

Leading in Design

Supplementary Planning Document – Consultation Draft

February 2005

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

Leading in Design Supplementary Planning Document

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Introduction

1. Sustainability Appraisal is an integral part of the process for preparing Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). It is about making sure that, by carrying out the proposals set out in such planning documents, the aim of sustainable development is achieved. To achieve sustainable development the Government has 4 objectives:

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone
- Effective protection of the environment
- Prudent use of natural resources and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

2. The contribution to sustainable development is a key aim of planning. Sustainable development is simply about ensuring a better quality of life for everyone now and for future generations. A widely used definition was drawn up the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987:

‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’.

3. In applying the principles of sustainable development the Council must consider how its planning documents address the four Government objectives. They should seek to achieve outcomes that enable social, environmental and economic objectives are reached together over time. Sustainability appraisal is a tool for achieving this aim.

Summary and Outcomes

4. Sustainability Appraisal is a way of ensuring that the potential economic, social and environmental effects of the proposed Leading in Design SPD are identified and measures are taken to remedy any detrimental effects. The SPD proposes guidelines to encourage, promote and inspire higher design standards for development in Charnwood. The alternative would be a ‘business as usual’ approach whereby those involved in a proposed new development would have to seek out advice on design from a large number of sources and so higher quality design is less likely.

5. Design can have economic, social and environmental implications. Building design and settlement character are influenced by Charnwood’s geology and landscape and river valleys. Flood risk is a particular issue. A range of settlement sizes gives local people access to a range of shops services and facilities as well as homes and job opportunities. There is access to exceptional greenspaces in the Charnwood Forest and at Watermead Park but there are local deficiencies for smaller spaces. Overall, the Borough is relatively prosperous but it is recognised that there are pockets where this is not the case. Disproportionate levels of car use for journeys to work cause congestion and resultant air pollution, one of the factors along with energy use and production that contribute to climate change.

6. The policies of the Leading in Design SPD have been assessed individually against the sustainability objectives to measure their likely economic, social and environmental

effects. Potential negative impacts were identified in only four cases, in relation to three sustainability objectives. Overall, the appraisal indicates that there will be positive effects for all the 27 sustainability objectives. However, the effects will be greater for some objectives than for others.

7. Environment objectives are generally covered but there is a need to revise the wording to make explicit reference to 'biodiversity' and 'landscape character'. There are omissions with regard to the protection and local re-use of soil resources and to the construction of buildings and landscape schemes which are able to adapt to increased flood risks and the affects of temperature changes due to climate change. More detail on surface and groundwater water quality, minimising water consumption and flood risk would be beneficial. Also, highlighted is the potential impacts on the historic and cultural environment of designing for everyone including those with restricted mobility and design that reduces opportunities for crime.
8. There is reference to the prudent use of material assets but there are omissions in relation to the re-use previously developed land, the re-use and recycling of waste for construction purposes and, to a lesser extent, small scale renewable energy techniques.
9. The SPD scores well in terms of promoting vital and viable settlements and the social objectives in general. However, it scores few positive effects in terms of meeting housing needs because the document is about the design quality of homes and other buildings rather than the quantity of housing.
10. Direct effects on the economic objectives are marginal. However, the SPD is about making Charnwood a more attractive place for investors overall, and it does not specifically tackle economic disparities.
11. The Leading in Design SPD will be monitored through a single system for monitoring Charnwood's Development Framework.
12. The SPD will be amended to take account of this Sustainability Appraisal after the consultation period and prior to final publication. The key differences the Sustainability Appraisal process has made are:
 - Highlighting the need to be consistent with terminology such as 'biodiversity' and 'landscape character';
 - Recommending that explicit reference is made to:
 - Conserving, enhancing and managing biodiversity;
 - Maintaining and enhancing landscape and built form
 - Protection and re-use of soils
 - Ensuring new building is adaptable to temperature changes and possible increased flood risk due to climate change;
 - Re-using previously developed land;
 - Reducing, re-using and recycling waste for construction purposes
 - Recommending that more details are included on water quality, reducing water use and reducing flood risk;
 - Highlighting the potential impacts on the historic and cultural environment of designing for everyone including those with restricted mobility and design that reduces opportunities for crime;

- Highlighting the need for improved cross referencing between policies and the possible need to delete or merge policies.

How to Comment

13. The Council has produced this Sustainability Appraisal Report to accompany publication of the draft *Leading in Design* SPD for consultation.
14. The findings of this sustainability appraisal along with any consultation responses will be taken into account prior to finalising the *Leading in Design* SPD. Any significant and valid responses requiring changes will have to be subject to sustainability appraisal to ensure that there will be no significant economic, social and environmental effects.
15. Comments regarding the Sustainability Appraisal Report should be sent to the Council by Thursday 24th March 2005 to:
Conservation and Design Team, Charnwood Borough Council, Council Offices,
Southfield Road, Loughborough LE11 2TN
email: built.heritage@charnwood.gov.uk
16. Please feel to contact the Conservation and Design Team if you have any queries concerning this document (telephone 01509 634769 or email built.heritage@charnwood.gov.uk).

If you would like to have the content of any part of this document explained to you in your language or to obtain copies in Braille, on audio tape or large print, please contact the Conservation and Design Team (telephone 01509 634769 or email built.heritage@charnwood.gov.uk).

Appraisal Methodology

17. The Council is developing with the help of Halcrow Group Ltd an approach to Sustainability Appraisal which is at the heart of preparing the Local Development Framework from the outset of developing the constituent Development Plan Documents (DPD) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD).
18. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 makes Sustainability Appraisal a requirement for Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. Alongside this is the requirement to undertake environmental assessment of plans and programmes through the European Directive 2001/42/EC. Regulations on Local Development (SI 2004/2204) and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (SI 2004/1633) as well as draft Government guidance on sustainability appraisal have also been taken into account in developing an approach. This includes the following stages:
- Setting the context, objectives and baseline data
 - Developing and refining options
 - Appraising the effects of the draft DPD or SPD
 - Consultation on the Sustainability Report and draft DPD or SPD
 - Monitoring the implementation of the DPD or SPD
19. The approach adopted for this Sustainability Appraisal Report follows the method being developed by Halcrow Group Ltd for Sustainability Appraisal of the documents

comprising Charnwood's Development Framework. The development of this approach did not begin until after the publication of the draft Government guidance on sustainability appraisals published in September 2004. Preparation of the draft Leading in Design SPD began prior this. As a result, work on the sustainability appraisal for this SPD did not begin until after an initial key stakeholder consultation had taken place, and therefore, it was not possible to carry out early stakeholder consultation on the scope of the Appraisal. Given the stage the draft SPD has reached it is not considered appropriate to carry out a separate consultation on the scope of the sustainability appraisal for this SPD. The Sustainability Appraisal Report focuses on the SPD. However, if you wish to comment on the scope of the appraisal you may do so at this stage.

20. The Sustainability Appraisal for the Leading in Design SPD was undertaken by Council officers assisted by Halcrow Group Ltd in December 2004.
21. An initial stakeholder consultation for the Leading in Design SPD was undertaken in October 2004 prior to the Sustainability Appraisal. This involved contacting Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and Environment Agency and other key stakeholders by letter and requesting their views.

Background

22. The Sustainability Appraisal will measure the policies set out in the *Leading in Design* SPD against a number of sustainability objectives to establish whether there will be any significant economic, social or environmental effects. Where necessary consideration will be given to revising policy or applying measures to tackle unwanted effects. This Sustainability Report sets out how the sustainability report was undertaken, the results of the appraisal and the recommendations for amendment to policy.
23. The *Leading in Design* SPD aims to encourage, promote and inspire higher design standards in development throughout Charnwood and it is aimed at everyone involved in development in Charnwood from developers and their professional advisors, Councillors and Council officers to members of the public and other interest groups. The SPD supports advice from the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) that good urban design is not an abstract ideal but a matter of creating the right conditions to make places work, and that the planning system has a central role in achieving this.
24. The SPD has five main principles, informed by the objectives of urban design set out in '*By Design - urban design in the planning system, towards better practice* (CABE/DETR, 2000)' which is based on housing but has relevant advice for all forms of development:
 - **Places for People** - Successful developments address wider issues than simply building houses and contribute to the creation of distinctive places that offer a variety and choice of housing and complementary facilities and activities nearby. Good design promotes diversity and choice through a mix of compatible developments and uses that work together to create viable places that respond to local needs.
 - **Accessible Places** - Successful developments are easy to get to and move through, with short, direct public routes overlooked by frontages, people are put before traffic and land uses and transport are integrated. Good design promotes accessible,

permeable, legible places that have a clear image, are easy to understand, and provide recognisable routes, intersections and landmarks to help people find their way around.

