainable modes of travel to work, car sharing & parking charges, etc through Green Travel Plans | No key issues identified | Ensure the LDS reflects the principles of the Air Quality Strategy and develops policies that aim to meet the standards. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets air quality standard for 8 air pollutants. | | | | | | | | |
| Working with the grain of nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA 2002) | Objectives on biodiversity, improving habitats and protecting species, and public access. | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | Ensure that the LDS reflects the principles of the national Biodiversity Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To care for our natural heritage, making the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by: reversing long-term decline in the no. of farmland birds by 2020 and bringing into favourable condition by 2020 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites. | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| The Future of Transport White Paper: Transport 2004: A network for 2030 | Objective to create a transport system that has less impact on the environment. | Objectives to tackle congestion and pollution, particularly in urban areas. | Objectives to tackle pollution arising from road traffic and reduction in CO2 emissions. | Improving public transport will be vital in reducing social exclusion, particularly for people who do not have access to a car. Objective to include a better choice of transport modes for everyone | Objectives to create an integrated transport system and safer cycling and walking routes. | No key issues identified. | Objective to provide easier access to services and jobs and boost economic development. | Objective to improve transport links to regeneration areas and help the renaissance of towns and cities. | Ensure that the LDS reflects the principles of sustainable transport and accessibility. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% reduction in Carbon Dioxide emissions by 2010 and 60% reduction by 2050. Transport is currently responsible for about a quarter of total emissions. | | | | | | | | |
| Rural White Paper 2000 Our Countryside: The Future. A Fair Deal for Rural England | Objectives to encourage stronger protection for our most valued landscapes, and for wildlife and habitats. Encouraging Countryside Stewardship Schemes. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objective to provide affordable homes in town and villages for local people and involve people in community planning. | Objective to improve transport connections in rural areas. Better access to the Rights of Way network | No key issues identified. | Objectives to promote a working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment. Support diversification. | Objectives to rejuvenate market towns and create a thriving modern economy. | Ensure that the principles of the White Paper are taken on board throughout the LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 | Objectives to protect SSSIs, AONBs and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation. | Objectives to encourage people to pursue outdoor recreation. | No key issues identified. | Objectives for access to the countryside for all. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to protect landscapes of historic importance. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure the principles of the Act are taken into account particularly in relation to outdoor recreation and accessibility. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 | Objectives to conserve, enhance and manage the natural environment. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to represent the rural population especially for people suffering social disadvantage. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to improve economic performance in rural areas. | No key issues identified. | Ensure the principles of the Act are taken into account, particularly conservation of the natural environment. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (Defra, 2007) | Objectives to protect and conserve biodiversity, including all species of plants, animals and supporting natural systems. | Objectives to secure improvements in quality of life, ensuring biodiversity enhances the local 'sense of place'. | Objectives to secure improvements in air quality through conservation of biodiversity. | Objectives to promote accessibility for all to biodiversity resources. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to promote tourism through protection and conservation of biodiversity. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that the principles of the guidance are taken into account, particularly the need to protect and conserve biodiversity. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (Defra, 2010) | Objectives to monitor the long term trends, change and overall performance across all areas of biodiversity. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that the range of performance indicators used to monitor biodiversity change is taken into account. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains a range of indicators monitoring long term trends and change in all areas of biodiversity. | | | | | | | | |
| Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981 | Objectives to protect wildlife including birds, wild animals, mammals and wild plants, the countryside, national parks, special areas of protection and public rights of way. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives for access to the countryside for all. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to protect countryside, rights of access and areas of special environmental protection. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that the principles of act are taken into account, particularly in relation to the protection of wildlife. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Badger Protection Act 1992 | Objective to protect badgers and their setts from destruction. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that Badgers and their habitats are protected. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| 'Nature Nearby' Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance (2010) | No key issues identified. | Objectives to ensure access to natural space for people in towns and cities. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to ensure access to natural space for people in towns and cities. | Objectives to ensure access to natural space for people in towns and cities | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that access to natural space for people in towns and cities is taken into account. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Hedgerow Regulations 1997 | Objectives to protect important countryside hedges from destruction or damage by controlling their removal. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to protect the natural landscape and landscape features, e.g. hedgerows. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that important countryside hedgerows are protected and retained. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Tree Preservation Orders | Objectives to protect important trees and woodland from destruction or damage by controlling their removal. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to protect trees and woodlands of amenity value and trees in Conservation Areas. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that trees and woodlands continue to be protected through the LDS. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Urban White Paper 2000 Our Towns and Cities: The Future | Objectives to protect the environment and wildlife. | Objectives to protect and maintain urban greenspaces and areas of open space. Access to parks and open spaces reduces stress and helps well-being | Objectives to reduce noise, pollution and traffic congestion | Objective to provide education and training for all. Promote enterprise in the inner city areas with least investment. Community Strategies will involve local people. | Objectives that support sustainable modes of travel other than the private car and create public transport interchanges. | Objectives to support good design and restore the historic environment in our city. | Objective to provide training for people and create more employment opportunities for people through the New Deal Programme. | Objective to deliver an urban renaissance and agree long term vision for areas, producing strategic action plans. Bringing brownfield land and empty properties back into use. | Ensure that the objectives and principles of the paper are incorporated into the LDS. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.8 million more homes needed by 2021 Local strategies needed to meet the needs of local people developed through partnerships 60% of new homes on brownfield sites or through conversions of existing buildings. | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Sustainable Communities: Building for the future | Objectives to protect the environment. | Objectives to protect green belt, parks and open spaces. Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure; | Objective for clean, safe and green environment. | Objectives to invest in the availability of affordable housing and make more decent homes available. A well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes. | Objectives to provide good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres. | Objectives to create a diverse, vibrant and creative local culture. | Objectives to provide a flourishing local economy to provide jobs and wealth. | Objectives to invest in deprived areas and regenerate them. | Ensure the principles of sustainable development and the creation of sustainable communities are achieved. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By March 2004 at least 80% of Secretary of State planning decisions will be decided within 16 weeks, an improvement of 50% in two years ▪ By 2005: New form of regional plans (Regional Spatial Strategies) in place to realise the visions for both growth and low demand areas. ▪ By 2005: Regional housing strategies produced to inform housing investment decisions. | | | | | | | | |
| Sustainable Communities: Homes for all (2005) | Objective to protect the countryside and the natural environment. | Objective to deliver decent homes for all. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide homes where they are needed most. | Objective to provide good infrastructure to housing sites. | Objective to protect and enhance the historic environment. | Objectives to provide employment in both rural and urban areas. | Objectives to create sustainable, mixed communities in both rural and urban areas, with the jobs, services and infrastructure they need to thrive | Ensure the LDS takes on board the principles set out in the guidance. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broad national targets are set relating to the delivery and improvement of housing ▪ The target that 60% of all new housing development should be on brownfield land is maintained. | | | | | | | | |
| Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity 2005 | Objectives to protect the environment. | Objectives to attract investment into deprived areas and improving public services. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide decent affordable housing for all. | Objectives to provide well-served communities and good access to jobs. | Objectives to provide a quality built environment. | Objectives to ensure a thriving and prosperous economy and develop people's skills. | Objectives to increase development on Brownfield land. | Ensure the LDS takes on board the principles set out in the guidance. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set targets for creating sustainable communities | | | | | | | | |
| Housing Act 2004 | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide for the most vulnerable in society. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to protect the most vulnerable in society and create a better and fairer housing market. | No key issues identified | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | Ensure that LDS encompasses the principles of the Act. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No indicators or targets | | | | | | | | |

| Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Circular 01/2006 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites | Objectives to protect sites and areas of ecological importance from inappropriate development. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide land to accommodate Gypsies | Objectives to ensure there are no unnecessary vehicular movements that cause disturbance to other residents in the area. | Objectives to protect archaeological sites and buildings of historic importance from inappropriate development. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that the LDS identifies suitable site/sites for gypsies. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the no. of gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission in order to assess under-provision in the next 3-5 years Set out criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller sites to guide allocation of specific sites within the relevant DPD. | | | | | | | | |
| National Cycling Strategy (1996-2012) | No key issues identified. | Objectives to encourage cycling as a healthy form of sustainable transport. | Objectives to encourage cycle use which will help to reduce congestion and improve air quality. | Objectives to create more opportunities for people to cycle. | Objectives to improve the convenience and accessibility by cycle to various destinations. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to encourage people to cycle to work by developing commuter plans and creating secure cycle spaces in office car parks. | No key issues identified. | LDS to support Strategy and encourage the use of cycling and improving cycling facilities. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double bicycle use by 2002 (based on 1996 figures) and double it again by 2012 For each Local Authority to produce a Cycling Strategy | | | | | | | | |
| The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (DCMS 2001) | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to ensure education and lifelong learning. | Objectives to ensure that the historic environment is accessible to all. | Objectives to continue to protect and preserve the historic environment. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | LDS to continue to protect and enhance the historic environment. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| UK Climate Change Programme (2000) | The effects of climatic change can cause widespread global damage to the natural environment | The effects of climatic change can cause widespread global damage, e.g. increase in flooding | Objectives to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and better fuel efficiency. | No key issues identified | Objectives to promote more sustainable modes of travel. | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | Core Strategy to reflect the objectives of the programme and to work towards improving air quality through encouraging the use of more sustainable modes of travel. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases Cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% by 2010 Recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 Reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste landfilled to 85% of 1998 levels by 2005 | | | | | | | | |

Regional Plans and Documents

| Regional Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| North West of England Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 | Objectives to ensure active management of environmental assets. | Objectives to improve the quality of life of residents in the Region. | Objectives to create an efficient transport system that is environmentally friendly and sustainable. | Objectives to provide affordable housing and housing needs of the region. | Objectives to create multi-modal transport networks; rail network; road safety; airports, ports and inland waterways; freight transport; cycle network; car parking; transport investment and management. An integrated transport system. | Objectives to ensure active management of environmental and cultural assets and high design quality. | Objectives to achieve greater economic competitiveness, growth and encourage social progress. Focusing on: employment; investment; economic opportunity; local needs; town centres; tourism; recreation/sport. Also protect and regenerate the region's rural economy and communities. Focusing on: viability of agricultural holdings; diversification of economy; housing needs; local services; accessibility. | To bring about a renaissance of towns and cities in the North West Focusing on: health; education; social infrastructure; public transport; previously developed land; use of existing housing; affordable housing; urban greenspace; Green Belt | Ensure core strategy objectives reflect the objectives of RSS. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several indicators and targets proposed to be monitored on an annual basis e.g. in relation to housing and employment land provision. | | | | | | | | |

| Regional Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Regional Economic Strategy (2006) | Objectives to realise and nurture the natural assets and improve the physical environment. | Objective to improve the health of (potential) workers and reduce the number of incapacity benefit claimants. | No key issues identified but objectives for sustainable economic growth will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce air pollution. | Objectives to support cleaner, safer, greener communities, develop community cohesion, develop high quality local services and reduce health inequalities and social exclusion. | Objectives to improve and better manage the road and rail infrastructure, develop airports and ports and link areas of opportunity and need. | Objectives to realise and nurture built heritage assets, promote the image of the region, maximise cultural and major event opportunities and develop the quality of the visitor experience. | Objectives to stimulate economic activity and develop local employment opportunities in areas remote from growth and with low employment rates and support and sustain conditions for growth in areas with strong economic drivers. | Objectives to deliver high quality employment sites and Premises and secure new uses for brownfield land. | Ensure that employment and economic development policies in the LDF reflect the RES. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a regional employment rate of 80% by 2020, and eliminate major sub-regional variations and variations between key groups To have less than 20% of people with a household income of less than 60% of the GB median by 2020. To meet Kyoto targets by 2012, to reduce CO2 emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels. | | | | | | | | |
| Regional Freight Strategy (2004) | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to maximise the use of existing transport infrastructure, implementing selective enhancements and minimising environmental impact of freight transport. Objectives to improve air quality by improving the efficiency of freight transport. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide a vibrant, efficient and safe regional freight industry by encouraging a range of high quality transport modes and services. Improving accessibility to, from and within the region for those who use or operate freight transport | No key issues identified. | Objectives to attract and retain inward investment. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that the principles of efficient transportation and safe movement of freight materials are supported through LDS policies. |
| Key Targets & Indicator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators | | | | | | | | |

| Regional Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| North West Regional Housing Strategy 2009 | No key issues identified. | Objective to raise the quality of the existing housing stock. | No key issues identified. | Objective to create greater opportunity to access wider housing choices. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objective to raise the quality of the existing housing stock. | Ensure LDF supports the objectives of the strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering decent homes Delivering adequate affordable housing to meets needs | | | | | | | | |
| Regional Sustainable Energy Strategy (2006) | Objectives to ensure that renewable energy sources and development do not harm ecological frameworks and habitats. | Objectives to create warmer, healthier homes, with decreased incidences of health issues, such as damp which can lead to respiratory problems, particularly with vulnerable people such as the elderly and the young or the ill. | Objectives to enable the NW to minimise its contribution to climatic change and set the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gases emissions by 60% by 2050. | Objectives to ensure that the NW eliminates fuel poverty by ensuring that all householders have access to affordable warmth and decent quality housing. | Objectives to encourage less reliance on the private car and increased use of public transport and more sustainable modes of travel. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to contribute to the economy of the region, increasing business opportunities and employment potential in delivering sustainable energy systems. | No key issues identified. | Targets to be set to reduce consumption of energy from non-renewable sources. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gases by 60% by 2050 10% of the Regions electricity supply to come from renewable sources by 2010 | | | | | | | | |
| The Northern Way – 1 st Growth Strategy Report | No key issues identified. | Objectives to improve the quality of life | No key issues identified. | Objectives to improve the quality of life and bring more people into employment | Objectives to promote small-scale but significant transport improvements | No key issues identified. | Objectives to boost the economy and provide employment opportunities. | Objectives to support rural renewal. | Core Strategy will need to take account of proposals that arise as a result of the Northern Way which might impact upon the Borough. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the rate of new business start-ups from 30 per 10,000 to 33 per 10,000 by 2008 Bring a further 100,000 people currently on incapacity benefit into work by 2014 Endeavour to ensure that the companies in the key manufacturing and services clusters across the North continue to employ at least 1,750,000 people in 2025 Reduce congestion to below the national average by 2010 and therefore increase reliability on key strategic routes (M62, M60, A1(M) Gateshead Bypass, A19, A5063, A63 and A160 Make provision for an additional 200,000 employer specified learner places by 2008 | | | | | | | | |

| Regional Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Action for Sustainability NWRA (2005) | Objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity, endangered species and geological sites and, trees and Landscape. | Objectives to improve health and create healthy communities where people take an interest in leisure and a healthy lifestyle. | Objectives to reduce the need to travel by encouraging and developing more sustainable modes of travel and improving air quality. | Objectives to reduce poverty and build social economic inclusion, i.e. social equity .Improve access to good quality affordable housing. Promote equity and improve equality of opportunity for all. | Objectives to develop the strategic transport, communications and economic infrastructure. | Objectives to protect, enhance and manage the region's rich diversity of cultural and built environment and archaeological assets. | Objectives to improve: the competitiveness and productivity of businesses, exploit the growth of the business sector and ensure the availability of a balanced portfolio of employment sites. | Objectives to deliver both rural and urban renaissance, developing and marketing the region's image. Active management of mineral resources. | Ensure that the principles of sustainability are inherent throughout the LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-car trips as a % of total car trips • Air Quality Days – days when air quality is poor • Proportion of new development on previously developed land • % of recycled household waste • Affordability of housing • Wild bird population index • % of land classified as SSSI that is maintained | | | | | | | | |
| The Agenda for Growth: the Regional Forestry Framework for England's North West (2005) | Proposed extension of woodland areas to provide more benefit to the environment, together with managing and protecting key woodlands, trees and biodiversity. | Objectives to integrate trees and woodlands into development schemes. Objectives linking woodlands to health. | The creation of new woodlands and woodland planting will help improve air quality. | Objectives for utilising woodlands as a setting for lifelong learning. | Objectives for developing and promoting accessible woodlands. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide specialist training and advice for the forestry and woodland sector. Objectives to develop woodland areas as tourist activities. | Objectives to improve the image of the region. Objectives to use woodlands as a tool in the regeneration and reclamation of derelict land. | Ensure that the importance of trees and woodlands are recognised throughout the LDS and should continue to be protected as valuable environmental resources. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No indicators or targets | | | | | | | | |
| The Strategy for Tourism in England's North West (2007) | Promoting high quality countryside emphasising the quality of the environment. | No key objectives identified. | No key objectives identified. | Objectives of strategy to be customer focussed and | Objectives to improve access and transport infrastructure for the region's consumers. | Objectives to build on existing culture and traditions creating a rich cultural landscape and heritage. | Objectives to boost the performance of tourism businesses and attract tourism related investment. | Objectives to regenerate and invest in the north-west through promoting tourism assets. | Balance tourism development with the need to protect the environment and promote the economy within the LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No indicators or targets | | | | | | | | |

| Regional Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| The North West Regional Cultural Strategy (2001) | Not specifically biodiversity aims but objectives to promote the NW landscape | Aims to improve the quality of life of all who live in the NW. | No key issues identified. | Aims to include everyone in the mainstream of community life. Development of lifelong learning and the growth of informal education, aiming to develop new interests and skills. | Objectives to ensure the region's cultural assets are fully accessible to all and particularly those with impaired mobility – in respect of transport, language and cost. | Objectives to improve and build on the region's cultural strengths and assets. Objective to develop high standards of design and supporting public art. | Objectives to attract new investment through culture and develop a sustainable cultural economy and build on the existing clusters of businesses in all parts of the region. | Aims to improve the image of our region and develop programmes to support urban and rural regeneration. | |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific targets or indicators. However, the Strategy's objectives are to raise the profile of culture and creativity throughout the north-west. | | | | | | | | |
| Regional Waste Strategy for the NW (2004) | No key issues identified. | Objectives to ensure people are aware of the implications of waste and the importance of recycling. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to encourage industries and firms to create less waste. | Objectives to encourage recycling and waste management. | LDF policies must recognise the importance of sustainable waste management and seek to protect environmental resources through recycling and more sustainable forms of energy (i.e. renewable energy sources) |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce annual increases in waste production per household by 2% by 2008/2009. Achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting household waste and delivering bio-degradable municipal waste from landfill. | | | | | | | | |
| North West Green Infrastructure Guide (2007) | Objectives to protect, conserve and utilise biodiversity. | Objectives to promote the use of green spaces for leisure and recreation. | Objectives to protect and create new green spaces in towns and cities which will improve air quality. | Objectives to improve access to green spaces for all. | Objectives to improve accessibility, for pedestrians and cyclists for example, in towns and cities. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to promote green spaces and infrastructure as part of the tourism economy. | Objectives to secure urban regeneration and renaissance through improvements to green spaces. | Ensure that the principles of green infrastructure are inherent throughout the LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No indicators or targets. | | | | | | | | |