- **Safe Places** - Successful developments are safe and attractive with a clear division between public and private space. Good design promotes the continuity of street frontages and the enclosure of space by development which clearly defines public and private areas, public spaces and routes that are attractive, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all in society, including disabled and elderly people.
- **Sustainable Places** - Successful developments are able to adapt to enhance their long-term viability and are built to harm the environment as little as possible. Good design promotes development that can respond easily to changing social, technological and economic conditions.
- **Distinctive Places** - Successful developments respond to their context and exploit and strengthen the characteristics that make an area special. Good design promotes character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture, and addresses sustainability and high quality in the detailed design of buildings.

25. The guide is divided into five sections based on these main principles. Each section starts with a general introduction outlining the main issues followed by the design principles, which take the form of policy statements with a justification.
26. The guidance concentrates on qualitative rather than simply quantitative issues of design. However, Appendix 4, of the SPD, sets out revised space standards for new residential development to provide some useful guidelines in the design process. It is intended that these standards will replace those in the Council's adopted SPG on House Extensions and Backland and Tandem Development. The two existing documents will be reviewed and the updated versions will be adopted as SPD in due course.
27. Appendix I sets out sign posts to indicate how the components of Sustainability Report make up the Environmental Report for the purposes of complying with the SEA Directive.

Sustainability Objectives, Baseline Data and Context

28. The *Leading in Design* SPD has been prepared in the context of national, regional and local planning policy and other strategies, plans and programmes. The relevant key documents include:
29. National Planning Policy is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs), which are currently being replaced by succinct Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The Government is committed to creating sustainable communities and recognises design as a contributor to sustainable development, the core principle underpinning planning. Various PPGs/PPSs set out design policy on specific topic based issues but (draft) PPS1 '*Creating Sustainable Communities*' sets out overarching Government policy on this issue and makes clear what constitutes good design. The main concerns are considered to be:
 - The way places work as well as how they look;

- The connections between people and places, particularly jobs and key services that people need to access, movement and urban form and the natural environments;
 - The processes for ensuring successful, safe and inclusive villages, towns and cities.
30. PPG 3 '*Housing*' promotes good design in housing as a background to the aim that everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home. It promotes:
- greater choice of housing and housing that does not reinforce social distinctions
 - recognition of the housing needs of all in the community, including those in need of affordable or special housing in both urban and rural areas.
 - more sustainable patterns of development and making better use of previously-developed land
 - the focus for additional housing should be existing towns and cities.
 - well designed new housing and residential environments that make a significant contribution to promoting urban renaissance and improving the quality of life.
31. Key policies relating to design are set out in RPG8 '*Regional Planning Guidance for the East Midlands*' (Policy 24 – Design and Housing layouts) and the emerging review where Policy 4 '*Promoting Better Design*' forms part of overarching the spatial strategy.
32. Locally, the Corporate Plan to 2011/12 '*Leading in Leicestershire*' sets out the overarching priority for the Council as:
- 'Ensuring the Borough is recognised as Leading in Leicestershire for the quality of its living environment for all.'*
- This SPD will support the Council's overarching priority and is relevant to the key aims of the Corporate Plan. Six aims have been identified to support achievement of the priority:
- A sustainable environment:
 - A clean, safe and healthy environment
 - Leisure and cultural opportunities for all
 - Decent homes and neighbourhoods
 - An economically prosperous environment
 - An excellent council
33. The key design policy of the adopted Borough of Charnwood Local Plan 1991-2006 is EV/1 '*Design*', which seeks to ensure high design standards in all new developments. It is to this policy that the *Leading in Design* SPD is developed. There is also a range of other policies that the SPD supports.
34. A description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline of the Borough, difficulties in collecting data and limitations of the data and the main economic, social and environmental issues relevant to design is set out in Appendix II. The key issues and problems are set out below.
35. Charnwood contains a diverse range of habitats and distinctive landscape areas which are under pressure from development, changes to land management practices, climate change and pollution. Flood risk is an issue with over 5000 properties at risk. Climate change is a global issue which will have local implications.

36. The geology of the Borough is important economically and in terms of its impact upon the landscape and built townscape. As elsewhere, there is a need to conserve and re-use natural resources and reduce waste as landfill space is diminishing. Energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources are also important to climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
37. There are a range of urban and rural settlements in the Borough from Loughborough to Barkby Thorpe with varying access to shops, local services and community facilities. There is also a diverse mix of cultures and abilities to take into account. Despite some exceptional greenspaces at Bradgate Park, Beacon Hill and Watermead Park there are deficiencies in the greenspace network at more local levels.
38. Economic indicators such as weekly wage rates and unemployment rates indicate that overall Charnwood is relatively prosperous but there is recognition of significant pockets where this is not the case. There are concerns about the skills base, locally based job opportunities and diversifying the local economy in light of the structural shift in employment. Further, disproportionate levels of car use for journeys to work cause congestion and resultant air pollution, another factor contributing to global climate change.
39. A sustainability framework has been drawn up to assess consistently the component documents of the Charnwood Development Framework. This framework takes account of the objectives of national, regional and local planning policy, other strategies, plans and programmes and the context of the economic, social and environmental characteristics of Charnwood. The sustainability framework sets out sustainability objectives against which the proposals will be measured to assess significant effects. The sustainability appraisal framework is set out in Appendix III.

SPD Issues and Options

40. Two strategic options were considered in relation to preparing additional guidance on design:
- to prepare guidance, ie. the *Leading in Design SPD*, to encourage, promote and inspire higher design standards in development throughout Charnwood;
 - to undertake 'Business as Usual' approach and rely on existing national, regional and local planning policy to guide design standards.
41. The *Leading in Design SPD* pulls together a range of themes set out in national, regional and local policy. These are recognised in the 5 key principles and include:
- Creating cohesive and viable communities;
 - Providing access to a range of local services and reducing the need to travel;
 - Reducing crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour;
 - Using design and building techniques to reduce the impact on the environment in terms of energy, water, material and the re-use of sites as well as incorporating biodiversity;
 - Using the local context to create distinctive townscapes and landscapes through high quality design.

42. A 'Business as Usual Approach' has the potential to have the same economic, social and environmental effects but would require developers, planners and councillors to be aware of and have an understanding of a wide range of documents. The Audit Commission's Final Report of the Development Control Best Value Review (October 2003) indicated that the service "does not have a clear design vision for the borough and is overly dependent on individuals to secure design improvements" and recommended that the Council "give priority to the production of design SPG".
43. The *Leading in Design* SPD, therefore, brings together national, regional and local policy and guidance on good design and sustainable construction techniques. This approach will inspire developers and their professional advisors, Councillors and Council officers by having relevant information for good design in one document. To promote good design and contribute to sustainable development it is considered that publication of the *Leading in Design* SPD, as opposed to the 'Business as Usual' approach, will produce significant improvements to the economic, social and environmental objectives of this sustainability framework.

SPD Policies

44. The policies of the *Leading in Design* SPD have been assessed individually against the sustainability objectives. The individual assessments are set out in Appendix IV and a summary is given in Appendix V. The nature of this wide ranging document means that overall, the SPD adequately addresses all 27 of the sustainability objectives but the effects will be greater for some objectives than others. Table A, below, illustrates those policies significantly or marginally supporting the sustainability objectives.

Table A – Leading in Design SPD Policies indicating Positive Effects towards Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Objective	Significant Positive Effect		Marginal Positive Effect	
	Policies	Number	Policies	Number
To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	5.5		12.1, 2.5, 4.6, 4.7, 5.1.2, 5.2, 5.6, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5	11
To maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape character (whilst minimising visual impacts of proposed developments)	2.3, 2.4, 3.5, 4.4, 5.1, 6.4		62.1, 2.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.6, 4.7, 5.1.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5	15
To protect and improve surface and groundwater quality	5.5		15.1.2, 5.2, 5.6	3
To minimise water consumption	5.5		15.1.1, 5.2, 5.3	3
To protect and improve air quality	3.1, 3.2, 5.4		32.1, 2.4, 2.5, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 4.5, 5.2, 5.3, 5.6	10
To conserve soil resources and quality	5.1.1, 5.6		22.1, 2.2, 2.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3	6
To reduce contributions to climate change	3.1, 3.2, 5.2, 5.4		42.1, 2.4, 2.5, 3.3, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 4.5, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.3, 5.6, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3	15

Sustainability Objective	Significant Positive Effect		Marginal Positive Effect	
	Policies	Number	Policies	Number
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	5.2, 5.5		22.4, 2.5, 3.1, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3	9
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment	2.1, 2.3, 5.1.1, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5		82.5, 3.5, 3.7, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.6, 5.1.2, 5.3	9
To increase the (appropriate) re-use of previously developed land and buildings			02.1, 2.4, 3.6, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3	11
To support the sustainable extraction, re use and recycling of minerals and aggregates resources	5.4		13.1, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2, 5.3, 5.6	6
To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy in all sectors (i.e. household, commercial and industrial)	5.3, 5.4, 5.6		32.4, 5.1.1, 5.2, 5.5	4
To minimise the use of energy and optimise the use of renewable resources	5.2, 5.4		22.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 4.5, 5.1.1, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4	14
Ensure the population of Charnwood can have access to a full range of appropriate public, private, community and voluntary services	2.1, 2.5, 3.4		32.4, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 4.5, 5.6	7
To encourage appropriate access to the countryside, open spaces and semi urban environments (eg parks)	2.5		13.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5	12
Promote a strong community where people feel they have a say in the future	4.6		12.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 4.4, 5.1.1, 6.5	10
To reduce crime, anti social behaviour and promote community safety	2.1, 2.2, 3.5, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6		82.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 4.4, 5.6	8
To ensure that the people of Charnwood have an opportunity to participate in culture, media and sport in Charnwood Borough	2.5, 6.5		22.1, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.8, 4.6, 5.1.2	10
To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of all parts of the community	2.2		13.4	1
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	2.2		12.1, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.4, 4.6, 5.2, 5.4, 5.6, 6.5	13
To improve learning, skills and employability for all sectors of			02.1, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.6, 5.3, 6.4, 6.5	9

Sustainability Objective	Significant Positive Effect		Marginal Positive Effect	
	Policies	Number	Policies	Number
the community				
To promote vibrant and viable settlements	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.5, 4.2, 5.1.1		2.4, 3.4, 3.6, 3.8, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 5.1.2, 5.3, 6.4, 6.5	11
To promote sustainable design and construction	5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3		3.1, 3.2, 3.7, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 5.1.1, 5.1.2	8
To promote healthy life styles	2.5		2.1, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 4.5, 5.1.2, 5.2, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3	15
To encourage sustainable economic growth			2.1, 2.4, 3.7, 3.8, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.3, 6.4, 6.5	9
To encourage efficient patterns of movement to support sustainable economic growth	3.1, 3.2		2.1, 2.4, 3.5, 3.8, 4.5	5
To reduce disparities in economic performance			2.1, 4.6, 5.1.1, 5.3, 6.4	5

45. Potential negative impacts were identified in only four cases, in relation to three sustainability objectives:

- To conserve soil resources and quality in terms of the impact of including sustainable drainage systems;
- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment in terms of the impact of designing for everyone;
- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment in terms of the impact of encouraging renewable energy production;
- To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and improve community safety in terms of the impact of considering the need for privacy.

46. A summary of the effects in terms of the economic, social and environmental sustainability objectives is set out in the following paragraphs. Environment objectives are generally covered but there is a need to revise wording to make explicit reference 'biodiversity', ie a diversity of habitats and species, as opposed to wildlife and ecology, and 'landscape character'. There is currently no reference to the protection and local re-use of soil resources or to the construction of buildings and landscape schemes which are able to adapt to increased flood risks and the affects of temperature changes due to climate change. Reference is made to surface and groundwater water quality, minimising water consumption and flood risk but further detail would be beneficial. In addition, there is a need to give careful consideration to the potential impacts on the historic and cultural environment of designing for everyone and designing out crime.

47. There is reference to the prudent use of material assets but there are omissions in relation to the re-use previously developed land, the re-use and recycling of waste for construction purposes and to a lesser extent small scale renewable energy techniques.

48. The SPD scores well in terms of promoting vital and viable settlements and the social objectives in general. However, it scores poorly in terms of meeting housing needs

because the document is about the design quality of homes and other buildings rather than the quantity of housing.

49. Direct effects on the economic objectives are marginal. However, the SPD is about making Charnwood a more attractive place for investors overall rather than specifically tackling disparities.

50. The sustainability appraisal process has highlighted a number of areas where the sustainability objectives are not being fully met. Table B, below, makes recommendations, by policy, on how to change the Leading in Design SPD to lessen these shortcomings:

Table B – Suggested Changes to Leading in Design SPD

Policy number	Policy Title	Suggested Changes as a result of the Sustainability Appraisal
Section 2	Places for People	
2.1	Mix the Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add explicit reference to ‘previously developed land’ in this policy or in policy 5.1.1 • Consider amending the fourth sentence to read ‘Other less accessible areas will have potential for a mix of uses’ • Delete reference to ‘tenure’
2.4	Build to higher densities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delete reference to ‘low density’ in sensitive areas as this is contrary to PPG3 ‘Housing’ • Add reference to ‘efficient use of land’ in line with PPG3.
2.5	Create a hierarchy of space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add reference to ‘encouraging maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity, flora and fauna’ in this policy or in policy 5.1.2 • Add reference to ‘maintenance and management agreements’ in this policy • Add a cross reference to policy 6.5 concerning ‘public art’ • Add a cross reference to section 4 relating to ‘safer places’.
Section 3	Accessible Places	
3.1	Create Walkable Development and Transport Choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add reference to ‘restricting damage to biodiversity, flora and fauna’ in this policy or in policy 5.1.2 • Add reference to the ‘contribution of buildings built to adapt to changing temperatures and flood risk’ in this policy or in policy 5.2 and 5.5 • Consider making an explicit reference in the policy to ‘access to shops, services, facilities and job opportunities’. • Make clear in the policy that when people must travel there should be a choice of modes to

Policy number	Policy Title	Suggested Changes as a result of the Sustainability Appraisal
		reduce (unnecessary) journeys made by car
3.2	Provide Convenient Routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider adding reference to ‘re-use and recycling of building and waste materials’ in this policy or strengthening policy 5.3 and 5.6. • Clarify the policy to make it clear that it is about walking and cycling routes and add reference to safe routes by rewording the third sentence to read ‘Easy and safe access for all pedestrians and cyclists well linked to public transport routes should be inherent in developments’.
3.3	Create Connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider amalgamation of parts of this policy to policy 3.1 and 3.2 • Amend paragraph concerning ‘cul-de-sacs’ to non-bold commentary text
3.4	Design for everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether the potential detrimental impacts on townscape and historic and cultural environment, of making places accessible for people with disabilities, young and elderly, can be mitigated • Add reference to ‘re-use and recycling of building and waste materials’ in this policy or strengthening policy 5.3 and 5.6. • Add reference to ‘making design for meeting the needs of people with disabilities, young and elderly integral rather than ‘add on’ in terms of minimising extra resources’.
3.5	Design Streets not Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add reference to ‘improving biodiversity, flora and fauna’ in this policy or in policy 5.2 • Consider adding reference to measures to mitigate any impacts on water quality and water minimisation and re-use of water eg for habitat creation in this policy or in policy 5.5 • Revise this policy to ensure that the benefits associated with historic importance of ‘streets’ are secured.
3.6	Discourage Traffic Speeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether the potential detrimental impacts, on reducing contributions to climate change, of slower traffic speeds, can be mitigated • Consider adding reference in this policy to ‘taking account of traffic management measures to restrict HGV access’.