Sub Regional and County Level Plans and Strategies

| County Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| The Minerals and Waste Plan (2006) & Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework | Objectives to prevent waste development adversely affecting areas important for their nature conservation value. | Proposals for mineral and waste developments will not be permitted where they would have an unacceptable adverse impact on recreational routes, country parks, etc. | Objectives to prevent pollution and minimise the adverse impacts from the transport of minerals and waste developments through using more sustainable modes of transport. | Objectives to include the community in the MWDF process through consultation. | Objectives to use more sustainable forms of transport to transport minerals and waste and proposals to provide new and improved connections. | Objectives to prevent waste development from adversely affecting areas of archaeological importance, listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens. | Indirectly by providing employment in the minerals and waste industry. | Objectives to minimise waste in new developments and to restore sites to a high environmental standard in accordance with approved restoration proposals. | Core objectives and policies to reflect principles of the LWMLP. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A variety of targets and indicators are referred to relating to minerals production, waste minimisation and recycling rates. | | | | | | | | |
| A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire (Landscape Character Assessment) (2000) | Objectives to protect, conserve and enhance landscapes, natural assets and biodiversity. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to acknowledge the historic character of the landscape and civilisations who helped carve and characterise the landscape. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | LDF to reflect objectives of the strategy through policies to protect and conserve the built heritage and natural landscape. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020 | Objectives to make the most of Lancashire's environmental assets and support practical measures to allow biodiversity to adapt to climate change. | Objectives to reduce risks to public health associated with climate change. | Objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by improving energy efficiency. | Objectives to encourage strong community participation in climate change solutions. | Objectives to develop and maintain a sustainable transport system and increase the use of public transport and walking and cycling. Also to promote the use of more efficient vehicles. | Objectives to protect Lancashire's wealth of built assets. | Objectives to encourage a sustainable and competitive economy supporting the growth of the emerging environmental technology sector. | Objectives to provide good access to key regeneration areas. | LDF to reflect objectives of Climate Change Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy includes a target of a 30% reduction on 1990 carbon dioxide emissions by 2020. | | | | | | | | |

| County Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Lancashire Environmental Strategy 2005-2010 | Objectives to protect and enhance wildlife and landscape. | Objectives to improve healthy living and local environments. | Objectives to improve air quality and reduce climatic change through more environmentally friendly modes of travel. | Objectives to encourage community involvement and participation. | Objectives to improve accessibility, connection and transport infrastructure. | Objectives to protect and enhance the built environment. | Objectives to create strong local economies and employment opportunities. | Objectives to reclaim 600ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010. | LDF to reflect the objectives of the LES through Core strategy and policies. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve 30% improvement in domestic energy efficiency by 2007. • Achieve 10% increase in energy efficiency in the business sector by 2010. • Traffic growth to be kept below 5%. • Reclaim 600ha of derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010. | | | | | | | | |
| Local Transport Plan for Lancashire 2006/7-2010/11 (2005) | Objectives to protect Lancashire's wealth of natural assets when considering improvements to the transport infrastructure. | Objective to promote healthy lifestyles by encouraging people to cycle and walk by creating safer routes and maintenance of pavements. | Objectives to improve air quality. | Objectives to ensure people have a safe and easy means of travel throughout Lancashire. | Objectives to improve access to jobs and services and encouraging the use of public transport. | Objectives to protect Lancashire's wealth of built assets when considering improvements to the transport infrastructure. | Objectives to provide and maintain a good strategic transport network to urban centres and rural areas. | Objectives to provide good access to key regeneration areas. | LDF to reflect objectives of LTP and encourage more sustainable modes of travel throughout the Borough. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan includes a wide range of indicators and targets relating to topics such as traffic growth, air quality, public transport use, cycling, walking rates, congestion, demand management (parking) and accessibility. | | | | | | | | |
| Walking Strategy Policy and Procedure 2009 | Increased levels of sustainable travel will help protect biodiversity, landscape and the environment. | Walking has a significant impact on health and is regarded as a major activity reducing the risk of coronary heart disease. Rural and recreational walking is encouraged. | Walking is the most sustainable mode of travel and has no detrimental effect upon air quality nor does it cause congestion. More walking journeys will help reduce global warming. | Objectives to ensure that every walking trip is safe, convenient and enjoyable and everyone should be able to reach their destination irrespective of age, gender or ability. Addresses needs of specific mobility groups, especially disabled people. | Objectives to improve accessibility and an integrated transport system – cycling, public transport and other related policy initiatives. Walking provides a more accessible transport network. | Objectives to promote development that focuses on the quality of the places and living environments being created and give priority to the needs of pedestrians and other vulnerable road users. | Walking is important for the local economy as almost a quarter of walking journeys are for shopping purposes. Objectives to locate new developments close to public transport networks and apply planning agreements to ensure developers provide for pedestrians and cyclists, including Green Transport Plans. | No key issues identified, although improvements in accessibility and a safer environment will help towards providing a more attractive location through which to attract inward investment and other improvements. | LDF to recognise the importance of walking as a mode of transport for its health benefits, enjoyment and sustainability. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several targets set to encourage walking, making it a safe mode of travel and pedestrianisation in urban areas. | | | | | | | | |

| County Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Ambition Lancashire 2005-2025 (Lancashire County Council Community Strategy) | Objectives to protect and enhance the natural environment, species and assets. | Objectives to reduce health inequalities and provide opportunities for Lancashire people to lead healthier lives. Improve access to health services. | Objectives to protect and improve air quality and use resources wisely. | Objectives to improve housing and provide for affordable housing needs. Objectives to ensure that people are not excluded because of their personal circumstances. | Objectives to support an integrated and effective transport system that reduces the need to travel by un-sustainable modes by investing in the transport system. | Objectives to promote and conserve the built heritage. | Objectives to broaden Lancashire's agricultural base and support diversification. Improve business performances and encourage development in key locations to secure Lancashire's economic growth. | Objectives to provide an infrastructure to deliver a renaissance of cities, towns and rural areas. Support the Regeneration Priority Areas by supporting their economic base and town and city regeneration. | LDF to reflect objectives of the Strategy through South Ribble's own Community Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that Lancashire achieves financial, social and environmental sustainability by 2025. | | | | | | | | |
| Waste Management Strategy for Lancashire 2008-2020 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Indirectly by providing employment in the minerals and waste industry. | No key issues identified. | The strategy could lead to new applications for new waste treatment and disposal facilities in the Borough including waste transfer stations, material reclamation facilities and centralising composting facilities. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year. To recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015 and 61% by 2020. From 2010 to reuse, recycle or compost 70% of all waste delivered to each HWRC. Recover 81% of all municipal waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020. Achieve an average saving of 16,000 tonnes of CO² each year at 2020. Divert 80% of municipal waste away from landfill by 2010 and 88% by 2020. | | | | | | | | |
| A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire - Landscape Character Assessment 2000 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Classifies the different landscapes and identifies key characteristics, sensitivities and principles to guide landscape change. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | LDF to take account of the landscape character assessment when developing policies. |

| County Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire - Landscape Strategy 2000 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Highlights key issues and implications of different forms of development and land use change. Also objectives to identify appropriate strategies and actions to manage and guide landscape change in a positive way. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | To take account of the information identified when developing policies. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development in Lancashire 2005 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Provides strategic guidance on the development and implementation of wind energy projects and identifies broad areas where development may be appropriate taking into account landscape parameters. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | To identify suitable locations for renewable energy schemes which should be taken into account when development policies relating to renewable energy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Lancashire Economic Strategy | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to improve the economic competitiveness and performance of the economy by developing its key economic assets and opportunities. | No key issues identified. | To develop policies in the LDF that support the objectives of the strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

| County Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Lancashire Town Centres Office Study 2008 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to try and identify why office developments over 500 sq m are not being provided in town centres in accordance with PPS6. The majority are being built in out of centre locations, which are less accessible. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide a baseline of office stock in Lancashire's town centres in order to better understand the office market and identify why large office developments are not being provided in town centres. | No key issues identified. | The LDF should consider the findings of the study when developing policies for office developments, when allocating sites for future office development and when defining town centre boundaries. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Lancashire County Council Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2008 | No key issues identified. | Objectives to improve health and wellbeing in Lancashire. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to reduce inequalities in health outcomes for specific groups and in specific geographical locations across Lancashire. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | To take account of the key priorities of the strategy in the LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Central Lancashire City Sub Regional Strategy 2005 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to understand the economic drivers that will influence the future development of the Core Area. | Objectives to raise the profile of the Core Area within the City Region and explore stakeholder aspirations for the Core Area. | To take account of the strategy when developing LDF policies. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Central Lancashire Transport Strategy | No key issues identified. | Objectives to develop a walking and cycling network and measures to deliver an increase in active travel. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to outline proposals for the future development of a public transport network and to identify pressures on the transport network and improve capacity. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Take account of the recommendations of the study in the LDF Infrastructure Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

| County Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Indicators | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Lancashire Employment Land Review 2008 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to identify employment sites and buildings to be retained for employment uses and those, which could be released to other uses. Also to identify the quantity, location and type of sites needed to meet future employment land requirements. | No key issues identified. | Develop LDF policies that ensure that those sites recommended to be retained are protected from redevelopment to another use. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Central Lancashire Community Profile Study 2009 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objective to identify the role and function of different settlements in Central Lancashire and identify how suitable they are to accommodate further growth and investment. | No key issues identified. | Inform decisions in the LDF on the distribution of further growth and investment in Central Lancashire. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Central Lancashire Phase 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2007 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Use the information provided on flood risk in the area when allocating sites and determining planning applications. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

| County Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Central Lancashire Office Needs Study 2006 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Use the findings of the study to decide how much land needs to be allocated for office development. The study will also inform policies relating to employment. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Central Lancashire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Will be used as a key piece of evidence to inform the Core Strategy and Site Allocations Development Plan Document work on housing provision. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Central Lancashire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009) | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Will be used as a key piece of evidence to inform the Core Strategy and Site Allocations Development Plan Document work on housing provision. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Central Lancashire Retail and Leisure Review 2010 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Will be used as a key piece of evidence to inform the Core Strategy and Site Allocations Development Plan Document work on retail and leisure provision. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

Preston Plans and Strategies

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Preston Local Plan 1996-2006 (April 2004) | Objectives to protect, safeguard and enhance sites of nature conservation, wildlife and landscape value. | Objectives to provide leisure and recreational opportunities through the provision of parks, recreational routes and open spaces. | Objectives to reduce air pollution via encouraging more sustainable modes of travel. | Objectives to provide decent and an affordable mix of housing for all. | Objectives to improve accessibility and encourage more sustainable modes of travel through locating development close to existing public transport interchanges and locations well-served by public transport. | Objectives to protect and enhance historic buildings, conservation areas, archaeological and geological sites and historic parks and gardens in the Borough. | Objectives to maintain an adequate supply of employment land. Objectives to encourage diversification and develop a skilled, adaptable and inclusive workforce. | Objectives to encourage brownfield development and safeguard Greenfield sites from development. Objectives to encourage tourism where it will contribute to rural diversification and urban regeneration. | The priorities will need to be reflected in the LDS and Core Strategy. They have implications for a wide range of policy areas including economic development, housing, transport, retail, leisure and environmental policies. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of key targets and indicators are referred to relating to all of the Local Plan objectives. Ensure delivery of the Tithebarn scheme. | | | | | | | | |
| Preston Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2012 | Objectives to increase awareness of the need to protect biodiversity and the benefits that a diverse biological environment brings to the city. | Objectives to improve health and social wellbeing and reduce health inequalities between different parts of the city. | Objectives to create a cleaner city environment, and to improve air quality in line with national targets. | Objectives to enhance community cohesion and community participation. Also to address affordable housing issues and improve access to housing services for all vulnerable groups. | Objectives to reduce some of the barriers that impede effective transport within the city. | Objectives to ensure international standard architecture and preserved heritage with cultural facilities accessible to all. | Objectives for the city to become economically competitive on a European scale, and for prosperity to reach the poorer areas of the city breaking the cycle of deprivation. | Objectives to give priority to reuse previously developed land within urban areas and bring empty homes back into use. | Priorities will need to be reflected in the Core Strategy. They have implications for a wide range of policy areas including economic development, housing, transport, retail, leisure and environmental policies. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved local biodiversity. Per capita carbon dioxide emissions in the area. | | | | | | | | |

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 | Objectives to conserve, protect and enhance the natural environment and species contained within it. | Objectives to promote leisure activities and informal recreation. | No key issues identified. | Objectives for all members of the community to enjoy the resource and promote social equity. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to protect the historic and cultural heritage of the Forest of Bowland AONB. | Objectives to promote economic opportunity and tourism. | No key issues identified. | Support and take account of the information contained when developing policies. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several objectives based on the continuing conservation and protection of the area and building on exiting strengths and achievements and continue to develop an active, effective and co-ordinated partnership in the AONB. | | | | | | | | |
| Preston Parks and Open Space Strategy (2008) | No key issues identified. | Objectives to meet demands for sports pitches & encourage healthy lifestyles through participation in sports. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure standards are acknowledged in the LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| A Strategy for Children's and Young People's Playspace in Preston (2004) | No key issues identified. | Objectives to realise the positive impacts on health provided by recreational activities. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to contribute to the mental, physical and creative development of children through the provision of recreational playspace. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to encourage inward economic investment and economic benefit by providing a more attractive place to live, work and play. | No key issues identified. | Recognise the importance of provision of playspace for children and young people in the Core Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Corporate Plan 2010-2013 | No key issues identified. | Objectives to tackle deprivation by reducing inequalities in health and wellbeing. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to build the confidence and capacity of communities to improve neighbourhoods and their environment. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to encourage city building and place making. | Objectives to support the growth of the economy and opportunity for people. | Objective to support the physical regeneration of the city centre. | The objective of the Corporate Plan should be reflected in the Core Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Community Cohesion Strategy | No Key issues identified. | Objectives to promote community safety. | No Key issues identified. | Objectives to focus on services for young people, celebrating diversity and culture and older people. | No Key issues identified. | Objectives to develop the cultural economy. Create a distinctive culture and image as England's newest city. | Objectives to provide employment opportunities for young people. | No Key issues identified. | Core Strategy to reflect the issues and objectives of the Community Cohesion Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Safer Preston: Preston Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-2011 | No key issues identified. | Objectives to improve the quality of life in Preston by addressing community concerns and reducing crime and disorder in order to develop a safer community. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to improve the quality of life in Preston by addressing community concerns and reducing crime and disorder in order to develop a safer community. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Core Strategy to reflect the issues and objectives of the Community Safety Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple targets and indicators relating to reducing crime and disorder, improving road safety and environmental quality (fly-tipping). | | | | | | | | |
| Statement of Community Involvement (April 2006) | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to ensure that all members of the community have equal opportunities to be involved in the preparation of planning documents. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Production of the Core Strategy and future planning documents will need to adhere to the requirements of the SCI. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Tithebarn Regeneration Area Supplementary Planning Document (January 2008) | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to improve traffic flow within the city centre and to facilitate the use of non-car modes of transport. | Objectives to protect and incorporate features of special interest into the future development of the city. | Objectives to encourage the economic competitiveness of the city and to secure job opportunities. | Objectives to secure the physical and economic regeneration of the city centre. | Core Strategy to reflect the aspirations of the Tithebarn Regeneration Area SPD. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| City of Preston Housing Strategy 2003-2006 | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide decent homes. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide sufficient affordable homes in good condition. To meet the accommodation needs of vulnerable groups and individuals. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Core Strategy to ensure that adequate provision is made for improving housing standards. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All social housing to be of a decent standard by 2010. | | | | | | | | |
| Empty Homes Strategy 2009-2013 | No key issues identified. | To improve and increase the supply of housing and reduce homelessness. | No key issues identified. | Objective to maximise the provision of affordable housing. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to decrease the number of properties classified as empty and therefore increasing the number of properties contributing to the economy. | Objectives to target empty homes in Inner East Preston for future improvement. | Core Strategy to ensure that provision is made to encourage the reoccupation of empty homes. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Preston Economic Regeneration Strategy and Action Plan (2005) | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to create a city with European status and a 21 st century economy. | Objectives to deliver the physical regeneration required to achieve economic competitiveness. | Core Strategy to reflect the aspirations for city growth and other economic objectives. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

South Ribble Plans and Strategies

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| South Ribble Local Plan (2002) To be superseded by the LDF | Objectives to protect and enhance sites of nature conservation, wildlife and landscape value. | Objectives to provide leisure and recreational opportunities through the provision of parks, recreational routes and open spaces. | Objectives to reduce air pollution via encouraging more sustainable modes of travel. | Objectives to provide decent and an affordable mix of housing for all. Objective to provide a sustainable portfolio of open spaces accessible to all. | Objectives to improve accessibility and encourage more sustainable modes of travel through locating development close to existing public transport interchanges and locations well-served by public transport. | Objectives to protect and enhance historic buildings, conservation areas, archaeological and geological sites and historic parks and gardens in the Borough. | Objectives to maintain an adequate supply of employment land. Objective to increase the vitality and viability of town, district and local centres throughout the Borough. | Objectives to encourage brownfield development and safeguard Greenfield sites from development. Objectives to encourage tourism where it will contribute to rural diversification and urban regeneration. | Update according to new national guidance, sub-regional strategy, etc |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of key targets and indicators are referred to relating to all of the Local Plan objectives. | | | | | | | | |
| South Ribble Corporate Plan (2009-2011) | No key issues identified, although could be encompassed in the 'clean, green and safe' environment. | Objectives to create healthy communities and work with other agencies such as the PCT to improve health and wellbeing of people and address health inequalities. | No key issues identified, although improving air quality could be encompassed in the 'clean, green and safe' environment. | Objectives to achieve stronger, more active sustainable communities. Also to improve the standard and availability of housing in the Borough to meet Local needs. | Objective to identify and address local transport issues, and implement actions to maximise sustainable transport and reduce congestion. | No key issue identified, although could be encompassed in Clean, Green and Safe Environment. | Objective to work with partners to develop and deliver a vision for Central Lancashire, ensuring that growth is managed in a way that benefits local communities and maintains the Borough's identity. | Objective to drive forward the Leyland Town Centre Masterplan. | Ensure the Core Strategy reflects the Council's corporate priorities. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase public satisfaction with cleanliness of the Borough to 63% in 2009/10 and 66% in 2010/2011 Continuous public satisfaction with the maintenance of public open space, improving to 74% in 2009/2010 and 75% in 2010/2011 Increase the percentage of household waste recycled and composted to 46% in 2009/2010 and 46.25% in 2010/2011. To achieve a shift in mode of transport of all journeys away from car usage by 10% in 2011 To deliver 30 affordable dwellings per year in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 Increase the footfall on Hough Lane by 2% per annum | | | | | | | | |