Policy number	Policy Title	Suggested Changes as a result of the Sustainability Appraisal
3.7	Avoid Parking Dominated Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider adding reference to designing car parks that contribute to less run-off and hence reduce flood risk in this policy or in policy 5.5 • Consider adding reference to managing waste through the waste hierarchy through car park design in this policy or in policy 5.3 and 5.6 • Consider adding reference to using sustainable design and construction techniques for car parks in this policy or in section 5. • The scale of car parking through standards is not specifically referred to in policy or highlight the need to reduce car parking. Suggest add to the end of the first sentence 'and in context of maximum car parking standards'.
Section 4	Safe Places	
4.1	Clearly Define the Public and Private Realm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconsider whether the 'backland' part of this policy should be a separate policy as it does not sit comfortably with the rest of the policy • Amend last sentence of part of policy on backland development to reword to indicate what is acceptable and what is not in terms of backland development.
4.3	Achieve Security through Good Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether the potential detrimental impacts on the historic and cultural environment, of achieving security through good design, can be mitigated
4.4	Create Attractive Streets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider amalgamating with policy 3.5 'Design streets not roads' • Make specific reference to landscape character in the policy as currently worded there is implicit reference but explicit is preferable. • Make adequate explicit reference to 'conserving soil resources and quality' in this policy or policy 5.1.2. • Consider adding reference to flood risk mitigation measures in this policy or policy 5.5.
4.5	Provide Well-Defined Routes, Spaces and Entrances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether the potential detrimental impacts, on landscape and townscape, of developing crime free routes, can be mitigated • Add reference to design and material use which reduce flood risk in this policy or policy 5.5.

Policy number	Policy Title	Suggested Changes as a result of the Sustainability Appraisal
4.6	Promote a Sense of Ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add reference to design and material use which reduce flood risk in this policy or in policy 5.5
4.7	Consider the Need for Privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether the potential detrimental impacts, on reducing crime and anti-social behaviour and improving community safety, of increasing privacy, can be mitigated • Consider whether the potential detrimental impacts, vibrancy and viability of settlements, of increasing privacy, can be mitigated
Section 5	Sustainable Places	
5.1.1	Make Use of Existing Assets- Existing Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider adding comment in supporting text to recognise that the existing historic use may be more favourable than a change of use. • Make specific reference to previously developed land in this policy • Make specific reference to the re-use and maintenance of soil resources in this policy or policy 5.1.2 and 5.2
5.1.2	Make Use of Existing Assets- Natural Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make reference to conservation and enhancement and on-going management • Consider referring to 'biodiversity' rather than ecology and wildlife' as this recognises that species should also be protected and enhanced. • Consider making reference to use of local provenance, possibly linking to the Biodiversity Action Plan, in terms of landscaping and green spaces • Make explicit reference to the impacts upon the wider landscape character. Suggest amending the first sentence of the policy to 'natural features of landscape and biodiversity value should be retained'. • Consider amending the last sentence of the policy to read 'Landscape and biodiversity interest and minimise landscape and visual impacts'. • Cross reference to the landscape design principles in the Leicestershire Landscape and Woodland Strategy. • Add reference to 'measures should be taken as part of development proposals to minimise impacts on species, habitats and people' to

Policy number	Policy Title	Suggested Changes as a result of the Sustainability Appraisal
		<p>recognise that light pollution and noise pollution may impact on biodiversity features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Might need to give consideration to appropriate buffers and drainage systems to mitigate impact on surface and ground water. • Consider making specific reference to soil resources and/or make reference in the commentary text to using soils as part of development proposals retained in situ or re-used locally. • Consider making reference to 'green roof' technology in the commentary • Make reference to ensuring that landscape proposals are compatible with impending changes in climate • Policy should reference the value of biodiversity features as flood storage areas, and the potential to create new ones as part of creation of landscape proposals. • Consider making reference to the treatment of the spread of invasive species on developments, landscaping schemes should ensure invasive species are not spread, through control and eradication measures. • Make implicit inference to recognise the importance of historic and cultural landscape features, e.g. mediaeval field patterns, ridge and furrow patterns. • Make reference in the commentary to recognise the biodiversity, landscape and intrinsic value of brownfield sites. • Consider adding reference to small scale enterprises such as short rotation coppice for bio-fuel to optimise renewable resources. • Reference should be made to public rights of way, in particular the provision and maintenance of the character of the right of way, and the linkages to the wider network of green spaces (the green grid concept). • Amend policy to recognise that access is not always appropriate and can be damaging if not appropriately executed.
5.2	Maximise Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend the policy, which currently focuses on the use of vegetation and landscaping for energy efficiency purposes, to add reference to protecting and enhancing biodiversity

Policy number	Policy Title	Suggested Changes as a result of the Sustainability Appraisal
5.3	Use sustainable materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make specific reference to efficient use of soil resources
5.4	Encourage Renewable Energy Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether the potential detrimental impacts, on historic and cultural environment, of placing renewable energy technology on outside of historic buildings, can be mitigated; • Recommend making reference to sustainable urban drainage systems.
5.5	Include Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether the potential detrimental impacts, on soil resources, of changing land that is otherwise usable for agriculture, can be mitigated. • Revise policy to link sustainable urban drainage systems to renewable energy production through re-use and recycling.
5.6	Integrate Waste Management and Recycling facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy refers only to household waste arisings. Should also refer in the policy to commercial waste which accounts for approx 80% of waste arisings. • Make specific reference in the policy to the waste hierarchy.
5.7	Undertake a BREEAM Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the wording of the policy given that there is not a relevant policy in the higher level of the plan hierarchy. • Make reference to Eco homes heating standards. • Consider adding reference to a target for the number of BREEAM assessments reaching a specified rating.
Section 6	Distinctive Places	
6.1	Understand the Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make reference in the policy to ‘involving local communities through Village Design Statements, Parish Plans and other locally derived appraisals and materials’. • Make a cross reference to the ‘Safe Places’ section.
6.2	Prepare a Design Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make reference in the policy to ‘involving local communities through Village Design Statements, Parish Plans and other locally derived appraisals and materials’. • Make reference in the policy to ‘understand the context’ and then continue with the ‘design statement’. These aspects do not work independently
6.3	Respond to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make reference in the policy to ‘involving local

Policy number	Policy Title	Suggested Changes as a result of the Sustainability Appraisal
	Context	<p>communities through Village Design Statements, Parish Plans and other locally derived appraisals and materials’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make reference in the policy to ‘understanding the context’ and ‘design statements’ in responding to the context in the design of a new development

51. In summary, it is recommended that the SPD should be revised to:

- Make explicit reference to the conservation, enhancement and management of ‘biodiversity’, ie a diversity of habitats and species, as opposed to wildlife and ecology;
- Make explicit reference to ‘landscape character’;
- Make explicit reference to the protection and local re-use of soil resources;
- Make explicit reference to the construction of buildings and landscape schemes which are able to adapt to increased flood risks and the affects of temperature changes due to climate change;
- Expand reference to surface and groundwater water quality, minimising water consumption and particularly flood risk as this is a key issue in the Borough;
- Give careful consideration to the potential impacts on the historic and cultural environment of designing for everyone and designing out crime;
- Make explicit reference to the re-use previously developed land;
- Make explicit reference to the re-use and recycling of waste for construction purposes;
- Make reference to small scale renewable energy techniques.

52. In addition there is a particular need for a cross referencing system. The *Leading in Design* SPD is a wide ranging document, and subject to the suggested changes, will have a positive effect on most of the sustainability objectives. It should be made clear that it is the document as a whole that guides sustainable design and construction techniques rather than individual sections or policies. A further point is that the sustainability appraisal has highlighted some duplication between policies. It may be appropriate to delete or merge relevant policies.

53. The outcome of *Leading in Design* SPD is potentially uncertain because:

- Implementation is dependent upon developers, Council officers and Councillors applying the principles set out in the SPD;
- The impacts of climate change are uncertain.

Implementation

54. The *Leading in Design* SPD is a framework for securing good design under the umbrella of the Charnwood Development Framework. The SPD draws together guidance at the national, regional and local level and will be supplemented by additional Supplementary Planning Documents to give further detailed guidance on specific issues. A Supplementary Planning Document titled ‘Leading in Design: Shopfronts and Signs’ is currently in preparation. It will provide guidance on achieving good design of shopfronts and shop signs to help conserve and restore the character of our streets and to contribute to the vitality and viability of an area. In addition, a further Supplementary Planning Document

'Leading in Design: Making It Easy' will also be prepared to give guidance on good practice in terms of access for everyone to buildings and their surroundings.