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| South Ribble Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2020 | Priority to protect the Borough's natural environment and its inhabitants | Priorities to take health inequalities. Also to promote healthy lifestyle choices and tackle other issues that affect health. | No key priority but could be encompassed in the Environment, Climate Change and Sustainability Theme. | Priority to create a sense of pride in communities and to reduce inequalities in communities. | Priority to encourage and support the development of green transport initiatives | No key priority | Priority to support regeneration and economic growth | No key priority | Ensure the Core Strategy reflects the objectives of the Council's Community Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people get on well together and feel part of their communities. Inequality is not tolerated and local people work together to eradicate it South Ribble should be recognised as a great place to live, visit, work and play South Ribble should be at the heart of a thriving, prosperous and diverse Central Lancashire People in the Borough are healthier, feel better and are empowered to take responsibility for their own health. Health inequalities are reduced People feel safe in the Borough. Crime and disorder is at very low levels, and communities work in partnership to free communities of crime and disorder South Ribble is a beautiful, clean, green sustainable place that has well designed and well maintained buildings, streets and open spaces | | | | | | | | |
| South Ribble Housing Strategy (2005) | No key issues identified. | Objective to develop the role housing has on improving the health and well-being of our community. | Not specifically mentioned, although links with sustainable location for housing development will seek to reduce the need to travel and therefore, help to reduce road congestion and improve air quality. | Objective to meet the housing needs of all and provide affordable housing and reduce homelessness in the Borough. | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | Objectives to create vibrant town and district centres, quality jobs and decent incomes for all. | Objective to improve the housing stock and support regeneration. | Core Strategy to support the principles of the Housing Strategy, particularly with regards to affordable housing provision and providing decent homes for everyone. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several targets: improving quality and choice in housing, better services to people, improve knowledge of housing needs of the Borough, improve services for the elderly, better services for young people, a decent home for all, a safer place to live, etc. | | | | | | | | |

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| South Ribble Tourism Strategy (2003) | Recognises the value of the countryside particularly in the NE of the Borough. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to further develop walks and cycle routes in the borough and with adjoining areas. The Borough is accessible by road and rail links. | Objective to promote, protect and increase visitor attractions within the Borough. | Objective to maximise the development of tourism in rural areas to gain the maximum benefits for the communities of these areas. Objective To maximise the potential of the region's urban areas to continue growth in the important short break market. | No key issues identified. | Core Strategy to support the principle and growth of sustainable tourism. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are several proposed actions to encourage and promote tourism in the Borough (e.g. new walks/cycle routes, improving/marketing image, etc), although no specific dates set when these are to be achieved. | | | | | | | | |
| South Ribble Contaminated Land Strategy (2003) | Objectives to ensure that any areas of nature conservation importance are protected from the likelihood of contamination, together with agricultural land, crops and groundwater resources. | Objective to ensure no harm comes to residents of the Borough with regards to contaminated sites and waters. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to ensure that protected buildings and ancient monuments are not adversely affected by contamination. Remediation measures are in place. | Objective to ensure that no harm comes to agricultural holdings or crops from the likelihood of contamination. | Objectives to ensure that derelict or under-use sites are free from contamination prior to development. | LDS to be aware of land which is contaminated and its implications for the environment. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record and investigate all sites which are contaminated. | | | | | | | | |

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| South Ribble Economic Regeneration Strategy (2008-2018) | Objective to develop environmental regeneration projects. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to create local measures to get businesses involved with communities. Develop new partnerships to improve skills of local people. Assistance for young and old people. | Objective to improve transport and infrastructure for businesses, especially sustainable transport, and to help people access these businesses. | Objectives to develop visitor economy and tourism. Also increase public art and culture. | Objectives to support the economy of the Borough, maintaining low levels of unemployment and ensure quality jobs and training. Providing employment for local people. | Objective to continue the regeneration of Leyland. | Core Strategy Objectives to create employment opportunities and investment in South Ribble and seek to regenerate the more deprived areas. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve weekly earnings • Reduce unemployment • Reduce people of working age people on out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods • Increase in new businesses, and increase in the survival rate of businesses • More qualified people of working age • Deliver the Leyland masterplan • Increase areas of amenity • Increase visitor expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Empty Properties Strategy (2005) | No key issues identified, although general objectives to protect the environment. | Objectives to reduce empty properties because they can cause a health hazard and nuisance through tipping, vermin, arson, vandalism, etc | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide good quality affordable and social housing. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to improve the existing built environment. | Empty properties can be detrimental to the economy because they make the area unattractive to investors. | Objectives to minimise the need to use new sites unnecessarily, i.e. support the use of previously developed sites and re-use buildings and conversions. Encourage sustainable regeneration of empty properties. | Continue to promote sustainable development through the re-use of buildings and building on previously developed land. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 3 year period triple the no. of empty properties taken on by New Progress Housing from 5-15 • 15 further properties to be brought back into use by other means, i.e. to bring back 30 properties in need of repair. | | | | | | | | |

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Health Improvement Strategy (2003) | No key issues identified. | Objective to improve the quality of life within the community and to continue to emphasise health as a total concept of physical and mental well-being for all who live, work and visit the borough. Areas of open space to be incorporated within housing developments. | Objective to reduce congestion and improve air quality by encouraging cycling and walking. The Council monitors air quality and vehicle exhaust emissions. | Objectives to provide services for all, including leisure, recreation, educational and play scheme groups. | Objective to promote sustainable transport and accessibility. Creation of new routes to encourage such modes (i.e. walking and cycling) of sustainable transport. | Objectives to make historic buildings safe and at low risk from fire, flooding, etc | Objective to maintain and create employment opportunities and reduce unemployment levels. Unemployment increases the risk of ill-health and premature death. | No Key issues identified. | LDS to support strategy and the importance of social well-being throughout the community. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target problem areas in partnership with the NHS such as coronary heart disease, strokes, cancer, mental health, sexual health, inequalities, homelessness, accidents, substance misuse, promoting independence, children's welfare, primary care and diabetes. | | | | | | | | |
| Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2002-2012 (2002) | Objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity as parks are an important sanctuary for wildlife and nature. | Objectives to promote recreation and exercise opportunities through providing and improving green spaces. | Parks and open spaces have the ability to moderate the effects of the weather, absorb pollution, reduce noise levels and mitigate flooding. | Parks and open spaces are by and large free and accessible to a large percentage of the population. | Parks and Open spaces provide a green network for people to walk and cycle. | Objectives to ensure that parks and open spaces are protected and enhanced for their cultural and historic importance. | Good quality parks and open spaces contribute towards a positive image of the borough and provide tourist attractions and help boost the economy and encourage employment and investment in the area. | Objectives to promote urban regeneration through providing good quality urban parks. | Update in respect of guidance in PPG17 and the Open Space and Recreation Study prepared by PMP. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a standard of provision for all open space typologies Reasonable distribution of facilities across the Borough Improve areas deficit in provision | | | | | | | | |

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| People Action Plan (2009-2011) | No key issues identified. | Objectives to achieve the right quality of life/work balance. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to include all and make people feel valued and provide training and develop skills and provide new training opportunities for everyone. This will include balancing needs of all groups and ensure fair treatment across the Council. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No amendments. People Strategy is an internal document aimed at employees. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out vision to deliver the best for South Ribble through the Council's employees. Training and development for everyone | | | | | | | | |
| Homelessness Strategy (2003-2006) | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide quality, support, choice and decent homes to prevent homelessness in South Ribble. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | LDS to support strategy and the importance of providing decent homes for all. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% homelessness applications decided within 33 days 2005/6 100% interviews carried out within 3 days of approach stays in interim accommodation not to last more than 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy (2009-2012) | Seeks to protect and enhance wildlife and natural habitats in the Borough. | No key issues identified | Seeks to improve air quality in the Borough. | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | No key issues identified | Objectives to support and develop the report to reflect the importance of biodiversity in the Borough. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce CO2 from local authority operations. 2008/2009 will be the baseline year Reduce per capita emissions in the district and contribute to county wide reductions of 9.75% in 09/10 and 12.5% in 10/11 Implement the development of flood plans for the 5 areas in the Borough most susceptible to flooding 30% reduction in CO2 from domestic emissions by 2011 from 1996 levels Identification of areas of suitable for management to encourage development of specific habitats by March 2010 | | | | | | | | |

Chorley Plans and Strategies

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|--|--|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Chorley Borough's Community Strategy 2005-2025 | Objectives to protect and enhance the environment. | Objectives to improve community safety bridging gaps between social, health and economic inequalities. Encourage participation in leisure activities. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to involve people in decision-making for their area and be aware of local needs. Achieving a balanced housing market. | Objectives to improve transport infrastructure and choice and access to and take up of public services. Develop better and more affordable public transport. | Objectives to develop arts and heritage within the Borough. | Objectives to develop a strong economy and promote economic development. | No key issues identified. | Include sustainability objectives relating to developing a strong economy and improving transport infrastructure, reducing pockets of inequality, getting people involved in their communities, improving access and take-up of public services, and developing the character of the Borough. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % growth in GVA • Affordability of houses • No. of people in housing need • Crime levels • % of people with access to green services | | | | | | | | |
| Parish Plans (Adlington, Croston, Eccleston, Mawdsley, Ulnes Walton, Whittle-le-Woods) | Objectives to preserve valued local features. | Objectives to safeguard community facilities and services. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to provide for all the needs of the community. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to preserve and protect the distinctive character and features of an area. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Include sustainability objectives that aim to maintain local features and services. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific indicators or targets. | | | | | | | | |

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Chorley Borough Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010 | No key issues identified. | Objectives to reduce homelessness in the Borough and improve housing standards and the living environment throughout all neighbourhoods. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to support vulnerable people and enable customers to live in an environment of their choice. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Include sustainability objectives relating to the delivery of affordable and special needs housing. And improving housing quality and the living environment. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of households living in an affordable housing Affordable housing completions % of unfit dwellings No. of homeless households | | | | | | | | |
| Chorley Partnership Community Cohesion Strategy 2008-2011 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Sets out challenges and an action plan for achieving community cohesion. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Include objectives relating to creating community cohesion. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of challenges are listed along with an action plan to tackle to these challenges. | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminated Land Strategy 2001 | Objectives to protect ecosystems from potentially polluting sources. | Objectives to prevent development on contaminated land until remediation has taken place and identify and deal with risks to human health. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to prevent the risk of contamination to protected historic sites and the historic environment. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Include sustainability objectives that aim to restore and protect land and soil. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out targets for dealing with information and complaints concerning contaminated land and water | | | | | | | | |

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Heritage and Conservation Strategy 1999-2009 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to preserve and enhance the Borough's Listed and other historic buildings, Conservation Areas and other elements of its historic environment including registered parks and gardens. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Include sustainability objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the built heritage. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific relevant targets | | | | | | | | |
| Chorley into 2016: Sustainable Resources DPD and SPD | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to promote the reduction of energy requirements in new developments and promote the prudent use of natural resources. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Ensure that the objectives are reflected throughout the LDF and highlighted in the Core Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce carbon emissions of new developments by at least 10% (15% from 2010 and 20% from 2015). | | | | | | | | |
| Chorley Town Centre Retail and Leisure Study 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Chorley Town Centre Strategy | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Objectives to create a contemporary market town and Make Chorley the obvious choice over neighbouring shopping centres, towns and cities. | No key issues identified. | Develop policies in the LDF that achieve the objectives of the Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

| Local Level Plans & Strategies | Sustainability Appraisal Topic | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Biodiversity | Population & Human Health (healthy lifestyles) | Air Quality | Social Inclusiveness | Accessibility & Transport links | Culture & Heritage | Economic Development & Employment | Regeneration | Core objectives |
| Chorley Greenspace Strategy 2005 | No key issues identified. | Objectives to realise the full potential of the parks and green spaces across the Borough and contribute to the quality of lives of the community. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Use the findings of the strategy to develop open space policies in the Core Strategy. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |
| Chorley Profile - A State of the Borough Report 2008 | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | No key issues identified. | Provides a wide range of environmental, social and economic characteristics relating to the Borough that should be taken into account when developing policies in the LDF. |
| Key Targets & Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX 2 - BASELINE INFORMATION

PRESTON BASELINE INFORMATION

General

Preston, England's newest City, lies at the heart of Lancashire and covers an administrative area of 14,239 hectares. The City plays a dominant role as a sub-regional retail, administrative and transportation centre. Together with the boroughs of Chorley and South Ribble, Preston forms the core central area of Lancashire at the sub-regional level. Strong economic and social links are reflected in housing markets, travel-to-work and shopping patterns. The City acts as the main commercial and retail centre in the area, and has a large and successful university.

Preston has a population of 132,000 (mid 2008 estimate) and this is expected to increase to 148,000 by 2031. The City is located at the lowest bridging point of the River Ribble at cross-roads of the North-West's major motorway networks with easy access to the M6, M61, M55 and the extended M65. Preston Railway Station serves both local and national routes on the West Coast mainline from London to Glasgow.

Preston contains a large rural area which is of great importance to the quality of life of both residents of the City and people who work there. Two thirds of the City's administrative area is rural in nature, with small villages, good quality agricultural land and Beacon Fell Country Park (which is at the southern end of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty). Areas of open countryside are within 10 minutes drive of the City Centre.

Social Baseline Data

Housing

The average house prices in the City rose considerably in the second quarter of 2006 from £129,924 to £144,669. The average house price remained fairly constant until the fourth quarter of 2007 where it reached £156,673. Since 2007 the average prices have fallen down to £130,962 by the first quarter of 2009.

The proportion of dwelling stock deemed unfit had reduced from 12.3% in 2002 to 5.2% in 2004. The proportion of dwellings vacant is considerably below the amount across Lancashire and the North-West.

Health and Wellbeing

In 2001, 10.33% of the City's population rated their health as not good, this was below the amount across Lancashire and the North-West.

The 2007 Indices of Multiple Deprivation showed that 38% of Lower Layer Super Output Areas in the City are within the 20% most deprived nationally. In health terms alone, 52.4% are within the 20% most deprived nationally. These levels of deprivation are much higher than those across Lancashire and the North-West.

Life expectancy has increased in the City since 2001 and is continuing to improve, however still lies behind the national average.

Travel

In 2001 the percentage of people who travelled to work by foot or bicycle was 15.5%, the percentage using public transport was 12%. This is higher than the average across both Lancashire and North West. In addition, the percentage of households in 2001 without access to a car was 31.4%, this was higher than the average across Lancashire and the North West.

Environmental Baseline Data

Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

For the most part, the attractive countryside around Preston requires long term protection, because of either the function for which the land is used or its existing natural qualities. The main use of land in rural areas is agriculture. Good quality agricultural land is a national asset which must be conserved. Land which is within the Greenbelt also performs an important function in checking urban sprawl, so it must also be protected. Greenbelt land in Preston covers approximately 4.6% of the City's area.

Perhaps the most attractive semi-natural countryside in the City is that within the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), but there are other areas of high environmental quality.

There is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) at Red Scar and Tun Brook Woods; a 2009 Condition Survey found that 87.68% of this SSSI was in favourable condition. There are also 4 Regionally Important Geological Sites in Preston.

An important part of Preston's heritage is the quality of the built environment as well as the natural environment. Preston has approximately 770 Listed Buildings and Structures, and 12 Conservation Areas. There are 6 parks and gardens of special historic interest as well as 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Climate Change, Energy and Resource Use

A fundamental part of preserving the land resource, especially greenfield land is the re-use of previously developed, underused land. The proportion of new houses built on previously developed land in 2009/10 was 94%, in addition 91% of new houses were built at densities over 30 dwellings per hectare.

There are two designated Air Quality Management Areas in the City, one at Church Street/Ringway/Percy Street, and the second at Blackpool Road/Plungington Road.

Economic Baseline Data

Economic Growth and Employment

In December 2007, 2,159 people, or 2.6% of the working age population were claiming unemployment related benefits. This was the same as the average across the region. However the 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that 35.7% of the City's Lower Layer Super Output Areas were within the top 20% most employment deprived nationally - 31% were also within the top 20% most income deprived nationally. Across Lancashire in 2007, 24.8% of Lower Layer Super Output Areas were within the top 20% most employment deprived nationally - 18.3% were within the top 20% most income deprived nationally. Clearly this is an issue in the City since performance is much worse than the average across Lancashire. However, trend data shows that performance in employment and income deprivation has improved since the 2004 Indices of Deprivation.

In 2007, 93.3% of the new businesses set up survived for longer than 12 months, trend data shows that in the years previous to 2007 performance remained consistently high and fluctuated between 93% and 97%.

Skills and Economic Inclusion

The 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that 33.3% of the City's Lower Layer Super Output Areas were within the top 20% most education, skills and training deprived nationally. This was

much higher than the average across Lancashire (24.9%). In addition, trend data shows that 27.4% of the City's Lower Layer Super Output Areas were within the top 20% most education, skills and training deprived nationally in 2004, therefore the situation has worsened and remains a significant issue in the City.

In 2001, 31.1% of Preston's residents aged 16-74 had no qualifications, this compared unfavourably with the average across Lancashire (30.1%). However, despite this, 18.6% of Preston's residents in 2001 had the highest levels of qualifications, outperforming the average across Lancashire and the North West.

Retail, Tourism and Leisure

Preston is the main retail and service centre in Central Lancashire and is ranked first in the sub-region for its non-food (comparison) shopping. It is the centre for commercial and administrative activity.

Preston Baseline Data

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| To improve access to good quality and resource efficient housing including affordable housing | % of Unfit Dwellings | 5.2% of the dwelling stock was unfit in 2004 | 4.2% of dwellings in England and 5.2% of dwellings in the North West were unfit in 2006 | 12.3% of the dwelling stock was unfit in both 2002 | No issue identified |
| | % of Vacant Dwellings | In 2009, 1411 dwellings had been vacant for more than 12 months, representing approximately 2.4% of the dwelling stock. | In Lancashire, 4.3% of dwellings were vacant in 2009, and 4.2% of the dwelling stock was vacant in the North West | No trend data available. | The % of vacant dwellings in the Borough is well below both the county wide and regional levels. |
| | Energy Efficiency of Homes | No data available at present. | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Affordability | The average price of a dwelling in the City during April – June (Quarter 1) 2009 was £130,962. | The average price of a dwelling in Lancashire during July – September 2009 was £153,350. The average price for England during the same quarter was £226,648 | The 2006 quarter 2 average was £144,669; in quarter 4 of 2007 was £156,673. | Average house prices in the City dropped significantly since 2007, although they now seem to have stabilised. |
| | Affordable Housing completions | From 1 st April 2008 – 31 st March 2009, there were 45 affordable housing completions in the City. | The current target is to complete 44 affordable dwellings in 2009/10 and 45 in 2010/11. | From April 2007 – March 2008, there were 35 affordable housing completions, 2006-2007 there were 33, 2005-2006 – 0, and 2004-2005 – 58. | The target for affordable housing completions is on course to be achieved. |
| | Housing Completions | In 2009/2010, there were 5 net housing completions in the City. | No relevant targets. | Annual completion rates are as follows: 2003/2004 – 308 dwellings 2004/2005 – 544 dwellings 2005/2006 – 627 dwellings 2006/2007 – 565 dwellings 2007/2008 – 609 dwellings 2008/2009 – 468 dwellings | No issue identified |
| To improve health and wellbeing and/or improve access to health care, sport and recreation, culture, community and education facilities and services particularly in deprived areas | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived nationally | The 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that 32 of the 84 lower layer SOA's in the City fall within the 20% most deprived nationally. This amounts to 38% of lower layer SOAs in the City. 20 are within the top 10%. | 20.7% of Lower Layer SOAs in Lancashire fall within the 20% most deprived nationally. The figure for the North West is 31.8%. | Out of the 84 lower layer SOA's in the City 58 have become more deprived in relation to the rest of England since the 2004 Indices of Deprivation. | The number of SOAs in the top 20% of most deprived represents 38% of total lower layer SOA's, these are focussed in particular neighbourhoods. |
| | Increase/decrease in Borough population. | In 2009, the estimated mid year population of the Borough was 134,600. | No comparative data or target. | The population at Census day, 2001 was 129,633. | The population of the City is steadily increasing. |
| | % of population describing their health as not good | In 2001, 10.33% of the population described their health as not good. | 10.8% of people in Lancashire described their health as not good in 2001. The figure was 11% for the North West. | No trend data available. | The percentage of residents of the City describing their health as not good is lower than both the figure for the County and the North West. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| | % of population with a limiting long-term illness | In 2001, 36.3% of Preston residents had a limiting long term illness. | In 2001, 20.7% of the population of both Lancashire and the North West had a limiting long term illness | No trend data available. | The percentage of the City population with a limiting long term illness is higher than the county wide and north west figure. |
| | Life expectancy | In 2008, males in the City had a life expectancy of 75.16 years, whilst women had a life expectancy of 80.01 years. | In 2008, the average life expectancy for males in the North West was 76.33 years, and for women it was 80.59 years. | In 2001, the average life expectancy for males in the City was 74.40 years, and for women 78.60 years. | The average life expectancy of both males and females has increased since 2001, however is lower than the North West average. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived in terms of health and disability nationally | The 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that 44 of the 84 lower layer SOAs were amongst the 20% most deprived in terms of health and disability nationally. This amounts to 52.4% of the City's lower layer SOAs. | The 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that 31.1% of Lower Layer SOAs in Lancashire are in the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of health and disability. | No trend data available. | The proportion of lower later SOA's in the City that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally is much higher than the average across Lancashire. |
| To reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime | Fear of crime - % of residents feeling unsafe during the day | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Fear of crime - % of residents feeling unsafe at night | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in 20% most deprived in terms of crime and disorder nationally | In the 2007 Indices of Deprivation, 29 lower layer SOAs, or 34.5%, were in the top 20% of most deprived ward in terms of crime and disorder nationally. | The 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that 13.6% of Lancashire's Lower Layer SOAs were in the top 20% of most deprived nationally. | The 2004 Indices of Deprivation showed that there were 24 (28.6%) lower layer SOAs in the top 20% most deprived nationally for crime and disorder. | The number of SOAs in the top 20% most deprived in terms of crime and disorder has increased from 24 to 29. This is something that will need to be addressed through the LDF. |
| To reduce the need to travel and improve transport accessibility in sustainable ways | Settlements not within 1km of 5 basic services (post offices, doctor's practices, primary schools, food shops and bus stops) | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | % of residents aged 16-74 who travel to work by foot or bicycle | In 2001, 15.5% of residents travelled to work either on foot or by bicycle. | In 2001, 13.9% of people in Lancashire travelled to work either on foot or by bicycle. The percentage was 12.6% for the North West. | No trend data available. | The figure is above the County and North West average. |
| | % of residents aged 16-74 who travel to work by public transport | In 2001, 12% of people travelled to work on public transport. | In Lancashire, 7.4% of people travelled to work on public transport in 2001. | No trend data available. | The number of people travelling to work on public transport is above the County average. |
| | % of housing provided within 400 metres of a bus route or railway station | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % households without a car | In 2001, 31.4% of households in the City did not have a car. | In 2001, 27.2% of households in Lancashire did not have a car. The figure was 30.2% for the North West. | No trend data available. | The proportion of households in the City with no car was above the proportion across Lancashire and the North West. |
| To protect, enhance and manage biological and geological assets | Number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) | There is 1 Site of Special Scientific Interest in Preston at Red Scar and Tun Brook Woods. The site is split into 4 units and covers an area of 63.63ha. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | No issue identified. |
| | % Area of SSSIs which is in a favourable condition | A 2009 Condition Survey found that 87.68% of the SSSI is in favourable condition. | No comparative data available. | In 2005, 20% of the SSSI was in unfavourable condition. | The % of the SSSI in a favourable condition is high. |
| | Number of Regionally Important Geological Sites | There are currently 4 Regionally Important Geological Sites in Preston – Bradleys Sand Pit (Broughton), River Brock, Brock Bottom, Penwortham Bridge and Higher Brockholes. | Not relevant to compare other areas. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |
| | Habitats in the Borough with Habitat Action Plans included in Lancashire's Biodiversity Action Plan | No data available. | Not relevant to compare other areas. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |
| | % of the Borough designated as Green Belt | Approximately 4.6% of the City is designated as Greenbelt. | 25.9% of the area of Lancashire is Greenbelt. 18.5% of the North West is designated as Greenbelt. | No trend data available. | No issue identified, whilst only a small proportion of the City is designated Greenbelt, a good proportion is open countryside. |
| | Number of advertised departures approved as a percentage of total permissions in the Green Belt | No data available. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | No issue identified. |
| To protect, conserve and enhance landscape character, places of architectural, historic, cultural and archaeological value | Number of Listed Buildings (2005) | There are approximately 770 individual listed buildings and structures in Preston. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | No issue identified. |
| | Number of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest | There are 6 parks and gardens of special historic interest including Avenham Park, Miller Park, Moor Park and Haslem Park. | Not relevant to compare other areas. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |
| | Number and degree of risk of Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings on the English Heritage "Buildings at Risk" Register | Currently (2009) there is one Listed Building on the Buildings At Risk Register in Preston – Harris Institute, Avenham Lane listed at Grade 2*. | Not relevant to compare other areas. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |
| | Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments | There are 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Preston – Cromwell's Mound, Penwortham Old Bridge and Chingle Hall. | Not relevant to compare other areas. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Number of Conservation Areas | There are 12 Conservation Areas in Preston. | Not relevant to compare other areas. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |
| To tackle climate change and make the most sustainable use of the earth's resources | Carbon Dioxide Emissions | No data available. | No data available. | No trend data available. | No issue identified. |
| | Nitrogen Dioxide levels | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Sulphur Dioxide levels | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Proportion of housing built on previously developed land | Between April 2009 and March 2010, 94% of completions were on previously developed land. | The RSS sets a target of 70% of new housing to be developed on previously developed land. | From April 2008 – March 2009, 98% of completions were on previously developed land. Earlier years data is as follows: 75% between April 2007 – March 2008, 78% April 2006 – March 2007, 75% In 2005/2006. | The proportion of housing built on PDL is consistently above RSS targets. It is important to maintain this throughout the LDF period. |
| | House building densities on sites over 0.4 ha | Between April 2008 and March 2009, 91% of dwellings were constructed at a density of over 30 dwellings per hectare. | PPS3 indicates that all new dwellings should be constructed at densities of over 30 dwellings per hectare. | Between April 2007 – March 2008, 97% of dwellings were constructed at a density of over 30 dwellings a hectare. From April 2006 to March 2007 the figure was 82%. | House building at rates below 30 dwellings per hectare suggests an inefficient use of land. |
| To manage flood risk and the impacts of flooding | Number of Flood Warning Areas | There are currently no flood warning areas in the Borough. | Not relevant to compare other areas. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |
| To protect and enhance water resources and minimise pollution of water, air and soil | Compliance with river quality targets | No data available. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | No issue identified. |
| | Number of Air Quality Management Areas | The City has two Air Quality Management Areas at Church Street/Ringway/Percy Street and Blackpool Road/Plungington Road. | No comparative data. | No trend data available. | It is important that air quality in these areas is improved. |
| To encourage sustainable economic growth and employment | % of working age population claiming unemployment related benefits | In December 2007, 2,159 people, or 2.6% of the working age population, were claiming unemployment related benefits. | In the North West, there were 111,168 people, or 2.6% of the working age population, claiming unemployment related benefits during December 2007. | No trend data available. | Number of people claiming unemployment related benefits is the same as the regional average. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Area's in the 20% most employment deprived nationally | The 2007 Indices showed that there were 30 lower layer SOAs within the City that fall within the 20% most employment deprived nationally. This amounts to 35.7%. | The 2007 Indices showed that 24.8% of Lancashire's lower layer SOAs were within the top 20% of most deprived nationally in terms of employment. | The 2004 Indices showed that there were 32 lower layer SOAs in the most 20% deprived nationally. This amounts to 38.1%. | The number has decreased since 2004. However, the percentage remains much higher than the Lancashire average. |
| | Average Earnings | No data available. | No data available. | No data available. | No issue identified. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Area's (SOAs) in the 20% most income deprived nationally | The 2007 Indices showed there were 26 lower layer SOAs in the Borough that were within the 20% most income deprived nationally. This amounts to 31%. | 18.3% of Lancashire lower layer SOAs were within the most 20% deprived nationally in terms of income deprivation, according to the 2007 Indices. | The 2004 Indices showed there were 29, or 34.5% of lower layer SOAs in the top 20% of most deprived nationally. | The number has decreased since 2004. However, the percentage remains much higher than the Lancashire average. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Number of businesses registered for VAT | In 2007, there were 4,110 businesses registered for VAT. | In 2007, there were 194,695 businesses registered for VAT in the North West, therefore 2% of North West businesses are based in Preston. | In 2004, there were 3,980 businesses registered for VAT, in 2005 there were 4,005, in 2006 there were 4,055. | The number of businesses registered for VAT has gradually increased year on year. |
| | Registered business stock by sector | No data available. | No data available. | No data available. | No issue identified. |
| | Business survival rates | Of all active enterprises started in 2007, 93.3% survived for longer than 12 months. | In 2006, 96.7% of all new active enterprises survived for 12 months. | Of all businesses started in 2005, 94.3% survived for 12 months. 94.9% of all businesses started in 2004 survived 1 year, and in 2003 93.2% survived 1 year. | The Borough has a high business survival rate despite current economic conditions. |
| | Take up of additional employment land | There was 7,090m ² employment floorspace taken up in the 2008/2009 financial year. | No comparative data. | There was 16,535m ² employment floorspace taken up in 2007/08, 13,100m ² in 2006/07, and 7,380m ² in 2005/06. | Take up of employment floorspace has fluctuated in recent years. This is likely due to the current economic conditions. |
| | % of residents working within the Borough | No data available. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | No issue identified. |
| To improve the skills of both the current and future workforce and to develop the skills required to ensure that local people have access to and are able to meet the demands of modern and changing job markets | % of population aged 16-74 with no qualifications | In 2001, 31.1% of Preston's residents aged 16-74 had no qualifications. | In 2001, 30.1% of Lancashire residents aged 16-74 had no qualifications. The North West figure was 31.9%. | No trend data available. | The proportion of the City's residents without qualifications is above the county average. |
| | % of population aged 16-74 with highest level qualifications | In 2001, 18.6% of the City's residents aged 16-74 had qualifications at Level 4 or 5. | In 2001, 17.6% of Lancashire residents aged 16-74 were qualified to level 4 or 5. The North West figure was 17.2%. | No trend data available. | The proportion of residents qualified to level 4 or 5 is above the County and North West average. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived in terms of education, training and skills nationally | The 2007 Indices showed there were 28 Lower Layer SOAs in the top 20% most deprived in terms of education, training and skills nationally. This amounted to 33.3% of the City's SOAs. | The 2007 Indices showed that 24.9% of SOAs in Lancashire are in the top 20% most deprived in terms of education, training and skills nationally. | The 2004 Indices showed there were 23 Lower Layer SOAs (or 27.4%) in the top 20% most deprived in terms of education, training and skills nationally. | The number of SOAs in the top 20% has increased since 2004. |
| To sustain and encourage appropriate growth of rural businesses | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services nationally | In the 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that there were 6 lower layer SOAs in the top 20% of most deprived in terms of barriers and housing and services nationally. This amounted to 7% of the City's SOAs. | The 2007 Indices showed that 5.5% of Lancashire SOAs were in the top 20% of most deprived nationally deprived in terms of barriers and housing and services nationally. | The 2004 Indices of Deprivation showed that there were 4 lower layer SOAs (or 4.8%) in the top 20% of most deprived in terms of barriers and housing and services nationally. | The number of SOAs in the top 20% has increased since 2004. |
| | Proportion of rural buildings outside inset settlements approved for non-housing uses compared to all uses permitted | No data at present. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | No issue identified. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| To maintain and improve retail and related services, as well as provide for tourism and leisure | Number of major retail proposals permitted away from Town Centre and edge of Centre Locations (over 1500m ² floor area) | No data available. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | No issue identified. |
| | Proportion of vacant ground floor units in Preston City Centre | No data available. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | No issue identified. |
| | Proportion of vacant ground floor units in District, Neighbourhood and Local Centres | No data available. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | No issue identified. |

Summary of Likely Evolution of Key Trends without Implementation of the Plan

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Trend | Likely Evolution without Implementation of the Plan |
|---|--|---|---|
| To improve access to good quality and resource efficient housing including affordable housing | Affordable Housing completions | From April 2007 – March 2008, there were 35 affordable housing completions, 2006-2007 there were 33, 2005-2006 – 0, and 2004-2005 – 58. | The trend in affordable housing completions since 2004 has been variable; continuing without implementation of statutory planning policy through the LDF would in all likelihood continue this trend. This may result in the provision of affordable housing not meeting needs. Implementation of the plan will ensure a consistent and fair approach to affordable housing provision, meeting the needs of the population. |
| | Housing Completions | Annual completion rates are as follows: 2003/2004 – 308 dwellings 2004/2005 – 544 dwellings 2005/2006 – 627 dwellings 2006/2007 – 565 dwellings 2007/2008 – 609 dwellings 2008/2009 – 468 dwellings | The trend in housing completions between 2003 and 2008 has been reasonable consistent, however in recent years the overall provision of new housing has reduced. Choosing to not implement the plan would result in the lack of identified land to meet housing needs and reducing housing provision. This may result in people moving out of the area to find a home. Also, it may lead to the development of inappropriate sites for housing. Implementation of plan will ensure sufficient land, in suitable locations is identified to deliver enough housing to meet the needs of the population over the plan period. |
| To tackle climate change and make the most sustainable use of the earth's resources | Proportion of housing built on previously developed land | From April 2008 – March 2009, 98% of completions were on previously developed land. Earlier years data is as follows: 75% between April 2007 – March 2008, 78% April 2006 – March 2007, 75% In 2005/2006. | The trend in the proportion of housing built on previously developed land is not at this stage an issue. However, to continue without implementation of the plan would in all likelihood reduce the level of housing built on previously developed land, which would result in the release of more developable greenfield sites, not making the best use of natural resources. Implementation of the plan will result in the identification and prioritisation of previously developed land for development, lessening the impact on climate change and making better use of natural resources. |
| To encourage sustainable economic growth and employment | Number of lower layer Super Output Area's in the 20% most employment deprived nationally | The 2004 Indices showed that there were 32 lower layer SOAs in the most 20% deprived nationally. This amounts to 38.1%. | Whilst the trend in employment deprivation has reduced between 2004 and 2007, it remains worse than county-wide averages. Without implementation of the plan this situation would be likely to continue, meaning a lack of provision of employment possibilities and worsening deprivation. Implementation of the plan will ensure adequate allocation of land to meet employment needs of the population over the plan period, helping to decrease the levels of employment deprivation. |

SOUTH RIBBLE BASELINE INFORMATION

General

The Borough of South Ribble is at the heart of central Lancashire and south of the River Ribble. South Ribble covers an area of 43 square miles and has a population of approximately 107,200 (mid 2008 estimate). Population is likely to continue to increase and is forecast to be 119,000 in 2024.

South Ribble is situated within the central lowland of Lancashire and is the geographical centre of the former Central Lancashire New Town. Whilst the central core of the Borough is urban, over two thirds of the Borough is rural in character. 80% of the population live within the main centres for employment and shopping. The main urban communities are Leyland, Bamber Bridge, Penwortham, Lostock Hall and Walton-Le-Dale. There are also smaller settlements away from the main urban areas, such as Longton, Much Hoole, Walmer Bridge, Hutton, Higher Walton and Gregson Lane, Coupe Green and New Longton and the much smaller villages of Samesbury and Cuerdale and Little Hoole.

Agricultural land in the rural western parts of the Borough is extremely fertile and there are many market gardens and nurseries engaged in intensive horticulture. The principle settlements here are Longton and Hutton. The eastern parts are more undulating with an attractive and varied landscape of high quality and are more sparsely populated. Most of the rural area is designated as Green Belt.

South Ribble is located astride the north-south M6 motorway and the main London-Glasgow railway. The M65, giving access to East Lancashire and beyond, starts in the Borough. Connections are available to the M55, M61 giving access to the Fylde coast, Manchester and Yorkshire.

Social Baseline Data

Housing

The average house prices in the Borough have increased considerably since the start of 2003, from £99,116, to £157,773 at the end of 2009. The average price did decrease during the second half of 2008, and the beginning of 2009, but they have since started to increase again. The average price of a house in South Ribble is above that of the Lancashire average, but below the national average.

83.9% of dwellings in the Borough are owner occupied, which is above the Lancashire average of 75.1%, the North West average of 69.3%, and the national average of 68.9%.

In 2006, 3.6% of the dwelling stock in the Borough was considered to be unfit. This is below the Lancashire average of 4.2% and the North West average of 5.2%. The figure has decreased slightly from 3.7% in both 2004 and 2005.

Health and Wellbeing

The 2007 Indices of Deprivation show that South Ribble is one of the least deprived in Lancashire, with only Ribble Valley and Fylde being less deprived. Nationally, the Borough is ranked 233 out of 354 districts. There are small pockets of deprivation, with 3 lower layer SOAs, one in Golden Hill and 2 in Lowerhouse, being within the worst 20% nationally.

The 2001 Census indicates that 9.2% of the population of the Borough considers their health as not good. This is below both the Lancashire and Northwest average. The Census also indicated that 18.1% of the residents of the Borough suffered with a limiting long term illness, again below the Lancashire and North West average.

Life expectancy in the Borough has increased since 2001. Current estimates suggest that life expectancy for males is 77.87 years, and women 81.72 years. These are both above the estimates for the North West.

Travel

The percentage of residents who travel to work either on foot is lower than both the Lancashire and North West average. The 2001 Census showed that 11.1% of the Borough's residents traveled to work in this way, whilst the figure was 13.9% for Lancashire and 12.6% for the North West.