55. The sustainability framework sets out indicators against which to measure the sustainability effects of implementing the component documents of the Charnwood Development Framework. Such monitoring will enable any unforeseen undesirable effects and so enable corrective action to be taken. It is proposed to develop a single monitoring system for the various components of the Charnwood Development Framework. This will be reported through an Annual Monitoring Report.

56. The indicators which could be used to monitor the *Leading in Design* SPD are:

- Changes in areas of designated biodiversity habitats;
- Loss of greenfield land
- Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice on flood defence or water quality
- Percentage of new homes built to EcoHomes ratings
- Loss or damage to listed buildings and their settings
- Percentage of new dwellings and conversions of existing buildings, on previously developed land
- Energy use per household
- Percentage of residents finding it easy to access key local services
- Domestic burglaries per 1000 households
- Percentage of new non-residential development complying with regionally set car parking standards

Appendix I - Complying with the SEA Directive

The following table indicates how this sustainability appraisal complies with the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC):

SEA Directive	How this Sustainability Appraisal complies with the SEA Directive.
<p>Article 4 – General Obligations Carry out an Environmental Assessment during the preparation of a plan before its adoption.</p>	The Sustainability Appraisal for the Leading in Design SPD was carried out prior to publication of a draft SPD for public consultation.
<p>Article 5 – Environmental Report Prepare an Environmental Report including (information to be provided under Article 5(1), subject to Article 5(2) and (3) of the SEA Directive):</p>	A sustainability report incorporating the environment report was published alongside the draft SPD for public consultation.
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Refer to paragraphs 23-26 and 28-33.
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;	Refer to paragraphs 34-38 and Appendix II.
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Refer to paragraphs 34-38 and Appendix II.
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	Refer to paragraphs 34-38 and Appendix II.
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Refer to paragraphs 1-3 and 29-30.
(f) the likely significant effects (I) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	Refer to paragraphs 44-49 and Appendices IV and V.
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan;	Refer to paragraphs 50-51.

(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Refer to paragraphs 40-48.
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Refer to paragraphs 55-56.
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Refer to paragraphs 4-12.
Consult responsible environmental authorities on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.	This document includes consultation on the scope of the proposed approach to sustainability appraisal for this SPD.
Article 6 – Consultations Consult with responsible environmental bodies – the Countryside Agency, Environment Agency, English Heritage, English Nature – and the public on the draft plan and the Environment Report before the plan is adopted.	This sustainability report incorporating the environment report is published alongside the draft SPD for public consultation.
Article 7 – Transboundary Consultations Consult with other European Member States where there will be significant effects on the environment in another Member State.	A transboundary consultation is not considered appropriate in the case of the Leading in Design SPD.
Article 8 – Decision Making Take into account the Environment Report and consultation responses during the preparation of the plan before it is adopted	The sustainability report and consultation responses will be taken into account before the Leading in Design SPD is adopted.
Article 9 - Information on the Decision When a plan is adopted responsible environmental bodies, the public and transboundary Member States will be informed of: (a) The plan as adopted; (b) A statement summarizing how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan, how any consultation responses have been taken into account and the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted; (c) The measures for monitoring.	Responsible environmental bodies and the public and other relevant bodies will be informed of the appropriate documents when the Leading in Design SPD is adopted.
Article 10 – Monitoring Monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects and so to take remedial action.	The draft SPD sets out key monitoring indicators. The scoping report setting out the proposed approach to sustainability appraisal for Charnwood’s Development Framework will include indicators for monitoring the sustainability objectives.

Appendix II – A Summary of the Baseline Information and Main Problems and Issues relating to Design

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
ENVIRONMENT				
To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	<p>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</p> <p>Charnwood contains a diverse mosaic of habitats.</p> <p>Leicestershire is one of the least wooded counties in England at 3.8%.</p> <p>There is significant lack of information concerning the location of BAP habitats within the area.</p>	<p>Loss of habitats and species especially where not protected by a statutory designation, due to development pressures, changes to land management practices, climate change and pollution.</p> <p>Landscape schemes for development proposals do not reflect BAP habitat characteristics for the local area.</p>	Local Plan policies EV/19 and EV/21-25 protect statutorily and locally designated nature conservation sites and set out how such features will be incorporated into new development.	<p>Creating sustainable places by:</p> <p>Making use of existing assets by incorporating features of wildlife and ecological value</p>
To maintain and enhance landscape and townscape character (whilst minimising visual impacts)	<p>Landscape</p> <p>4 key landscape characters in Charnwood:</p> <p>Charnwood Forest</p> <p>River valleys</p> <p>Wolds</p> <p>High Leicestershire</p> <p>No statutorily designated</p>	<p>Landscapes are altering due to a variety of influences such as climate change and development</p> <p>Some landscapes are designated for protection whilst there is no recognition for those</p>	Local Plan Policies CT/1-8 set out the restrictions to development on land designated as countryside, green wedge, areas of local separation, areas of particularly attractive countryside and soar	<p>Creating places for people by:</p> <p>Building to higher densities in town and village centres and other areas well served by public transport</p> <p>Creating sustainable places by:</p> <p>Making use of existing assets by incorporating</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
	<p>landscapes.</p> <p>3,980 hectares falls within the National Forest</p> <p>21,030 hectares is defined as Countryside</p> <p>Green Wedges and Areas of Local Separation form strategic and more local separation of settlements respectively.</p>	<p>outside or for the overall diversity of landscapes.</p> <p>A lack of tranquillity can impact on people's enjoyment of areas, noise disturbance to both noise sensitive species and people as well as visual intrusion.</p>	<p>valley area of local landscape value. Policy CT/20 indicates how development proposals will be considered in the National Forest and planting scheme requirements.</p>	<p>features of wildlife and ecological value</p> <p>Creating distinctive places by:</p> <p>Understanding and responding to the context reinforcing and evolving characteristics that contribute to the existing quality and distinctiveness</p> <p>Preparing a design statement to provide a careful, integrated and informative analysis of the local character</p> <p>Considering the details</p>
<p>To protect and improve surface and groundwater quality</p>				
<p>To minimise water consumption</p>	<p>Water Floodplain areas occupy 150 hectares of the Borough.</p> <p>There are 5237 properties at risk from flooding, 3665 of these fall into the 1 in 100 years high risk category.</p>	<p>Past land use planning as well as design and construction techniques have contributed to an increased flood risk.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies EV/27 and EV/30 restrict new development in locations which would increase flood risk.</p>	<p>Creating sustainable places by:</p> <p>Including the use of sustainable drainage systems to limit the waste of water, reduce water pollution and reduce flood risk</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
<p>To protect and improve air quality</p>	<p>Air Air pollution in Leicestershire results largely from transport and industrial sources.</p> <p>There 3 Air Quality Management Areas in the Borough - in Loughborough (475 properties), Syston (49 properties) and Birstall (7 properties)</p>	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions contribute to climate change (global warming)</p> <p>Ozone emissions contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer</p> <p>Air pollution impacts upon health in terms of allergy related illnesses such as asthma.</p>	<p>Local Plan policy EV/39 considers restrictions on development proposals likely to generate a range of pollutants including air pollution.</p> <p>Government policy promotes a location strategy that reduces the need to travel (by car) and policies to achieve less energy use. Both of these aims contribute to reducing the impact on climate change.</p>	<p>Creating places for people by: Mixing uses and tenures so people have easy access to shops, leisure and work opportunities Building to higher densities in town and village centres and other areas well served by public transport Creating accessible places by: Creation of 'walkable' development and transport choice where there is a presumption in favour of walking cycling and public transport Providing convenient routes for walking, cycling and public transport Creating connections to the wider area and public facilities Creating sustainable places by: Maximising energy efficiency Encouraging renewable energy production on site</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
To conserve soil resources and quality	<p>Soils</p> <p>There is no comprehensive audit of soils or soil loss information for the Borough</p> <p>Soils are influenced by the geological processes underlying Charnwood.</p> <p>Agricultural Land classification: Grade 1 – None Grade 2 – 6,172 hectares Grade 3 – 15,772 hectares Grade 4 – 3,320 hectares Urban – 2,052 hectares Non agricultural – 587 hectares</p>	<p>Soils are non finite, non-renewable resources that can be lost or damaged by development, contamination or wind erosion.</p> <p>There are development pressures for best and most versatile land???</p>	<p>Local Plan policy H/3 promotes housing density which makes efficient use of land.</p> <p>Government policy promotes the use of previously developed land as a priority to protect greenfield sites.</p>	<p>Creating places for people by: Building to higher densities in town and village centres and other areas well served by public transport Creating sustainable places by: Making use of existing assets such as re-using existing buildings</p>
<p>To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>	<p>Climatic factors</p> <p>CO2 emissions for the UK are 567,719 (kt). Main contributors are automotive transport, energy generation and agricultural and industrial processes.</p>	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions contribute to climate change (global warming) which will cause drier and hotter summers and drought, increased flooding, changes in agriculture, damage to</p>	<p>Government policy promotes a location strategy that reduces the need to travel (by car) and policies to achieve less energy use. Both of these aims contribute to reducing the impact on</p>	<p>Creating places for people by: Mixing uses and tenures so people have easy access to shops, leisure and work opportunities Building to higher densities in town and village centres</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
	<p>There is no data on greenhouse gas emissions or predicted emissions for the Borough.</p> <p>Water availability in the East Midlands severely constrained by lack of winter storage</p>	<p>buildings and changes in biodiversity.</p> <p>Improving air quality requires: less car use which requires a credible public transport system energy to be produced from renewable sources less energy use</p> <p>Significant pressures on surface waters in Leicestershire during times of high demand which can affect rivers wetlands and wildlife.</p> <p>Water supply charges are based on house area rather than usage so not encouraging people to be less wasteful.</p>	<p>climate change.</p>	<p>and other areas well served by public transport Creating accessible places by: Creation of 'walkable' development and transport choice where there is a presumption in favour of walking cycling and public transport Providing convenient routes for walking, cycling and public transport Creating connections to the wider area and public facilities Creating sustainable places by: Maximising energy efficiency Encouraging renewable energy production on site Including the use of sustainable drainage systems to limit the waste of water, reduce water pollution and reduce flood risk</p>
To conserve and where	Cultural heritage			Creating distinctive