The percentage of residents who traveled to work using public transport has decreased since the 1991 Census, which showed 8.5% of people traveled to work on public transport. The 2001 Census indicated that the number had decreased to 6.8%. Again, this is below the Lancashire average of 7.4%.

The 2001 Census also showed that 17.9% of households in the Borough do not have a car. This is below the Lancashire average of 27.2% and the North West figure of 30.2%.

Environmental Baseline Data

Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

The natural and built environment is an important part of the area's heritage and the Council recognises the importance of safeguarding, conserving and improving the quality of the environment for its social, educational and economic benefits. The environment of South Ribble is characterised by a wide variety of features, including landscape, trees and woodlands, parks and gardens, wildlife habitats and water features in both the urban and rural areas of the Borough. Much of South Ribble's landscape has been shaped by intensive agriculture to the west and contrasting undulating river valleys to the east.

The Borough contains significant areas of high quality agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3) that requires continued protection through policies in the Local Development Framework.

The landscape of South Ribble away from the urban areas has been shaped by agriculture. The low-lying landscape of the west contrasts with the gently undulating river valley landscape of the east. The semi-natural landscapes that remain are a result of positive measures to conserve them or their unsuitability to modern agricultural techniques. They include the ancient woodlands along the river valleys in the east of the Borough and the Ribble Estuary in the west.

The Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan was published in April 2001. It contains detailed action plans for a first tranche of habitats and species. The information on habitats in South Ribble Borough is taken from this document.

The documents indicate there are 7 types of habitat in the Borough with Habitat Action Plans. These are:

- Arable Farmland;
- Broadleaved and Mixed Woodland;
- Calcareous Grassland;
- Mossland;
- Rivers and Streams;
- Salt Marsh and Estuarine Rivers; and
- Species Rich Grassland.

South Ribble's natural environment is an important part of the area's heritage. The Council recognises the importance of safeguarding and improving the quality of the environment, both as a desirable objective in its own right and for its social, educational and economic benefits. The Borough has three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), the Ribble Estuary SSSI, the River Darwen SSSI and Beeston Brook Pasture. The combined land coverage of SSSIs is 448.08 hectares. This represents approximately 4% of the Borough's area.

The Ribble Estuary includes the Longton and Hutton Salt Marshes, the most abundant semi-natural habitat in the Borough. The SSSI is of international importance for birdlife and is of regional importance for plant life. It is a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention and Special Protection Area (SPA) under the terms of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

The bed and banks of the stretch of the River Darwen designated as a SSSI provide one of the finest sections of rocks of Middle Namurian age originally laid down about 320 million years ago. It is an important area for geological study.

Beeston Brook Pasture consists of unimproved, herb-rich pasture with flushes on a north-east facing slope and is one of the few remaining unimproved herb-rich pastures present in this part of Lancashire. Much of this type of habitat in Lancashire has become increasingly destroyed by intensive agricultural practices.

The Borough has two statutory Local Nature Reserve sites (LNRs) at Preston Junction and Longton Brickcroft, which have a combined total area of 30.71 hectares.

Dog Kennel Wood is managed by the Woodland Trust and Cop Lane Sidings by the Lancashire Wildlife Trust for Nature Conservation and Priory Meadows is managed by the Penwortham Nature Conservation Group.

There are approximately 66 Biological Heritage Sites in the Borough, over half of which are woodlands and the majority of these being ancient woodlands. The list also includes nature reserves and coastal habitats. The Borough also contains three County Geological Heritage Sites at Longton Brickcroft, Roach Bridge and Hennel End, Walton-Le-Dale.

There are two historic parks which are within the Borough, the majority of Worden Park, a Grade II Historic Park and Gardens and a small part of Woodfold Park in Samlesbury, also a Grade II Historic Park and Gardens.

Worden Park has been a Green Flag park since 1998 and comprises a total land area of 63 hectares and is situated on the southern edge of Leyland. It provides a combination of historic natural landscape and varied wildlife, together with an impressive and attractive range of facilities.

There are 4 sites in South Ribble scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979: Castle Motte, Penwortham, Penwortham Old Bridge, Roman Settlement and Industrial Area at Walton-Le-Dale; and Manor House Farm, Much Hoole.

There are 147 Listed Buildings in South Ribble (the actual number of listed properties is higher as terraces count as one building) because of their special architectural or historic interest. South Ribble has two Grade I buildings of national interest, Samlesbury Hall and the Church of Leonard-the-Less, and nine Grade II* buildings, the remainder being Grade II.

The distinctive character and interest of townscapes, villages, historic gardens and parklands can be recognised and protected through the designation of conservation areas. There are six Conservation Areas in South Ribble at present, at Leyland Cross, Walton Green, Church Brow, Walton-Le-Dale, Penwortham, St. Mary's, Penwortham and Church Road, Bamber Bridge.

Climate Change, Energy and Resource Use

Government policy aims to ensure that rivers, lakes and coastal waters are well-managed in the interests of public health and the environment. The coast is an important national resource and concerns about rising sea levels and the need for development to be sustainable are increasing the attention being paid to water resources. The coastal zone includes all land below the 8 meter contour line outside the urban areas and is co-extensive with the tidal stretch of the River Ribble. The character of the coast is estuary marshes to the west and flat, low lying agricultural land, to the north-west. In South Ribble, the coastal zone is conserved for its international nature conservation importance, agricultural, amenity and recreation value of the Green Belt. The coastal zone is an important recreation feature and includes the Ribble Way middle distance footpath, which forms part of the Lancashire Coastal Way.

The Council has been involved in the preparation of the 'Ribble Estuary Strategy', which aims to integrate the many uses of the estuary with one another and harmonise those uses with the natural landscape. The Council recognises the importance of the Coastal Zone and seeks to protect the landscape, ecology and amenity from harmful and intrusive development.

Groundwater resources are a vital component of the potable water supplies but, if polluted, the damage is irrevocable in most cases. The Borough is divided into three units with major, minor and non-aquifers. Whilst there are no public water supply sources in the Borough, licensed private sources are present. It is likely that the issue of development and flood risk will become increasingly important given expected rises in sea level, possible increases in storm severity and changes in weather patterns arising from predicted global climatic changes. Such changes could result in an increased incidence of inland flooding.

The Council guides development away from areas at risk of flooding and restricts development that would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere or would interfere with the ability of the Environment Agency or other bodies to carry out flood control works and maintenance.

In order to prevent flooding it is essential that the Council ensures that the integrity and continuity of tidal and fluvial defences is maintained. In order to prevent flood risk to people and assets, the Council will resist development which may increase these risks and their undisturbed soil and drainage patterns. It is essential that Ancient Woodlands remain protected from the adverse effects of development as they are an irreplaceable asset.

Good air quality is essential to human health and the health of the environment as a whole. It is a statutory requirement for Local Authorities under the Environment Act (1995) and subsequent Air Quality Regulations to continually review and assess the air quality in their areas. There are four road locations identified in South Ribble, which slightly exceeded the annual mean nitrogen dioxide objective. This has been identified through standing traffic at traffic lights. As a result of this, Air Quality Management Areas have been designated at these sites, with the aim to introduce measures to improve the air quality, such as walking to school and car sharing initiatives.

The 4 AQMA's are located at:

- Junction of Priory Lane and A59 Liverpool Road, Penwortham;
- Victoria Road (A675/A6) Walton Le Dale;
- Junction of Leyland Road and Browndedge Road, Lostock Hall; and
- Station Road, Bamber Bridge

Economic Baseline Data

Economic Growth and Employment

The percentage of working age residents claiming unemployment related benefits is significantly lower than the Lancashire average. In February 2010, 2.8% of the working age population in the Borough were claiming unemployment related benefits, whilst the figure was 3.9% for Lancashire. The percentage of residents claiming unemployment related benefits has decreased since February 2009, where the figure was 2.9% in South Ribble.

In 2009, the median average earnings in the Borough were £19,578 annually. This has decreased from £22,192 annually in 2008. The 2009 figure is above that of Lancashire, which is £19,344, but below the North West and National figure.

In 2009 in the Borough, there were 3,680 businesses registered for VAT. This represents a small decrease from 2008, when there were 3,720 businesses registered for for VAT. In previous years, the number of businesses registered for VAT has steadily increased. During the last 2 financial year, there has been no land taken up for employment purposes. There has been a relatively high takeup of employment land in the years previous to this.

In 2009, the highest proportion of registered businesses in the Borough fell within the following 4 sectors:

- Construction Sector (15.9%);
- Professional, Scientific and Technical Sector (12.9%);
- Retail Sector (9.8%); and
- Business Administration and Support Services Sector (8.3%)

At the time of the 2001 Census, only 44.6% of residents of the Borough worked within the Borough. 28.2% of residents commute to Preston, with a further 6.9% commuting to Chorley.

Skills and Economic Inclusion

There are 40 primary schools within South Ribble, and 11 high schools. Not all of the pupils at these schools are necessarily resident in the Borough, and, similarly, pupils who reside in the Borough may travel to schools outside of the Borough.

In 2001, 27.2% of the Borough's residents aged 16-74 had no qualifications. This is below the Lancashire and North West average of 30.1% and 31.9% respectively. At the same time, 17.5% of residents of the Borough aged 16-74 had qualifications at Level 4 or 5. This is slightly below the Lancashire average of 17.6% and above the North West average of 17.2%.

Retail, Tourism and Leisure

Leyland is the main shopping centre in the Borough, offering a range of goods and services. It is also a focal point for journeys by public transport. The local plan includes a goal to maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of this and the Borough's district centres.

The adopted local plan also identifies 10 district centres, which vary significantly in size and composition, but all play an essential local role. The district centres are Bamber Bridge, Tardy Gate, Penwortham, Longton, Kingsfold, Seven Stars, Farington, Earnshaw Bridge, Higher Walton, and Walton le Dale.

There are also a number of freestanding retail developments such as the Capitol Centre at Walton-Le-Dale, B&Q warehouse, Cuerden, Sainsburys at Bamber Bridge and Booths at Millbrook Way, Penwortham.

Retailing in the Borough is challenged by its close proximity to Preston, which is a much larger centre offering a wide range of goods and services, particularly comparison goods, to a wide catchment area.

Vacancy rates at the time of the April 2010 survey in Leyland was 6.5%. This has increased from 5.23% in September 2009. Vacancy rates have also increased in all but one of the district centres, where the surveys are done annually every September.

South Ribble Baseline Data

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| To improve access to good quality and resource efficient housing including affordable housing | % of Unfit Dwellings | 3.6% of the dwelling stock was unfit in 2006 | 4.2% of dwellings in England and 5.2% of dwellings in the North West were unfit in 2006 | 3.7% of the dwelling stock was unfit in both 2004 and 2005 | No issue identified |
| | % of Vacant Dwellings | In 2009, 2.7% of the dwelling stock was vacant. | In Lancashire, 4.3% of dwellings were vacant in 2009, and 4.2% of the dwelling stock was vacant in the North West | In 2006, 0.9% of the dwelling stock was vacant. This increased to 2.5% in 2007 and 2.6% in 2008. | The % of vacant dwellings in the Borough is well below both the county wide and regional levels. |
| | Energy Efficiency of Homes | No data available at present. | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Affordability | The average price of a dwelling in the Borough during July – September (Quarter 3) 2009 was £160,489 | The average price of a dwelling in Lancashire during July – September 2009 was £153,350. The average price for England during the same quarter was £226,648 | The 2009 quarter 2 average was £151,163, and quarter 1 was £142,314. The 2008 prices were: Quarter 1 - £158,712, Quarter 2 - £166,634, Quarter 3 - £153,383 and Quarter 4 - £154,517 | Average house prices in the Borough dropped significantly at the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009, although they now are increasing again. |
| | Affordable Housing completions | From 1 st April 2009 – 31 st March 2010, there were no affordable housing completions in the Borough. | The Current South Ribble Local Plan has a minimum target of 750 affordable dwellings throughout the life of the plan. | From April 2008 – March 2009, there were 10 affordable housing completions, 2007-2008 there were 8, 2006-2007 – 27, 2005-2006 – 36, 2004-2005 – 53, 2003 – 2004 – 21. | The Local Plan target for affordable housing completions has been exceeded. |
| | Housing Completions | In 2009/2010, there were 171 housing completions in the Borough. | The RSS target is 417 completions per annum. | Annual completion rates are as follows: 2003/2004 – 538 dwellings 2004/2005 – 657 dwellings 2005/2006 – 520 dwellings 2006/2007 – 284 dwellings 2007/2008 – 320 dwellings 2008/2009 – 312 dwellings | Housing completions are currently well below the target set in the RSS. |
| To improve health and wellbeing and/or improve access to health care, sport and recreation, culture, community and education facilities and services particularly in deprived areas | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived nationally | The 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that 3 of the 69 lower layer SOA's in the Borough fall within the 20% most deprived nationally. This amounts to 4.3% of lower layer SOAs in the Borough. None are within the top 10%. | 20.7% of Lower Layer SOAs in Lancashire fall within the 20% most deprived nationally. The figure for the North West is 31.8%. | The 2004 Indices of Deprivation showed that 4.3% of lower layer SOAs were within the top 20% nationally. Of this, 1.4% were in the top 10% of most deprived nationally. | The number of SOAs in the top 10% of most deprived has increased from 2004 – 2007. however, the percentage is still relatively low. |
| | Increase/decrease in Borough population. | In 2008, the estimated mid year population of the Borough was 107,200. | No comparative data or target. | The population at Census day, 2001 was 103,867. | The population of the Borough is steadily increasing. |
| | % of population describing their health as not good | In 2001, 9.2% of the population described their health as not good. | 10.8% of people in Lancashire described their health as not good in 2001. The figure was 11% for the North West. | No trend data available. | The percentage of residents of the Borough describing their health as not good is lower than both the figure for the County and the North West. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | % of population with a limiting long-term illness | In 2001, 18.1% of South Ribble residents had a limiting long term illness. | In 2001, 20.7% of the population of both Lancashire and the North West had a limiting long term illness | No trend data available. | The percentage of the Borough population with a limiting long term illness is lower than the county wide and north west figure. |
| | Life expectancy | In 2008, males in the Borough had a life expectancy of 77.84 years, whilst women had a life expectancy of 81.72 years. | In 2008, the average life expectancy for males in the North West was 76.33 years, and for women it was 80.59 years. | In 2001, the average life expectancy for males in the Borough was 76.50 years, and for women 80.60 years. | The average life expectancy of both males and females has increased since 2001, and is also higher than the North West average. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived in terms of health and disability nationally | The 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that 6 of the 69 lower layer SOAs were amongst the 20% most deprived in terms of health and disability nationally. This amounts to 8.7% of the Boroughs lower layer SOAs. | The 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that 31.1% of Lower Layer SOAs in Lancashire are in the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of health and disability. | The 2004 Indices of Deprivation showed that 13% of the lower layer SOAs in the Borough were in the top 20% of most deprived nationally. | The percentage has decreased between 2004 – 2007. |
| To reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime | Fear of crime - % of residents feeling unsafe during the day | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Fear of crime - % of residents feeling unsafe at night | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in 20% most deprived in terms of crime and disorder nationally | In the 2007 Indices of Deprivation, 5 lower layer SOAs, or 5.8%, were in the top 20% of most deprived ward in terms of crime and disorder nationally. | The 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that 13.6% of Lancashire's Lower Layer SOAs were in the top 20% of most deprived nationally. | The 2004 Indices of Deprivation showed that there were no lower layer SOAs in the top 20% most deprived nationally for crime and disorder. | The number of SOAs has increased from none to five. This is something that will need to be addressed through the LDF. |
| To reduce the need to travel and improve transport accessibility in sustainable ways | Settlements not within 1km of 5 basic services (post offices, doctor's practices, primary schools, food shops and bus stops) | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | % of residents aged 16-74 who travel to work by foot or bicycle | In 2001, 11.1% of residents travelled to work either on foot or by bicycle. | In 2001, 13.9% of people in Lancashire travelled to work either on foot or by bicycle. The percentage was 12.6% for the North West. | No trend data available. | The figure is below the County and North West average. |
| | % of residents aged 16-74 who travel to work by public transport | In 2001, 6.8% of people travelled to work on public transport. | In Lancashire, 7.4% of people travelled to work on public transport in 2001. | In 1991, 8.5% of people in the Borough travelled to work by public transport. | The number of people travelling to work on public transport has decreased since 2001. the figure is also below the County average. |
| | % of housing provided within 400 metres of a bus route or railway station | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| | % households without a car | In 2001, 17.9% of households in the Borough did not have a car. | In 2001, 27.2% of households in Lancashire did not have a car. The figure was 30.2% for the North West. | No trend data available. | No issue identified |
| To protect, enhance and manage biological and geological assets | Number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) | There are 3 Sites Of Special Scientific Interest in the Borough – Beeston Brook Pasture, Darwen River Section and The Ribble Estuary. | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | % Area of SSSIs which is in a favourable condition | 2 of the Boroughs 3 SSSIs are in a favourable condition. This amounts to 99.61% of the total area of SSSIs in the Borough. | No comparative data available | No trend data available | The % of SSIs not in a favourable condition is low. |
| | Number of Regionally Important Geological Sites | There are currently 3 Regionally Important Geological Sites in the Borough. | Not relevant to compare other areas | No trend identified | No issue identified |
| | Habitats in the Borough with Habitat Action Plans included in Lancashire's Biodiversity Action Plan | 7 Habitats in the Borough have Habitat Action plans. The Habitats are: Arable Farmland, Broadleaved and Mixed Woodland, Calcareous Grassland, Mossland, Rivers and Streams, Salt Marsh and Estuarine Rivers, and Species Rich Neutral Grassland. | Not relevant to compare other areas | No trend identified | No issue identified |
| | % of the Borough designated as Green Belt | 69.1% of the Borough is designated as Greenbelt. | 25.9% of the area of Lancashire is Greenbelt. 18.5% of the North West is designated as Greenbelt. | No trend data available. | No issue identified |
| | Number of advertised departures approved as a percentage of total permissions in the Green Belt | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| To protect, conserve and enhance landscape character, places of architectural, historic, cultural and archaeological value | Number of Listed Buildings (2005) | 147 Listed Buildings, although this includes some group listings – i.e. blocks of terraces. | | | No issue identified |
| | Number of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest | There are 2 Historic Parks with the Borough, Worden Park and part of Woodfold Park. | Not relevant to compare other areas | No trend identified | No issue identified |
| | Number and degree of risk of Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings on the English Heritage "Buildings at Risk" Register | Currently (2010) there are no buildings on the Buildings At Risk Register. | Not relevant to compare other areas | Worden Old Hall, Central Avenue, Buckshaw Village was previously on the Buildings at Risk Register. Following renovation work as part of the Buckshaw development, it was removed from the register and is now a dwelling. | Favourable situation – no buildings on the register. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments | There are 4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments – Castle Motte, Penwortham, Penwortham Old Bridge, Roman Settlement and Industrial Area, Walton Le Dale and Manor House Farm, Much Hoole | Not relevant to compare other areas | No trend identified | No issue identified |
| | Number of Conservation Areas | There are 8 Conservation Areas in the borough. | Not relevant to compare other areas | No trend identified | No issue identified |
| To tackle climate change and make the most sustainable use of the earth's resources | Carbon Dioxide Emissions | In 2006, there were 892 kilotonnes in the Borough. The biggest sources of Carbon Dioxide are road travel (323 kilotonnes) and industry and commerce (321 kilotonnes). | In 2006, there were 12,201 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide emissions in Lancashire. There were 59,455 kilotonnes of emissions in the North West. | No trend data available. | No issue identified |
| | Nitrogen Dioxide levels | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Sulphur Dioxide levels | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Proportion of housing built on previously developed land | Between October 2009 and April 2010, 95% of completions were on previously developed land | The RSS sets a target of 70% of new housing to be developed on previously developed land. | From April 2009 – October 2009, 92% of completions were on previously developed land. Earlier years data is as follows: 85% between October 2008 – March 2009, 82% April 2008 – October 2008, 82% In 2007/2008. | The proportion of housing built on PDL is consistently above RSS targets. It is important to maintain this throughout the LDF period. |
| | House building densities on sites over 0.4 ha | Between October 2009 and April 2010, 95.5% of dwellings were constructed at a density of over 30 dwellings per hectare. | PPS3 indicates that all new dwellings should be constructed at densities of over 30 dwellings per hectare. | Between April – October 2009, 57.6% of dwellings were constructed at a density of over 30 dwellings a hectare. From October 08 to April 09 the figure was 72.6% | House building at rates below 30 dwellings per hectare suggests an inefficient use of land. |
| To manage flood risk and the impacts of flooding | Number of Flood Warning Areas | There are currently no flood warning areas in the Borough. | Not relevant to compare other areas | No trend identified | No issue identified |
| To protect and enhance water resources and minimise pollution of water, air and soil | Compliance with river quality targets | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Number of Air Quality Management Areas | The Borough has 4 Air Quality Management Areas at the Junction of Priory Lane and Liverpool Road, Penwortham, Victoria Road, Walton Le Dale, Junction of Leyland Road and Browndedge Road, Lostock Hall, and Station Road, Bamber Bridge. | No comparative data. | No trend data. | It is important that air quality in these areas is improved. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| To encourage sustainable economic growth and employment | % of working age population claiming unemployment related benefits | In February 2010, 1,823 people, or 2.8% of the working age population, were claiming unemployment related benefits. | In Lancashire, there were 34,331 people, or 3.9% of the working age population, claiming unemployment related benefits during February 2010. | Since February 2009, the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits has decreased by 55 people, or 2.9% of all people claiming unemployment related benefits. | Number of people claiming unemployment related benefits has started to decrease. The figure is below the County average. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Area's in the 20% most employment deprived nationally | The 2007 Indices showed that there were 4 lower layer SOAs within the Borough that fall within the 20% most employment deprived nationally. This amounts to 5.8%. | The 2007 Indices showed that 24.8% of Lancashire's lower layer SOAs were within the top 20% of most deprived nationally in terms of employment. | The 2004 Indices showed that there were 6 lower layer SOAs in the most 20% deprived nationally. This amounts to 8.6%. | The number has decreased since 2004. however, the same SOAs tend to be in the top 20% for most categories. |
| | Average Earnings | In 2009, the median annual earnings in the Borough were £19,578 | In 2009, the median annual earnings in Lancashire were £19,344. The North West figure was £20,000, and Great Britain was £21,418 | In 2005, the median annual earnings in the Borough were £19,496. It was £19,595 in 2006, £22,398 in 2007 and £22,192 in 2008. | Median annual pay has decreased since 2008. the figure is slightly above the County average but below both the regional and national average. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Area's (SOAs) in the 20% most income deprived nationally | The 2007 Indices showed there were 3 lower layer SOAs in the Borough that were within the 20% most income deprived nationally. This amounts to 4.3%. | 18.3% of Lancashire lower layer SOAs were within the most 20% deprived nationally in terms of income deprivation, according to the 2007 Indices. | The 2004 Indices showed there were 4, or 5.7% of lower layer SOAs in the top 20% of most deprived nationally. | The number has decreased since 2004. however, the same SOAs tend to be in the top 20% for most categories. |
| | Number of businesses registered for VAT | In 2009, there were 3,680 were registered for VAT. | In Lancashire in 2009, there were 40,100 businesses registered for VAT, therefore 9.2% of all registered businesses in Lancashire were in South Ribble. | In 2005, there were 2,535 businesses registered for VAT, in 2006 there were 2,560, in 2007 there were 2,655 and in 2008 there were 3,720. | The number decreased between 2008 and 2009. This is likely due to the problems in the economy. Before this, the figure was increasing steadily each year. |
| | Registered business stock by sector | In 2009, the highest proportion of registered businesses fall within the construction sector (15.9%), the professional, scientific and technical sector (12.9%), the retail sector (9.8%) and the business administration and support services sector (8.3%) | In 2009, the highest proportion of registered businesses in Lancashire were within the construction sector (13.5%), the professional, scientific and technical sector (11.6%), the retail sector (11.4%) and the production sector (8%). | In 2008, the highest proportion of registered businesses fell within the property and business services sector (28.6%), construction (14.5%), and retail (9.8%) and the production sector (7.5%). | The number of businesses within the property and business services sector has decreased significantly since 2008. |
| | Business survival rates | Of all active enterprises started in 2007, 96.2% survived for longer than 12 months. | In 2006, 95.3% of all new active enterprises survived for 12 months. | Of all businesses started in 2006, 97.7% survived for 12 months, and 84.9% survived for 2 years. 95.7% of all businesses started in 2005 survived 1 year, 82.8% survived 2 years and 66.7% survived 3 years. | The Borough has a high business survival rate despite current economic conditions |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Take up of additional employment land | There was no employment land taken up in the 2009/2010 financial year | No comparative data | There was no employment land taken up in 08/09, 4.245ha in 2007/2008, 7.695 in 2006/2007, 2005/2006 – 9.97ha, 2004/2005 – 11.243ha and 2003/2004 – 3.7013ha | There has been no employment land take up in the Borough over the last 2 years. This is likely due to the current economic conditions. |
| | % of residents working within the Borough | 44.6% of the Boroughs residents work in the Borough. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available | The majority of residents in employment work outside of the Borough. |
| To improve the skills of both the current and future workforce and to develop the skills required to ensure that local people have access to and are able to meet the demands of modern and changing job markets | % of population aged 16-74 with no qualifications | In 2001, 27.2% of South Ribble's residents aged 16-74 had no qualifications. | In 2001, 30.1% of Lancashire residents aged 16-74 had no qualifications. The North West figure was 31.9%. | No trend data available. | The proportion of the Boroughs residents without qualifications is below the county and regional average. |
| | % of population aged 16-74 with highest level qualifications | In 2001, 17.5% of the Borough's residents aged 16-74 had qualifications at Level 4 or 5. | In 2001, 17.6% of Lancashire residents aged 16-74 were qualified to level 4 or 5. The North West figure was 17.2% | No trend data available. | The proportion of residents qualified to level 4 or 5 is above the North West average but below the County average. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived in terms of education, training and skills nationally | The 2007 Indices showed there were 5 Lower Layer SOAs in the top 20% most deprived in terms of education, training and skills nationally. This amounted to 7.2% of the Borough's SOAs. | The 2007 Indices showed that 24.9% of SOAs in Lancashire are in the top 20% most deprived in terms of education, training and skills nationally. | The 2004 Indices showed there were 4 Lower Layer SOAs (or 5.8%) in the top 20% most deprived in terms of education, training and skills nationally. | The number of SOAs in the top 20% has increased since 2004. The SOAs are also those which are in the top 20% for other categories, indicating there are small pockets of deprivation in the Borough. |
| To sustain and encourage appropriate growth of rural businesses | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services nationally | In the 2007 Indices of Deprivation showed that there was only 1 lower layer SOA in the top 20% of most deprived in terms of barriers and housing and services nationally. | The 2007 Indices showed that 5.5% of Lancashire SOAs were in the top 20% of most deprived nationally deprived in terms of barriers and housing and services nationally. | In the 2004 Indices of Deprivation showed that there was only 1 lower layer SOA in the top 20% of most deprived in terms of barriers and housing and services nationally. | The figure is the same as the 2004 level. |
| | Proportion of rural buildings outside inset settlements approved for non-housing uses compared to all uses permitted | No data at present | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| To maintain and improve retail and related services, as well as provide for tourism and leisure | Number of major retail proposals permitted away from Town Centre and edge of Centre Locations (over 1500m2 floor area) | No data available | No comparative data available | No trend data available | No issue identified |
| | Proportion of vacant ground floor units in Leyland Town Centre. | The April 2010 survey showed that 6.5% of units in Leyland town centre were vacant. | no comparative data or target | In September 2009, 5.23% of units were vacant. 5.76% of units were vacant in April 2009. | There may be a higher figure than normal due to current market conditions. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|---|--|
| | Proportion of vacant ground floor units in District, Neighbourhood and Local Centres | The September 2009 survey showed that 5.5% of ground floor units were vacant in Penwortham, 3.2% in Bamber Bridge, 8% in Tardy Gate, 8.8% in Seven Stars, 5.6% in Earnshaw Bridge, 2.4% in Kingsfold, 2.9% in Longton, 4.3% in Walton Le Dale and 9.1% in Farington. | No comparative data | In 2008, 3.4% of ground floor units vacant in Penwortham, 3% in Bamber Bridge, 7.7% in Tardy Gate, 2.9% in Seven Stars, 5.6% in Earnshaw Bridge, 2.6% in Kingsfold, 0% In Longton, 0% in Walton Le Dale | The number of vacant units has increased in all of the district centres since the last survey. |

Summary of Likely Evolution of Key Trends without Implementation of the Plan

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Trend | Likely Evolution without Implementation of the Plan |
|--|--|---|--|
| To improve access to good quality and resource efficient housing including affordable housing | Housing Completions | Annual completion rates are as follows: 2003/2004 – 538 dwellings 2004/2005 – 657 dwellings 2005/2006 – 520 dwellings 2006/2007 – 284 dwellings 2007/2008 – 320 dwellings 2008/2009 – 312 dwellings | There has been a downward trend in housing completions between 2003 and 2009. Choosing to not implement the plan would result in the lack of identified land to meet housing needs, further reducing housing provision. This may result in people moving out of the area to find a home. Also, it may lead to the development of inappropriate sites for housing. Implementation of plan will ensure sufficient land, in suitable locations is identified to deliver enough housing to meet the needs of the population over the plan period. |
| To encourage sustainable economic growth and employment | % of residents working within the Borough | No trend data available. | Although no trend data is available to monitor this indicator, it is known that a significant amount of residents work outside the Borough. Choosing to not implement the plan would fail to deal with this issue, and may contribute to increasing numbers of residents travelling outside the Borough to work. This will further decrease contributions to the economy and will lead to increased commuting, traffic congestion and pollution. Implementation of the plan will help to provide employment opportunities in appropriate locations within the Borough to help reduce the number of residents travelling outside the Borough to work. |
| To maintain and improve retail and related services, as well as provide for tourism and leisure | Proportion of vacant ground floor units in District, Neighbourhood and Local Centres | In 2008, 3.4% of ground floor units vacant in Penwortham, 3% in Bamber Bridge, 7.7% in Tardy Gate, 2.9% in Seven Stars, 5.6% in Earnshaw Bridge, 2.6% in Kingsfold, 0% In Longton, 0% in Walton Le Dale | In recent years the proportion of vacant units in identified shopping centres has increased. Failure to implement the plan may lead to further vacancies in identified shopping centres. This would detract from environmental quality in the centres and would mean that the population would need to travel further to meet their shopping needs, increasing road congestion and pollution. Implementing the plan would ensure that defined shopping centres are appropriately allocated and managed to ensure continued local shopping provision. |

CHORLEY BASELINE INFORMATION

General

Chorley Borough is located in the part of northwest England where southern Lancashire adjoins Greater Manchester. It is approximately 25 miles to the centre of Manchester and the large urban centres of Blackburn, Bolton, Wigan and Preston are all within a 12-mile radius.

The Borough extends to about 205 km² (approximately 80 square miles). In area terms it is the fifth largest shire district of 12 in Lancashire. In the east of the Borough are sparsely populated upland areas forming part of the West Pennine Moors. On the lower slopes are stone built villages. The central part of the District between the M6 and M61 motorways is more built up, with the principal market and former mill town of Chorley and to the south the industrial/former mining townships of Adlington and Coppull. To the north and west of Chorley town are the settlements of Clayton-le-Woods, Whittle-le-Woods and Euxton, which have expanded considerably through suburban developments since the 1960s. The west of the Borough is typically lowland countryside, which becomes flatter further to the west as it becomes part of the Lancashire Plain. Here, red brick built villages are characteristic, the largest being Ecclestone and Croston, which each experienced some suburban growth in the second half of the 20th century.

The total population of the Borough was estimated to be 104,100 in mid-2007. During the 1980s Chorley Borough was one of the fastest growing districts in the country as it accommodated New Town expansion. The level of growth was still significant during the 1990s (the population grew by 4.1% between the 1991 and 2001 census). Much of this expansion has been through net in-migration of people, particularly in the childbearing age groups, thus adding to population growth. However, now in common with many parts of the country, the Borough's population is ageing as people live longer. By 2020, it is projected that Chorley will have experienced a 50% increase in people over 65 years old, compared with 2006.

Chorley town has a population of approximately 33,000. Clayton-le-Woods and Cuerden has some 10,500 residents, while Euxton's population is approximately 8,500. The population of the settlements of Clayton Brook, Adlington, Coppull, Ecclestone and Whittle-le-Woods range from 3,500 to 8,000. Buckshaw Village is the major growth area in the Borough, and whilst the current population is relatively low, it is predicted to reach 8,000, when all development is completed.

Social Baseline Data

Housing

Average house prices in the Borough have risen substantially over the past few years from £100,984 in early 2003 to £177,276 in 2009. Prices have consistently been higher than the Lancashire average (£141,242 at the start of 2009), but remain lower than the average for England and Wales (£198,495 at the start of 2009).

The Interim estimates of affordable housing requirements in Central Lancashire Report 2008 identified an annual net affordable need of 566 throughout the borough including 178 in Chorley town, 101 in Clayton and 82 in Lostock/Ecclestone. The report also identified an annual net need of 741 in South Ribble and 256 in Preston.

A greater proportion of the housing stock in the Borough is owner occupied than both the North West and national averages. 79.2% of housing stock in the Borough is owner occupied, whilst the North West figure is 69.3% and nationally the figure is 68.9%. 14.4% of households in the Borough (6,643 homes) are located in the social rented sector (nationally the figure is 19.2%).

Health & Wellbeing

Chorley Borough is one of the least deprived boroughs in Lancashire. Only Ribble Valley, Fylde and South Ribble are less deprived according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (ODPM). Nationwide the borough is ranked 188 out of 354 districts, 1 being the most deprived.

However, there are pockets of deprivation within the Borough. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 indicates that 8 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most deprived nationally. They are located in Chorley Town, mainly in the central, south-western and eastern parts, and Clayton Brook/Green. Chorley's Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2025 has a priority to reduce pockets of inequality in the Borough, with a target to reduce the number of lower layer SOAs within the 20% most deprived nationally to 7 by 2010.

In the 2001 Census 9.6% of the Borough population said their general health was 'not good'. The figure for England and Wales was 9.2%. Rates of over 11% were seen in parts of Chorley Town. 18.5% of people in the Borough said that they had a long term limiting illness, which was similar to the national figure of 18.2%.

Current estimates of life expectancy for those born between 2005 and 2007 in the Borough are 77.4 years for males and 81.4 years for females.

Chorley Borough has relatively low crime levels. The number of domestic burglaries in the Borough has reduced in recent years and the rate is lower than the Lancashire average. The amount of vehicle crime in the Borough has also been decreasing in recent years and the rate has been consistently lower than the Lancashire average.

However, despite relatively low crime levels, fear of crime, particularly at night, is an issue in the Borough. On average only 69% of Borough residents feel safe at night.

Travel

The Borough has a higher rate of households with access to a car/van than the national and Lancashire averages. The 2001 Census indicated that 80.4% of Chorley households had access to a car/van, which was considerably higher than the figure for England and Wales (73.2%) and Lancashire (74.9%).

Sustainable travel to work is an issue in the Borough because the percentage of residents travelling to work by public transport or foot or bicycle has decreased in recent years and the figures are lower than the county and national figures.

Accessibility to basic services is a problem for some residents. Those in the majority of the Borough's smaller villages do not have convenient access to all five basic services (post offices, doctor's practices, primary schools, food shops and bus stops)

Environmental Baseline Data

Biodiversity and the Natural & Built Environment

Lancashire County Council produced a Landscape Character Assessment in 2000, which classifies the landscape of Lancashire and the historic evolution of the landscape. The information on the landscape of Chorley Borough below is taken from this document.

The document identifies that Chorley has two natural areas, which are mainly Lancashire plains and valleys and also the Southern Pennines to the south east of the Borough. The key characteristic habitats of the two are:

Lancashire Plains and Valleys:

- Arable field margins, ditches and boundary hedgerows.
- Lowland wet grasslands.
- Isolated fragments of species-rich neutral grasslands.
- Fragments of lowland raised bogs.
- Small pockets of lowland heathland and acid grassland.
- Large numbers of small field ponds throughout the coastal plain.

Southern Pennines:

- Extensive areas of blanket bog on moorland tops.
- Impoverished areas of wet and dry upland heathland.
- Large areas of upland acid grassland.
- Frequent springs and flushes.
- Fast flowing streams and rivers, and reservoirs.
- Some upland hay meadows in valleys.
- Grasslands, upland oak and mixed ash woodlands in valleys.

Chorley is also made up of seven landscape character areas. These are identified below along with their characteristics.