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment	<p>The villages of Charnwood have been constructed from a range of traditional materials which reflect the diverse underlying geology of the area.</p> <p>In Charnwood, there are: 21 Scheduled Ancient Monuments 755 listed building entries (900 properties) 50 'buildings at risk' 250 'local list' buildings 36 Conservation Areas</p>	<p>Limited data relating to historic landscape character of Leicestershire</p> <p>Significant changes to local building style can degrade the urban and rural landscape character.</p> <p>Renovation of buildings at risk is dependant upon grant aid.</p> <p>Buildings not legally protected can be lost or inappropriately converted.</p>	<p>Listed buildings and historic buildings in conservation areas are protected by legislation.</p> <p>Local Plan policies EV2-10 set out restrictions for development in terms of archaeological sites, listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens.</p>	<p>places by: Understanding and responding to the context reinforcing and evolving characteristics that contribute to the existing quality and distinctiveness Preparing a design statement to provide a careful, integrated and informative analysis of the local character Considering the details</p>
MATERIAL ASSETS				
To increase the re-use of previously developed land and buildings	<p>Previously Developed Land Between 2003 and 2004 84% of new homes built on previously developed land in Charnwood.</p> <p>At Sept 2004, the number of new homes built on previously developed land as a % of the strategic housing</p>	<p>Development can affect the natural and social environment.</p> <p>Some previously developed sites have a legacy of contamination which can be expensive to clean up.</p> <p>Some previously developed</p>	<p>There are no explicit Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Government policy promotes the use of previously developed land as a priority to protect greenfield sites.</p>	<p>Creating sustainable places by: Making use of existing assets such as re-using existing buildings</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
	target 1991 to 2006 is 43%.	sites have been left undisturbed allowing a significant nature conservation value to establish on the site.		
To support the sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of minerals and aggregate resources.	<p>Minerals Charnwood's geology provides a significant economic and heritage resource.</p> <p>Typically made up of clay strata consisting of Triassic Mercia Mudstone and Jurassic Lower Lias. There are small outcrops of ironstone which are considered to be of national importance.</p>	Mineral extraction can be detrimental in terms of loss of habitats and species, effect on landscape, on local air quality and potentially local house prices.	There are no explicit Local Plan policies.	<p>Creating sustainable places by:</p> <p>Making use of existing assets such as re-using existing buildings</p> <p>Using sustainable materials such as those locally sourced, recycled and using low levels of energy in manufacture</p>
To manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy in all sectors – household, commercial and industrial.	<p>Waste 47,320 tonnes of household waste was produced in Charnwood (2000/01). 17% was recycled.</p> <p>Apart from household waste, there is no information on total waste arisings at Borough</p>	<p>Landfill space is diminishing and it also has environmental impacts.</p> <p>Waste minimisation through re-use and recycling.</p> <p>Reducing waste may cause additional problems through additional vehicle</p>	There are no explicit Local Plan policies.	<p>Creating sustainable places by:</p> <p>Integrating waste management and recycling facilities</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
	<p>or County level. In the UK about 80% of waste is generated by the commercial sector.</p>	<p>movements for collection and recycling facilities</p> <p>Planning has less influence on commercial waste.</p>		
<p>To minimise the use of energy and optimise the use of renewable resources.</p>	<p>Energy Majority of electricity generated in the East Midlands is derived from coal and to a lesser extent gas fired power plants. About 50 MW is from a renewable source.</p> <p>There are no renewable energy installations in Charnwood supplying the national grid.</p> <p>Final energy consumption in the East Midlands is: Petroleum products – 43% Gas – 37% Electricity – 17% Coal – 2% Other solid fuels – 1% Renewable sources – 0%</p>	<p>Continued use of fossil fuels will cause such sources to diminish and continue to generate greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Minimising use of energy.</p>	<p>Policies EV/41 and EV/42 set out criteria for locating renewable energy schemes and wind farms respectively.</p>	<p>Creating places for people by: Building to higher densities in town and village centres and other areas well served by public transport Creating accessible places by: Providing convenient routes for walking, cycling and public transport Creating connections to the wider area and public facilities Creating sustainable places by: Making use of existing assets such as re-using existing buildings Maximising energy efficiency Using sustainable materials such as those locally sourced, recycled and</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
				using low levels of energy in manufacture. Encouraging renewable energy production on site
SOCIAL				
To ensure the population of Charnwood have access to a range of public, private, community and voluntary services.	Access to local services Loughborough is the main town and there are 9 district centres providing a range of shopping, local community services and jobs. There are also local centres providing a limited range of services.	Access to local services provides: Essential basic services and community provision Contributes to a sense of place and focal point for community interaction Local employment	Local Plan policy ST/3 sets out the circumstances where developer contributions for infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing etc will be negotiated. Policy CA/1 directs retail development to town, district and local centres, whilst CA/10 sets out proposals for new local centres where large scale housing development is proposed. Policies CF/1-8 set out criteria for protecting for community and education facilities as well as proposals for specific	Creating places for people by: Mixing uses and tenures so people have easy access to shops, leisure and work opportunities Building to higher densities in town and village centres and other areas well served by public transport Creating of a hierarchy of open spaces Creating accessible places by: Creation of 'walkable' development and transport choice where there is a presumption in favour of walking cycling and public transport Providing convenient routes for walking, cycling and public transport Creating connections to

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
			facilities.	the wider area and public facilities
To encourage appropriate access to the countryside, open spaces and semi-urban environments.	<p>Greenspaces Total area of open space of recreational value is 293 hectares which equals to 1.91 hectares per 1000 people.</p> <p>Bradgate Park/ Swithland Woods, Beacon Hill Country Park/ Outwoods/ Jubilee Wood and Watermead Country Park ensure that most residents live within 5km of 100 hectares of green spaces.</p>	<p>Loss of playing fields.</p> <p>Despite some exceptional greenspaces, there are deficiencies in the greenspaces network particularly at the more local level.</p>	Local Plan policies RT/3-5 require open space for children, youth/adults and amenity to be provided for housing developments over 10 dwellings. RT/7 safeguards existing recreation land and buildings.	<p>Creating places for people by:</p> <p>Creating of a hierarchy of open spaces</p> <p>Create safer places by:</p> <p>Creating safe, attractive and useable streets and public spaces for all</p>
	<p>Public Rights of Way In Charnwood, there are about 658km of footpaths, 113km of bridleways and 31.5km of roads used as public paths (RUPPs) and byways open to all traffic (BOTATs).</p>	Public rights of way can provide valuable and attractive communication links between settlements and rural environments but increased access may result in disturbance.	The Local Plan has no explicit policies on public rights of way as there is sufficient legislation.	<p>Creating accessible places by:</p> <p>Providing convenient routes for walking, cycling and public transport</p> <p>Creating connections to the wider area and public facilities</p>
To promote a strong community where people				

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
feel they have a say in their future.				
To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and promote community safety.	<p>Crime</p> <p>Crime rates for Charnwood 2000-2001:</p> <p>Violence against the person – 1462</p> <p>Sex offences – 75</p> <p>Robbery – 66</p> <p>Burglary from a dwelling – 967</p> <p>Theft of Motor Vehicle – 778</p> <p>Theft from Motor Vehicle - 2188</p>	<p>Crime rates will increase without tackling the causes of crime. Design techniques to reduce crime.</p>	<p>Local Plan policy EV/1 promotes development that minimises the opportunity for crime to create a safe and secure environment.</p>	<p>Creating safer places by:</p> <p>Clearly define the public and private realms</p> <p>Building active fronts and private backs</p> <p>Achieve security through good design</p> <p>Creation of safe attractive and useable streets and spaces for all</p> <p>Providing well defined routes spaces and entrances to reduce crime</p> <p>Creating of places where there is a sense of ownership</p> <p>Considering the need for privacy to ensure residents feel at ease at home</p>
To ensure that the people of Charnwood have an opportunity to participate in culture, media and sport in the Borough.				
To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of all	<p>Population</p> <p>Charnwood has a population of 153,462.</p>	<p>A growing population</p>	<p>Local Plan policies H/1-2</p>	<p>Creating places for people by:</p> <p>Mixing use and tenures</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
community needs.	<p>19% is aged over 60 years.</p> <p>5.9% of the population is Asian compared to a national figure of 4.7%.</p> <p>Between 1991 and 2001 Charnwood's population has grown at twice the national average rate. Most of this growth is concentrated in the older age groups.</p>	<p>requires a range of housing that is decent and where appropriate affordable and jobs as well as being close to a range of local services</p> <p>A growing population contributes to traffic congestion</p>	<p>make provision for new housing development.</p> <p>Local Plan policies H/4-5 make provision for a percentage of affordable housing where 25 or more dwellings or sites over 1 hectare are proposed.</p> <p>Policy TR/5 indicates that proposals over 25 dwellings for housing, 1 hectare of employment or other proposals likely to create many trips should be located in urban areas well served by public transport, walking and cycling facilities.</p>	<p>Mixing the house types, forms and tenures to cater for a diverse range of cultural needs</p> <p>Build to higher densities in town and village centres and other areas well served by public transport</p> <p>Creating accessible places by:</p> <p>Creation of 'walkable' development and transport choice where there is a presumption in favour of walking cycling and public transport</p>
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	<p>Disabled People</p> <p>There are 3680 disability living allowance claimants of which 775 were classified as high care (August 2000)</p>	<p>Disabled people experience social exclusion and physical constraints</p>	<p>Local Plan policy EV/16 promotes access for disabled people into new buildings.</p> <p>Part M of the Building Regulations 1991 lays down specific access</p>	<p>Create places for people by:</p> <p>Creating safe, attractive and useable streets and public spaces for all</p> <p>Create accessible places by:</p> <p>Designing development to</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
			<p>requirements for new buildings and where existing buildings are being altered.</p> <p>The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 places a duty on service providers to provide reasonable adjustments so that disabled people have access to their services including removing all physical barriers.</p>	<p>provide for the needs of everyone including the young, elderly and people with disabilities</p> <p>Considering the parking needs for all particularly those with restricted mobility</p>
To improve learning, skills and employability for all the community.				
To promote vibrant and viable settlements				
To promote sustainable design and construction				
To promote healthy lifestyles	<p>Human Health</p> <p>6.8% of Charnwood's population is 75 years old or over. The average age is 38.1 years.</p> <p>Poor lifestyle rankings on smoking, alcohol</p>	<p>Increased pressure on health services for:</p> <p>Cancer and circulatory diseases due to obesity, diet, exercise and smoking</p> <p>Asthma due to air pollution and increased exposure to</p>	<p>Local Plan policies RT/3-5 require open space for children, youth/adults and amenity to be provided for housing developments over 10 dwellings. RT/7</p>	<p>Creating places for people by:</p> <p>Creation of a hierarchy of open spaces</p> <p>Creating accessible places by:</p> <p>Creation of 'walkable' development and</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
	consumption and body mass index for the Leics, Northants and Rutland Strategic Health Authority area.	chemicals Accidents	safeguards existing recreation land and buildings.	transport choice where there is a presumption in favour of walking cycling and public transport
	Noise and light pollution There is a lack of data on ambient noise levels in the Borough and across the UK. There is a lack of data on light levels in the Borough and across the UK. It is likely that all urban areas and lit transport routes are affected by high levels of ambient lighting.	There is no methodology for recognising incremental changes in noise levels, eg from traffic noise, that can contribute to loss of tranquillity. Light pollution can cause a variety of ecological and aesthetic impacts including disruption to wildlife and reduction in our ability to view the night sky.	Local Plan policies EV/39-40 consider restrictions on development proposals likely to generate noise or light pollution	Creating distinctive places by: Understanding and responding to the context reinforcing and evolving characteristics that contribute to the existing quality and distinctiveness Considering the details
ECONOMIC				
To encourage sustainable economic growth.				
To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.	Transport Charnwood residents travel to work by: Train – 948 Bus or coach – 4399 Taxi – 125	Disproportionate levels of car use for journeys to work cause traffic congestion and resulting air pollution and so climate change and new road	Policy TR/5 indicates that proposals over 25 dwellings for housing, 1 hectare of employment or other proposals likely	Creating places for people by: Mixing uses and tenures so people have easy access to shops, leisure and work opportunities

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Baseline information	Main Issues and Problems	Local planning policy if 'Business as Usual'	Leading in Design promotes
	<p>Driving car or van – 44950 Passenger car or van – 4626 Motorbike, scooter, moped – 877 Bicycle – 2999 Walk – 7514</p> <p>9.2% of residents in Charnwood walk or cycle to work</p>	<p>building which also impacts on the environment through land take.</p> <p>School pick ups and drop offs by car also contribute to congestion.</p> <p>The majority of people who travel by bus do so because they have no alternative.</p> <p>The number of people walking and cycling continues to remain at low levels.</p>	<p>to create many trips should be located in urban areas well served by public transport, walking and cycling facilities.</p>	<p>Building to higher densities in town and village centres and other areas well served by public transport Creating accessible places by: Creation of 'walkable' development and transport choice where there is a presumption in favour of walking cycling and public transport Providing convenient routes for walking, cycling and public transport Creating connections to the wider area and public facilities Creating sustainable places by: Maximising energy efficiency through location and transport accessibility</p>
To reduce disparities in economic performance.				

Appendix III – Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Policy Reference:

Date Completed:

Participants:

	Geographic Scale						Comment	
	Within the Plan Area				Regional	National /Interntl		
	Within the period Plan period		Beyond the Plan period					
Objective	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural				
To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna								
To maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape character (whilst minimising visual impacts of proposed developments)								
To protect and improve surface and groundwater quality								
To minimise water consumption								
To protect and improve air quality								
To conserve soil resources and quality								
To reduce contributions to climate change								
To reduce vulnerability to climate change								
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment								
To increase the (appropriate) re-use of previously developed land and buildings								
To support the sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of minerals and aggregates resources								
To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy in all sectors (i.e.								