- Moorland Hills - found in the West Pennine Moors to the south east of the Borough. The area is of considerable archaeological importance reflecting past land use and settlement history and has been the subject of some detailed archaeological research.
- Moorland Fringe – found in the West Pennine Fringes to the south east of the Borough. The area is a transitional landscape between the West Pennine Moors and the industrial foothills below. The underlying millstone grit is close to the surface and the landscape is characterised by marginal pastures with scattered farmsteads. The character is influenced by industrial activity with reservoirs, mines and quarries scattered across the upper hillsides.
- Undulating Lowland Farmland – found in the Cuerden/Euxton area of the Borough. The rural character of this landscape is largely obscured by built development which has taken place since the late 1970's. Motorways and motorway junctions dominate the northern sector. The principal landscape feature is Cuerden Valley Park.
- Industrial Foothills and Valleys – found in the Adlington/Coppull area of the Borough. This area has been extensively mined in the past mainly at Chisnall, Birkacre and Duxbury. Much of the land has been reclaimed and re-vegetated naturally. The area contains important semi-natural woodland within the Yarrow Valley and plantations associated with large reclamation schemes.
- Reservoir Valleys – found in the Rivington area. The wide shallow valley is almost entirely water filled containing the three large reservoirs of Anglezarke, Upper and Lower Rivington and Yarrow. Much of the character of the lower part of the valley is owed to the influence of Lord Leverhulme who lived at Rivington Hall. The landscape of the upper part of the valley is dominated by the engineering structures associated with the reservoirs.
- Coastal Plain – found around Bretherton, Croston and Mawdesley. It is a gently undulating agricultural landscape with steep sided shallow valleys and hedged fields, which support rich pasture or arable crops. The landscape is well wooded. Red brick is used throughout the area. Villages are traditionally clustered but show signs of rapid expansion with ribbon development.
- Mosslands – a small area is located in the Borough north of Bretherton, which lies on a ridge of higher ground. The moss is largely cultivated and is drained into the Carr and Wymott Brooks.

There are two designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest in the Borough, at Charnock Richard and White Coppice. Charnock Richard Pasture covers an area of 1.2 ha and is important as one of the few species-rich unimproved grasslands remaining in Lancashire, a habitat which is becoming increasingly scarce nationally due to agricultural intensification. White Coppice Flush covers an area of 0.46ha and includes two plant communities that are rare nationally and several plant species that have very restricted distributions in Lancashire.

There are also a significant number of Biological Heritage Sites (some of which incorporate Ancient Woodland) and Local Nature Reserves in the Borough, which are important for nature conservation. There are also 11 Regionally Important Geological Sites. Organisations such as Chorley Borough Council, Lancashire County Council, the Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester and North Merseyside, United Utilities, The Woodland Trust and Groundwork are responsible for the management of these nature and geological heritage sites.

Chorley Borough has 475 Listed Buildings, 9 Conservation Areas and 4 Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. However, 4 Listed Buildings are included on the English Heritage "Buildings at Risk" Register.

Climate Change, Energy & Resource Use

The levels of both Nitrogen Dioxide and Sulphur Dioxide are now both well within the National Air Quality Standard and there are no significant problems or sources of air pollution within the Borough. Despite some fluctuations, the levels of Nitrogen Dioxide have remained fairly constant in most locations across Lancashire, including Chorley.

The quality of the Borough's rivers has improved in recent years due to less industrial and sewage pollution, allowing fish populations to increase. Most of the rivers are classed as good or fair.

The River Lostock is tidal upstream as far as Littlewood Bridge to the north-east of Croston and the River Yarrow is tidal as far as Croston. Flood defences on the River Yarrow are being improved and may need further upgrading in the future if global warming causes a rise in sea levels. Other rivers in the Borough are prone to flooding during storm conditions but most problems in built up areas arise through localized blockages in urban drainage systems. The Environment Agency has prepared maps showing areas of flood risk in the Borough. They have also designated two areas as Flood Warning Areas. These relate to the area adjacent to the River Yarrow including Grape Lane in Croston and an area to the west of Croston village in the River Douglas catchment. Within Flood Warning Areas the Environment Agency aim to warn residents in advance when flooding may be likely and to inform them of the potential severity of the flooding.

Economic Baseline Data

Economic Growth & Employment

The percentage of working age residents claiming JSA has risen dramatically in the past year from June 2008 in line with regional and national trends. The unemployment rate in the Borough is low compared to the regional and national figures with 3.1% of the resident working age population claiming JSA.

Chorley Borough has higher average household income levels than both Lancashire and the UK as a whole. 2008 CACI data indicated that the average gross household income in the Borough was approximately £35,800, which was almost 14% above the Lancashire average and 4% above the national average.

Since 2000 the number of business registered for VAT in the Borough has increased significantly, which suggest that the Borough economy is improving. However, the take-up of additional employment land has been low. 14.4ha of land has been developed for employment use since 2000, approximately 2ha per year.

Only 48% of residents work within the Borough, with considerable numbers commuting to South Ribble (12%) and Preston (10%).

Skills & Economic Inclusion

There are 49 primary schools in the Borough. The number of unfilled primary school places in Chorley in 2008 was 1,231; which was 13.5% of the total capacity of 9,151.

There are six secondary schools in the Borough and the total number of pupils on roll in January 2008 at these schools was 5,534. Borough secondary schools achieved high levels of GCSE success. Of the six schools, five have higher GCSE pass rates than the national average of 46.8 (A*-C including English and Maths), with the best performing school in the Borough at a level of 75% (2007).

The 2001 Census identified that the proportion of the population in the Borough with no qualifications was 28.1 %, which was a lower proportion than in Lancashire County as a whole and nationally.

Sustaining the Rural Economy

Most building conversions in the countryside are now for employment rather than housing uses, which ensures that local employment opportunities remain in the rural areas of the Borough. However, deprivation in terms of barriers to housing and services is an issue in some of the rural areas.

Retail, Tourism & Leisure

Chorley Town Centre is home to a wide range of shops and services and a significant number of the national chains are represented, complemented by a large number of independent stores. The Chorley Town Centre Retail and Leisure Study (White Young Green Planning) highlights that Chorley Town Centre has improved its position between 2001 and 2004 in the national ranking of Town Centres (Management Horizon Europe's UK Shopping Index, 2003/2004).

The Lancashire Shopping Study 2003 also indicates that Chorley appears to be trading well, particularly in comparison to other smaller towns within Lancashire, which have a far lesser role in serving the non-food shopping needs of the County's residents. The study indicates that Chorley Town Centre has the seventh highest non-food turnover in Lancashire at £79.7 million. It states that the town's average sales density is calculated at £4,295/sqm, which is greater than some of the larger centres and which ranks it third overall in the County.

The ground floor vacancy rate in Chorley town centre was 7.6% in June 2009, which is an improvement on the 2007/08 figure of 8%. Vacant and/or poorly maintained premises detract from the street scene in some parts of the town centre.

There is a variety of shopping provision serving local needs in the Borough with small individual stores in virtually all-urban and rural locations. Chorley Town has a variety of local shopping areas, spread throughout the town and the surrounding towns and villages such as Adlington, Coppull, Eccleston, and Euxton have a fair range of shops. Elsewhere there are isolated shops or groups of shops. These local shopping areas and individual shops have to compete with larger centres and larger stores, and in some of the centres there are vacant units, which are sometimes in a poor state of repair. The ground floor vacancy rate was 13.8 % in 2008/09 in local shopping areas, which is an decrease on the 2007/08 figure of 10.6%. There is often pressure to convert these units to housing, or other uses, which can further erode local service provision.

Chorley Baseline Data

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| To improve access to good quality and resource efficient housing including affordable housing | % of Unfit Dwellings | In 2005 3.8 % of the housing stock was unfit. | In Lancashire 7% of the housing stock was unfit. 5.4% of the stock was unfit in the North West | The percentage of unfit dwellings has gone down slightly from the 2004 figure of 3.9%. | The % of unfit dwellings compares well with most other Lancashire districts, and the North West as a whole, but there is scope for further improvements. |
| | % of Vacant Dwelling | In 2008 approximately 3.6% of dwellings in the Borough were vacant. | Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West sets a target of 3%. | The figure was 1.6% in 2004. | The % of vacant housing in the Borough is slightly above the regional target. |
| | Energy Efficiency of Homes | In 2006 Local Authority Housing had a Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) energy rating of 71.8 and the private sector rating was 49. | In terms of private housing sector energy efficiency Chorley is ranked 217 out of 329 Local Housing Authorities in England. | The Local Authority Housing figure has improved slightly from the 04/05 figure of 69 and the private sector figure has remained constant. | The private sector energy efficiency figure is significantly worse than the English average. |
| | Affordability | At the start of 2009 the average house price in the Borough was £177,276. | The average house price in Lancashire at the start of 2009 was £141,242 and the average price in England and Wales was £198,495. | The average house price was £170,177 at the start of 2008 and just £77,803 at the end of 2001. | There has been a very significant increase in house prices in Chorley over recent years, which means that affordability is a major issue in the Borough. |
| | Affordable Housing completions | 39 affordable units were build/acquired during 08/09. | The Local Area Agreement target is 50 completions per year until March 2011. | 17 affordable units were completed during 06/07. | The number of affordable units completed has increased slightly, but is below target and action is required to improve the situation. |
| | Housing Completions | 355 units (net) were completed during 08/09. | The target in the Regional Spatial Strategy is 417 units per year. | 288 units (net) were completed during 07/08. | House completions fluctuate from year to year. The Council is currently delivering slightly less than targets in the Regional Spatial Strategy. |
| To improve health and wellbeing and/or improve access to health care, sport and recreation, culture, community and education facilities and services particularly in deprived areas | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived nationally | The Indices of Deprivation (2007) identified that 8 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most deprived nationally. | The Sustainable Community Strategy target is to reduce the no. of lower layer SOAs from 8 to 7 by 2010. | No trend data available. | Chorley is a relatively affluent Borough, but deprivation is a significant problem in a few areas. |
| | Increase/decrease in Borough population. | The population of the Borough in 2001 was 100,449 and in 1991 was 96,504, which is an increase of 4.1%. The latest population mid-year estimate for the Borough is 104,100 (2006) | Population of England increased by 3.3% in the past year compared to 3.5% in Chorley. | The Borough population is increasing. | Services and facilities need to cater for an increasing population. |
| | % of population describing their health as not good | The 2001 Census identified that 9.6% of the population described their health as not good. | In Lancashire in 2001 10.4% of the population described their health as not good. In England 9.0% of the population described their health as not good | The question on general health was new to the 2001 Census and therefore cannot be compared to the 1991 Census. | The proportion of residents in the Borough describing their health as not good is below the proportion in Lancashire but slightly higher than the proportion in England, so action need to be taken to improve this situation. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| | % of population with a limiting long-term illness | The 2001 Census identified that 18.5% of the population had a limiting long-term illness. | In Lancashire in 2001 20.2% of the population had a limiting long-term illness. In England 17.9% of the population had a limiting long-term illness. | The 1991 Census identified that 12.6% of the population had a limiting long-term illness. | The proportion of residents with a limiting long term illness in 2001 was below the proportion for Lancashire but higher than the figure for England. There has been a significant increase since the 1991 Census Therefore, action needs to be taken to try to address this issue. |
| | Life expectancy | Life expectancy for those born between 2005 and 2007 in the Borough are 77.4 years for males and 81.4 years for females. | The national target by 2010 is a life expectancy of 78.6 for males and 82.5 for females. | Life expectancy for Borough residents born in 2002 – 2004 was 76.1 for males and 80 for females. | Life expectancy has increased over the years with females living longer than males. The ageing population has implications for service provision. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived in terms of health and disability nationally | The Indices of Deprivation 2007 identified that 14 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most deprived in terms of health and disability nationally. | No comparative data available. | Indices of Deprivation 2004 identified that 15 SOAs | The majority of SOAs in the Borough fall within the 50% most health and disability deprived nationally (36 out of 66) and over a fifth fall within the bottom 20% nationally, indicating that there are significant health issues in the Borough, which need attention. |
| To reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime | Fear of crime - % of residents feeling unsafe during the day | On average 15.5% of residents feel unsafe during the day. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | Fear of crime during the day is not a significant problem in the Borough. Most people feel unsafe visiting a pub or club in the nearest town centre. |
| | Fear of crime - % of residents feeling unsafe at night | On average 38.6% of residents feel unsafe at night. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | Fear of crime at night is considerably greater than during the day. People feel especially unsafe out and about and visiting pubs/clubs in the nearest town centre. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in 20% most deprived in terms of crime and disorder nationally | The Indices of Deprivation 2007 identified that 5 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most deprived in terms of crime and disorder nationally. | No comparative data available. | Indices of Deprivation 2004 identified that 1 SOAs | Two fifths of lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 50% most deprived nationally. The five that fall within the 20% most deprived nationally cover Chorley town centre. |
| To reduce the need to travel and improve transport accessibility in sustainable ways | Settlements not within 1km of 5 basic services (post offices, doctor's practices, primary schools, food shops and bus stops) | Residents living in the following rural settlements are not within 1km of five basic services: Bretherton, Brindle, Charnock Richard, Gregson Lane, Gib Lane, Higher Wheelton, Hoghton, Mawdesley, Wheelton | No target identified. | No trend identified, but some basic services have been lost in recent years, such as the Post Office in Bretherton. | Residents in the majority of the Borough's smaller villages do not have convenient access to all five basic services. |
| | % of residents aged 16-74 who travel to work by foot or bicycle | The 2001 Census identified that 11% of residents travelled to work by foot or bicycle. | 13.5% of residents in Lancashire and 12.8% of residents in England travelled to work by foot or bicycle. | The 1991 Census identified that 12.4% of residents travelled to work by foot or bicycle. | % of residents travelling to work by foot or bicycle has decreased slightly over the years and the % in the Borough is less than the county and national figures. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| | % of residents aged 16-74 who travel to work by public transport | The 2001 Census identified that 5.2% of residents travelled to work by public transport. | 6.9% of residents in Lancashire and 14.9% of residents in England travelled to work by public transport. | The 1991 Census identified that 6.2% of residents travelled to work by public transport. | % of residents travelling to work by public transport has decreased slightly over the years and the % in the Borough is lower than the county figure and significantly lower than the national figure. |
| | % of housing provided within 400 metres of a bus route or railway station | In 2006/07 99% of housing completions were within 400 metres of a bus route or railway station. | The annual target is 50%. | Since 2003 the figure has consistently been greater than 96%. | The vast majority of new housing is being developed in sustainable locations. |
| | % households without a car | The 2001 Census identified that 19.6% of households in the Borough did not have a car. | 25.1% of households in Lancashire and 26.8% of households in England did not have a car. | The 1991 Census identified that 25.2% of households did not have a car. | % of households without a car is decreasing as people are becoming increasingly more dependant on cars rather than public transport. Fewer households do not have a car in the Borough compared to the county and national figures. |
| To protect, enhance and manage biological and geological assets | Number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) | There are 2 SSSIs in the Borough. They are located at White Coppice and Charnock Richard. They cover 1.7 ha. | The total area of land designated as a SSSI is lower in Chorley than any other Lancashire District. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |
| | % Area of SSSIs which is in a favourable condition | 30% of SSSI land in the Borough is in favourable or recovering condition, which amounts to an area of 0.51 ha. | The % of SSSI land in Chorley that is in favourable or recovering condition is lower than that in the UK as a whole (72%). | No change in condition has been recorded since 2003. | The percentage of SSSI land in favourable or recovering condition is low. There are however only two small areas of land that make up the SSSIs in the Borough, so the situation is highly localised. |
| | Number of Regionally Important Geological Sites | In 2008 there were 11 designated Regionally Important Geological Sites. | Not relevant to compare to other areas. | No trend identified | No issue identified. |
| | Habitats in the Borough with Habitat Action Plans included in Lancashire's Biodiversity Action Plan | 6 Habitats in the Borough have Habitat Action Plans. The habitats are: Arable farmland Broadleaved/mixed woodland Moorland/fell Rivers and streams Reedbeds Species rich neutral grassland | Not relevant to compare to other areas. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |
| | % of the Borough designated as Green Belt | Current figure is 71.8% | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | No issue identified. |
| | Number of advertised departures approved as a percentage of total permissions in the Green Belt | 1% of total granted planning permissions in the Green Belt were advertised departures from the development plan during 2007 – 2008. | The Local Plan Review target is 1% over the period 2000 – 2006. | No trend identified. | The rate of approved departures from policy was similar to the 1% target.. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| To protect, conserve and enhance landscape character, places of architectural, historic, cultural and archaeological value | Number of Listed Buildings (2008) | In 2008 there were 417 Listed Buildings in the Borough. Five were Grade 1 and 24 Grade II* | Not relevant to compare to other areas. | In 2002 there were 413 Listed Buildings in the Borough, which was the fifth highest amount in Lancashire and 8.1% of the Lancashire total. | Chorley Borough has a significant number of Listed Buildings and Listed Building protection is now afforded to more buildings than in 2002. |
| | Number of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest | There are 4 Parks and Gardens on the English Heritage Register. They are: Lever Park Rivington Gardens The grounds associated with Astley Hall The grounds associated with Hoghton Tower | Not relevant to compare to other areas. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |
| | Number and degree of risk of Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings on the English Heritage "Buildings at Risk" Register | 4 buildings are included on the Register. | Target: A reduction in the number of buildings on the Register and a reduction in the degree of risk through repair. | No trend identified. | Unfavourable situation. No buildings should be on the Register. |
| | Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments | There are 10 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Borough. | Not relevant to compare to other areas. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |
| | Number of Conservation Areas | The Borough has 9 Conservation Areas | Not relevant to compare to other areas. | No trend identified. | No issue identified. |
| To tackle climate change and make the most sustainable use of the earth's resources | Carbon Dioxide Emissions | 8.97 tonnes of CO2 were emitted per capita in Chorley Borough in 2006. | In the North West in 2006 CO2 emissions were 8.86 tonnes per capita. | No trend data identified. | The Borough emits more CO2 per capita than the North West and the UK |
| | Nitrogen Dioxide levels | Nitrogen Dioxide levels: 34.3 µg/m3 per year (2005) | The National Air Quality Strategy Standard for annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels is 40 µg/m3 per year. | Nitrogen Dioxide levels in Chorley fluctuate from year to year but have consistently bettered the National Air Quality Standard. | Air quality in Chorley meets the Standards set out in the National Air Quality Strategy (2005). |
| | Sulphur Dioxide levels | Sulphur Dioxide levels: 13 µg/m3 per year (2005) | The National Air Quality Strategy Standard for annual mean Sulphur Dioxide levels is 20 µg/m3 per year | Sulphur dioxide levels in Chorley fluctuate from year to year but have consistently bettered the National Air Quality Standard since 1996. | Air quality in Chorley meets the standards set out in the National Air Quality Strategy (2005). |
| | Proportion of housing built on previously developed land | During 2008/09 79% of housing completions were on previously developed land. | The target in the Regional Spatial Strategy is 70%. | Housing completion rates on previously developed land have increased significantly in recent years. | The rate of housing completions on previously developed land now exceeds the target of 70% that is set in the Regional Spatial Strategy, indicating a more sustainable use of land. |
| | House building densities on sites over 0.4 ha | During 2007/08 the average dwelling density was 32.03 per ha. | Target: 30 – 50 per ha. | Dwelling densities have risen in recent years and have now reached the target level. | House building densities now accord with Planning Policy Statement 3 targets and indicate a more sustainable use of land. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| To manage flood risk and the impacts of flooding | Number of Flood Warning Areas | 2 areas are designated as Flood Warning Areas by the Environment Agency. There is a risk of flooding in some other parts of the Borough around the rivers and reservoirs, but the risk tends to be low or moderate and generally unlikely except in extreme circumstances. | Not relevant to compare to other areas | No trend identified. | The greatest risk of flooding occurs in the western part of the Borough. A Flood Warning Area has been designated adjacent to the River Yarrow including Grape Lane in Croston and also in the area to the west of Croston in the River Douglas catchment. |
| | Compliance with river quality targets | In 2006 the general quality assessment of river chemistry found 98.5% of rivers to be in good or fair condition. The general quality assessment of river biology found 99.4% of rivers to be in good or fair condition. | River quality should comply with Environment Agency targets. | No trend identified. | The water quality in most rivers and other waterways in the Borough complies with Environment Agency river quality targets. |
| To protect and enhance water resources and minimise pollution of water, air and soil | Number of Air Quality Management Areas | No Air Quality Management Areas have been designated in the Borough. | The neighbouring authorities of Blackburn with Darwen, Bolton, South Ribble and Wigan have designated AQMAs. | No trend identified. | Favourable situation – Some other authorities have designated Air Quality Management Areas due to poor air quality. |
| | % of working age population claiming unemployment related benefits | In February 2009, 2,083 people in the Borough (3.2% of the working age population) were claiming unemployment related benefits. | The proportion of people claiming unemployment related benefits in February 2009 in Lancashire was 3.3%, it was 4.3% in the North West and 3.9% in the UK. | Unemployment Benefit Claimants in previous years: Feb 2004 – 946 (1.5%) Feb 2005 – 912 (1.4%) Feb 2006 – 1093 (1.7%) Feb 2007 – 1,121 (1.7%) Feb 2008 – 1,071 (1.7%) | The proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits has increased dramatically in the past year due to the global recession. |
| To encourage sustainable economic growth and employment | Number of lower layer Super Output Area's in the 20% most employment deprived nationally | The Indices of Deprivation 2007 identified that 10 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most employment deprived nationally. | At the district level Chorley Borough is ranked in the 21-50% most deprived districts in terms of employment deprivation. It is fourth least employment deprived out of the 12 districts in Lancashire. | 50 lower layer SOAs have improved their ranking since 2004. | The majority of SOAs in the Borough fall within the 50% least employment deprived nationally however there are pockets of severe deprivation, which are generally centred on areas containing high proportions of socially rented properties. |
| | Average Earnings | Average earnings for people working in the Borough were £22,934 (median gross annual pay for full time employees) | The comparable figures are £23,480 for Lancashire and £25,123 for the UK. | Chorley Borough: 2004/05 - £18,699 2005/06 - £18,595 2007/08 - £23,311 | Median gross annual pay in the Borough is increasing but is still below the national and Lancashire figures. Higher paid jobs are needed in the Borough. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Area's (SOAs) in the 20% most income deprived nationally | The Indices of Deprivation 2007 identified that 7 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most income deprived nationally. | At the district level Chorley Borough is ranked in the 21-50% least deprived districts in terms of income deprivation. It is the fourth least income deprived out of the 12 districts in Lancashire. | The Indices of Deprivation 2004 identified that 8 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most income deprived nationally. | The majority of SOAs in the Borough fall within the 50% least income deprived nationally however there are pockets of deprivation. |
| | | | | | |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Number of businesses registered for VAT | In 2007 2,740 businesses were registered for VAT in the Borough. | In Lancashire in 2007 29,300 businesses were registered for VAT. Therefore 9.4% of all registered businesses in Lancashire were in Chorley. | Chorley Borough 2005 – 2,670 2006 – 2,705 | Since 2000 the number of businesses registered for VAT in the Borough increased which suggests that the economy has been improving over this period. |
| | Registered business stock by sector | The highest proportion of registered businesses fall within the property & business services sector (26.5%) the retail sector (10.9%) and the construction sector (12.4%) | The proportion of businesses for each sector reflects the same pattern as that seen at the county, regional and national level. | Over the last 10 years the proportion of businesses has remained constant in the majority of sectors. | There has been no major change in the proportion of businesses in each sector in the Borough. |
| | Business survival rates | Between October 2005 and October 2007 78.6% of new businesses registered in Chorley Borough at the start of the period were still trading. | In the North West 80.3% of new businesses registered survived and 79.8% for the UK as a whole. | Chorley Borough: 2002/04 – 79% 2003/05 – 80% 2004/06 – 77% | The figures show that the Borough has a high business survival rate, although over the period 2005-07 it was slightly below the Lancashire and national rates. |
| | Take up of additional employment land | 6.6 ha of additional employment land was taken up during 2007 – 2008. | The Local Plan Review annual target is at least 3ha per year. | Overall take-up of employment land fluctuates from year to year. | The figures show that since 2001 less employment land is being taken up than expected. |
| | % of residents working within the Borough | The 2001 Census identified that 48% of residents in employment worked within the Borough. | No comparative data available. | No trend data available. | The majority of residents in employment work outside the Borough, which puts pressure on transport networks and results in expenditure leakage. |
| To improve the skills of both the current and future workforce and to develop the skills required to ensure that local people have access to and are able to meet the demands of modern and changing job markets | % of population aged 16-74 with no qualifications | The 2001 Census identified that 28.1% of the population had no qualifications. | % of population with no qualifications in 2001 was 30.1% in Lancashire, 31.9% in the North West and 29.1% in England and Wales. | The 1991 Census only identified those people aged 18 and over with higher level qualifications. | Proportion of population in Borough with no qualifications is lower than proportion at county, regional and national levels. |
| | % of population aged 16-74 with highest level qualifications | The 2001 Census identified that 19% of the population had the highest-level qualifications. | % of population with highest-level qualifications was 17.6% in Lancashire, 17.2% in the North West and 19.8% in England and Wales. | The 1991 Census identified that 14.8% of the population had the highest-level qualifications. | Proportion of population with highest-level qualifications is greater than the proportion at the county and regional levels but is lower than the proportion at the national level. |
| | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived in terms of education, training and skills nationally | The Indices of Deprivation 2007 identified that 11 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most deprived in terms of education, training and skills nationally. | No comparative data available. | The Indices of Deprivation 2004 identified that 7 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough. | The majority of SOAs in the Borough fall within the 50% least education; skills and training deprived nationally however there are pockets of deprivation. |
| To sustain and encourage appropriate growth of rural businesses | Number of lower layer Super Output Areas in the 20% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services nationally | The Indices of Deprivation 2007 identified that 2 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services nationally. | No comparative data available. | The Indices of Deprivation 2004 identified that 4 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most deprived | Both lower layer SOAs in the 20% most deprived are found within the rural parts of the Borough. The majority of the remaining rural areas of the Borough also fall within the 50% most deprived nationally as rural areas have fewer services and less housing choice. |