	Geographic Scale						Comment
	Within the Plan Area				Regional	National /Interntl	
	Within the period Plan period		Beyond the Plan period				
Objective	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
household, commercial and industrial)							
To minimise the use of energy and optimise the use of renewable resources							
Ensure the population of Charnwood can have access to a full range of appropriate public, private, community and voluntary services							
To encourage appropriate access to the countryside, open spaces and semi urban environments (eg parks)							
Promote a strong community where people feel they have a say in the future							
To reduce crime, anti social behaviour and promote community safety							
To ensure that the people of Charnwood have an opportunity to participate in culture, media and sport in Charnwood Borough							
To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of all parts of the community							
To reduce poverty and social exclusion							
To improve learning, skills and employability for all sectors of the community							
To promote vibrant and viable settlements							
To promote sustainable design and construction							
To promote healthy life styles							
To encourage sustainable economic growth							

	Geographic Scale					Comment	
	Within the Plan Area				Regional		National /Interntl
	Within the period Plan period		Beyond the Plan period				
Objective	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
To encourage efficient patterns of movement to support sustainable economic growth							
To reduce disparities in economic performance							
Overall Commentary [including suggestions for mitigation and enhancement]:							

Key to Matrix

→	Significant negative effect (i.e. a move away from the objective)	←	Significant positive effect (i.e. a move towards the objective)	↔	Effect depends on how the policy is implemented (one form of uncertainty)	*	There is no relationship or no significant relationship between the objective and the policy
→	Marginal negative effect (i.e. a move away from the objective)	←	Marginal positive effect (i.e. a move towards the objective)	?	It is not known whether the policy will move towards or away from the objective (another form of uncertainty)	T	Denotes a temporary effect Effects are permanent if this symbol is not used.

Appendix IV – Sustainability Appraisal of Individual Policies

This Appendix is available on the Council's website or by request.

Appendix V – Summary of Sustainability Appraisal

Objective	Policies																
	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	←	*	*	↔	←	↔	↔	↔	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape character (whilst minimising visual impacts of proposed developments)	←	←	← ←	← ←	←	↔	↔	↔	*	← ←	↔	↔	↔	←	←	←	← ←
To protect and improve surface and groundwater quality	*	*	*	↔	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To minimise water consumption	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To protect and improve air quality	←	*	*	←	←	← ←	← ←	*	*	←	→	←	←	*	*	*	*
To conserve soil resources and quality	←	*	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To reduce contributions to climate change	←	*	*	←	←	← ←	← ←	←	*	←	↔	←	←	*	*	*	*
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	↔	*	*	←	←	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment	← ←	←	← ←	↔	←	↔	↔	↔	→	←	↔	←	↔	←	←	→	←
To increase the (appropriate) re-use of previously developed land and buildings	←	*	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	←	*	*	←	←	*	*
To support the sustainable extraction, re use and recycling of minerals and aggregates resources	*	*	*	*	*	←	↔	↔	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy in all sectors (i.e. household, commercial and industrial)	↔	*	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To minimise the use of energy and optimise the use of renewable resources	*	*	*	←	*	←	←	←	*	←	*	←	←	*	*	*	*
Ensure the population of Charnwood can have access to a full range of appropriate public, private, community and voluntary services	← ←	*	*	←	← ←	↔	↔	←	← ←	←	←	↔	←	*	*	*	*
To encourage appropriate access to the countryside, open spaces and semi urban environments (eg parks)	*	*	*	*	← ←	←	*	←	←	←	*	↔	*	*	*	*	←
Promote a strong community where people feel they have a say in the future	*	?	*	*	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	*	*	*	*	*	←

Objective	Policies																
	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
To reduce crime, anti social behaviour and promote community safety	←	←	←	←	←	↔	↔	↔	←	←	←	←	*	←	←	←	←
To ensure that the people of Charnwood have an opportunity to participate in culture, media and sport in Charnwood Borough	←	*	*	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	*	↔	←	*	*	*	*
To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of all parts of the community	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	←	←	*	←	←	←	←	←	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	←
To improve learning, skills and employability for all sectors of the community	←	*	*	←	*	←	←	←	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To promote vibrant and viable settlements	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	↔	←	*	←	*	←
To promote sustainable design and construction	*	*	*	*	*	←	←	←	*	*	*	←	↔	*	*	*	←
To promote healthy life styles	←	*	*	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	*	←	*	*	*	*
To encourage sustainable economic growth	←	*	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	←	←	*	*	*	*
To encourage efficient patterns of movement to support sustainable economic growth	←	*	*	←	?	←	←	←	*	←	*	↔	←	*	*	*	*
To reduce disparities in economic performance	←	*	*	?	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Objective	Policies															
	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.1.1	5.1.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	*	←	←	↔	←	←	*	*	←	←	↔	←	←	←	*	←
To maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape character (whilst minimising visual impacts of proposed developments)	↔	←	←	←	←	*	←	↔	←	←	*	←	←	←	←	←
To protect and improve surface and groundwater quality	*	*	*	*	←	←	*	*	←	←	↔	*	*	*	*	*
To minimise water consumption	*	*	*	*	*	←	←	*	←	*	↔	*	*	*	*	*
To protect and improve air quality	←	*	*	↔	*	←	←	←	*	←	↔	*	*	*	*	*

Objective	Policies															
	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.1.1	5.1.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
To conserve soil resources and quality	*	*	*	←	?	*	↔	*	→	←	*	←	←	←	*	*
To reduce contributions to climate change	←	*	*	←	←	←	←	←	*	←	↔	←	←	←	*	*
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	*	*	*	←	←	←	*	←	←	*	↔	←	←	←	*	*
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment	*	←	?	←	←	*	←	→	*	*	*	←	←	←	←	←
To increase the (appropriate) re-use of previously developed land and buildings	?	*	*	←	←	←	←	*	*	*	↔	←	←	←	*	*
To support the sustainable extraction, re use and recycling of minerals and aggregates resources	*	*	*	←	←	←	←	←	*	←	↔	*	*	*	*	*
To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy in all sectors (i.e. household, commercial and industrial)	*	*	*	←	*	←	←	←	←	←	↔	*	*	*	*	*
To minimise the use of energy and optimise the use of renewable resources	←	*	*	←	*	←	←	←	*	?	↔	←	←	←	←	*
Ensure the population of Charnwood can have access to a full range of appropriate public, private, community and voluntary services	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	←	↔	*	*	*	*	*
To encourage appropriate access to the countryside, open spaces and semi urban environments (eg parks)	←	←	*	*	?	*	*	*	*	*	*	←	←	←	*	←
Promote a strong community where people feel they have a say in the future	*	←	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↔	↔	↔	*	←
To reduce crime, anti social behaviour and promote community safety	←	←	→	↔	↔	*	*	*	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*
To ensure that the people of Charnwood have an opportunity to participate in culture, media and sport in Charnwood Borough	*	←	*	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	←
To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of all parts of the community	*	*	*	↔	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	*	←	*	*	↔	←	*	←	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	←
To improve learning, skills and employability for all sectors of the community	*	←	*	*	↔	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	←	←

Objective	Policies															
	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.1.1	5.1.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
To promote vibrant and viable settlements	←	←	*	←	←	*	←	*	*	*	*	←	←	←	←	←
To promote sustainable design and construction	←	←	*	←	←	←	←	←	←	*	↔	←	←	←	←	*
To promote healthy life styles	←	*	*	*	←	←	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To encourage sustainable economic growth	*	*	*	←	←	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	←	←
To encourage efficient patterns of movement to support sustainable economic growth	←	*	*	↔	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
To reduce disparities in economic performance	*	←	*	←	↔	*	←	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	←	*

Key to Matrix

→	Significant negative effect (i.e. a move away from the objective)	←	Significant positive effect (i.e. a move towards the objective)	↔	Effect depends on how the policy is implemented (one form of uncertainty)	*	There is no relationship or no significant relationship between the objective and the policy
→	Marginal negative effect (i.e. a move away from the objective)	←	Marginal positive effect (i.e. a move towards the objective)	?	It is not known whether the policy will move towards or away from the objective (another form of uncertainty)	T	Denotes a temporary effect Effects are permanent if this symbol is not used.