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trends | Issues/Constraints |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| | Proportion of rural buildings outside inset settlements approved for non-housing uses compared to all uses permitted | Of planning applications granted for the change-of use of rural buildings during 2007 – 2008 62.5% were for non-housing uses. | The Local Plan Review annual target is at least 60%. | The comparable figure for 2006 – 2007 was 60% so there has been an decrease in approval of housing uses. | The majority of rural buildings are converted for employment and other non-housing uses rather than housing. |
| To maintain and improve retail and related services, as well as provide for tourism and leisure | Number of major retail proposals permitted away from Town Centre and edge of Centre Locations (over 1500m ² floor area) | No proposals were approved during 2007 - 2008 | Target: 0. | No trend identified. | No issue identified |
| | Proportion of vacant ground floor units in Chorley Town Centre Shopping Centre | 8% of units were vacant in the Primary and Secondary shopping areas in 2007/08. | The Local Plan Review target is 10%. | In 2006/07 8% of units were vacant so vacancy rates have remained the same. | Town Centre Vacancy rates have improved in recent years. |
| | Proportion of vacant ground floor units in District, Neighbourhood and Local Centres | 12.5% of units were vacant in 2006/07. | The Local Plan Review target was 12.5%. | Vacancy rates have fallen since the late 1990s, but the 2007/08 figure is an increase on the 2006/07 figure of 11.9%. | Vacancy rates in District, Neighbourhood and Local Centres have increased over the past year. |

Summary of Likely Evolution of Key Trends without Implementation of the Plan

| SA Framework Objective | Indicator | Trend | Likely Evolution without Implementation of the Plan |
|--|--|---|--|
| To improve access to good quality and resource efficient housing including affordable housing | Affordable Housing completions | 17 affordable units were completed during 06/07. | Affordable housing completions have increased slightly in recent years; however remain significantly lower than relevant targets. Continuing without implementation of statutory planning policy through the LDF may result in the provision of affordable housing continuing to not meet needs. Implementation of the plan will ensure a consistent and fair approach to affordable housing provision, meeting the needs of the population. |
| To encourage sustainable economic growth and employment | % of residents working within the Borough | No trend data available. | Although no trend data is available to monitor this indicator, it is known that a significant amount of residents work outside the Borough. Choosing to not implement the plan would fail to deal with this issue, and may contribute to increasing numbers of residents travelling outside the Borough to work. This will further decrease contributions to the economy and will lead to increased commuting, traffic congestion and pollution. Implementation of the plan will help to provide employment opportunities in appropriate locations within the Borough to help reduce the number of residents travelling outside the Borough to work. |
| To maintain and improve retail and related services, as well as provide for tourism and leisure | Proportion of vacant ground floor units in District, Neighbourhood and Local Centres | Vacancy rates have fallen since the late 1990s, but the 2007/08 figure is an increase on the 2006/07 figure of 11.9%. | In recent years the proportion of vacant units in identified shopping centres has increased, and now matches the maximum level set out in the Local Plan. Failure to implement the plan may lead to further vacancies in identified shopping centres. This would detract from environmental quality in the centres and would mean that the population would need to travel further to meet their shopping needs, increasing road congestion and pollution. Implementing the plan would ensure that defined shopping centres are appropriately allocated and managed to ensure continued local shopping provision. |

APPENDIX 3 - SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Preston – Sustainability Issues

| Preston Key Issues and Problems. | Source |
|---|---|
| Social Issues | |
| Preston still has a significantly high dependence on private motor vehicles and there is concern over traffic congestion in the City centre. Emphasis on a good sustainable transport system is required | Audit Commission |
| A high proportion of households have one or more members that suffer from a limiting long-term illness and on average the population's life expectancy is below the national average. Measures need to be taken to improve the population's health. | Audit Commission |
| Preston ranks 97th out of 344 in the country for the level of unfit dwellings and there is a lack of affordable homes available. Good standard homes and affordable units must be a priority for the City, and there is a need to tackle homelessness. | ODPM: Dwelling stock by tenure |
| Crime levels, on the whole, in Preston are on the increase and racially motivated crimes are becoming more frequent. Measures need to be taken to reduce crime and fear of crime especially in those areas of the City that are affected the worst. | Audit Commission Land Registry Decent Homes Standard |
| Despite crime figures, the community as a whole is satisfied with the feeling of cohesion. This needs to be maintained and involvement in decision making made a priority. | Crime Survey 2001 Home Office: Crime in England and Wales Crime Audit Audit Commission Community Strategy |
| Preston's population has good access to services on the whole. However, this is not the case in the more rural areas. Measures should be taken to improve access for them and maintain it elsewhere. Sports and leisure facilities are especially a problem. | Audit Commission Lancashire Structure Plan Accessibility Technical Report 2005 |
| Environmental Issues | |
| Preston enjoys a good quality built environment and landscape. This needs to be maintained and improved upon for future generations. | English Heritage Local Plan Audit Commission National Monument Record Environmental Health figures Cleaving Department figures Estates Department figures |
| Preston has a number of regionally important geological sites, important habitats and SSSI's, which need to be protected and enhanced. | English Nature Audit Commission Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan |
| Preston's water is quite poor quality. Measures need to be put in place to improve this. Preston does suffer slightly when it comes to Air quality. There are two Air Quality Management Areas currently in Preston; one suffers from Sulphur Dioxide levels and one from Nitrogen Dioxide. | Audit Commission |
| Preston has more developed land that is derelict than the national average. This needs to be reduced by concentrating on developing Brownfield rather than Greenfield land. | Audit Commission |
| Preston needs to deal with the impacts of climate change before it is too late, especially with regard to flooding. | Environment Agency |
| Preston needs to ensure that its population understand the need to use natural resources prudently and encourage the use of renewable energy. | Preston City Council Housing data Audit Commission |

| Preston Key Issues and Problems. | Source |
|--|--|
| Preston has set itself ambitious targets on waste recycling and so measures need to be in place to deliver this. | Audit commission Environmental Services |
| Economic Issues | |
| Poor unemployment levels need to be tackled, especially in the poor performing areas of the City. | Lancashire County Council Lancashire Profile Audit Commission Census 2001 |
| Need to improve business performance in Preston and in turn this will improve the economic performance of the borough. | Census 2001 Audit Commission Lancashire County Council Lancashire Profile |
| There is a need to concentrate on developing Preston's image and delivering an urban and rural renaissance. | |
| Approximately one third of Preston's population had no qualifications in 2001. Measures need to be undertaken to improve education and training in the borough to develop a healthy labour market. | Audit commission Census 2001 |

South Ribble – Sustainability Issues

| South Ribble Key Issues and Problems | Source |
|---|---|
| Social Issues | |
| Pressure for housing development, increasing house prices and affordability as less new housing is delivered through the planning system. | Audit Commission Land Registry Decent Homes Standard ODPM: Dwelling stock by tenure Housing Land Monitoring Housing Strategy 2005 Housing Needs Study 2004 Local Plan Interim Housing Policy 2004 |
| New services and facilities will need to be provided in areas of growth. | Lancashire Profile Tourism Strategy 2003 Census 2001 |
| Car ownership and use is high, contributing to increased congestion and climate change. | Census 2001 |
| Fear of crime. | Crime Survey 2001 Home Office: Crime in England and Wales Crime Audit Audit Commission Community Strategy |
| Environmental Issues | |
| Development pressure is threatening the character, biodiversity and historical features in the Borough. | English Heritage Local Plan Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan Audit Commission National Monument Record Environmental Health figures Grounds Maintenance figures Estates Department figures |
| Development in the Borough can contribute to and be affected by climate change. The potential for increased flooding is a concern. | Environment Agency |
| Increasing demand for raw resources, including fuel and water. | Environment Agency Contaminated Land Strategy 2003 Air Quality Review and Assessment 2000 |
| The need to continue to recycle, and investigate sources of renewable energy | Environment Agency Contaminated Land Strategy 2003 |
| Economic Issues | |
| The need to maintain the high diverse and stable economy. | Lancashire County Council Lancashire Profile Audit Commission Census 2001 |
| The need to enhance the economy in both urban and rural areas. | Lancashire County Council Lancashire Profile Audit Commission Census 2001 Joint Lancashire Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 Accessibility Technical Report 2005 |
| The need to maintain and enhance town, district and village centres. | Local Plan Audit Commission Town and District Centre Monitoring (annual surveys) |

Chorley Sustainability Issues

| Chorley Key Issues and Problems | Source |
|---|--|
| Social Issues | |
| The Borough falls within the 21-50% most deprived districts in the country. There are clusters of lower layer Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the 20% most deprived. They fall within the Clayton Brook area and in the town centre, Moor Road, Eaves Lane and Lyons Lane areas of Chorley town. | Indices of Deprivation 2004, ODPM |
| 8 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most income deprived nationally, which indicates that income deprivation is a significant problem in a few pockets of the Borough. | Indices of Deprivation 2004, ODPM |
| 13 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most employment deprived nationally, which indicates that employment deprivation is a significant problem in some areas of the Borough. | Indices of Deprivation 2004, ODPM |
| The Borough has a higher proportion of residents describing their health as not good than the national figure. In 2001 9.6% of the Borough population described their health as not good, compared to 9.0% in England as a whole. | 2001 Census |
| The Borough has a higher proportion of residents with a limiting long-term illness than nationally. In 2001 18.5% of the Borough Population had a limiting long-term illness, whilst the figure for England was 17.9%. | 2001 Census |
| The majority of SOAs in the Borough (52 out of 66) fall within the 50% most health and disability deprived nationally. 15 of the 66 lower layer SOAs in the Borough fall within the 20% most deprived. None are in the top 20% least deprived. | Indices of Deprivation 2004, ODPM |
| The proportion of the population with the highest level qualifications is greater than the proportion at the county and regional levels, but is lower than the proportion at national level. In 2001 19% of the Borough population had the highest level qualifications, but the national figure was 19.8%. | 2001 Census |
| The price of the average house in the Borough (end of 2006) was £169,184, which was greater than both the county and north-west averages, indicating that affordability is an issue in the Borough. | Land Registry www.landreg.gov.uk |
| 17 affordable housing units were completed during 07/08, which is significantly below target. | Housing land monitoring |
| 38.6% of Chorley residents feel unsafe at night. People feel especially unsafe out and about and visiting pubs/clubs in the town centre. | Chorley Community Safety Partnership: Chorley Citizens Panel Research Report – Community Safety Survey, September 2004 |
| The percentage of residents that travel to work by foot or bicycle was 11% in 2001, down from 12.4% in 1991. The 2001 Borough figure is lower than the county and national figures (13.5% and 12.8%). | Census information |
| The percentage of residents travelling to work by public transport was 5.2% in 2001, down from 6.2% in 1991. The 2001 Borough figure is lower than the county figure (6.9%) and significantly lower than the national figure (14.9%). | Census information |

| Chorley Key Issues and Problems | Source |
|--|---|
| Residents in the majority of the Borough's smaller villages do not have convenient access to all five basic services (post offices, doctor's practices, primary schools, food shops and bus stops). Residents of Bretherton, Brindle, Charnock Richard, Gregson Lane, Gib Lane, Higher Wheelton, Hoghton, Mawdesley and Wheelton do not live within 1km of all of these basic services. | Joint Lancashire Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 Accessibility Technical Report 2005 |
| The Borough has four lower layer SOAs in the 20% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services nationally. They are all rural areas. The majority of the remaining rural areas also fall within the 50% most deprived nationally as rural areas have fewer services and housing choice. | Indices of Deprivation 2004, ODPM |
| Environmental Issues | |
| The percentage of SSSI land in favourable or recovering condition is low in the Borough at only 30%. | English Nature figures |
| 1 Grade I and 3 Grade II* Listed Buildings are included on the English Heritage "Buildings at Risk" Register. | www.english-heritage.org.uk |
| The greatest risk of flooding occurs in the western part of the Borough. Two Flood Warning Areas have been designated in this area by the Environment Agency. The catchment areas of the rivers Chor and Yarrow are also highly sensitive to increased surface water run-off related to development. Risk of flooding downstream in the west therefore needs to be prevented by including attenuation such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) in new developments. | Environment Agency www.environment-agency.gov.uk |
| Economic Issues | |
| Take-up rates of additional employment land in the Borough are lower than expected. 1.05 ha of additional employment land was taken up during 2004 – 2005, which was lower than the 3ha annual target. | Employment land monitoring |
| In 2001 only 48% of residents in employment worked within the Borough indicating that the majority of residents worked outside the Borough. | Census Information |