

Appendix A

Analysis of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

Summary of International Plans

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to LDF and SA	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)			
<p>The World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10-year framework of programmes of action ▪ Reverse trend in loss of natural resources ▪ Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy ▪ Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 	<p>No specific targets or indicators, however key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater resource efficiency ▪ Support business innovation and take up of best practice in technology and management ▪ Waste reduction and producer responsibility ▪ Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement ▪ Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency ▪ New technology development ▪ Push on energy efficiency ▪ Low-carbon programmes ▪ Reduced impacts on biodiversity 	<p>The LDF needs to include policies that encourage resource efficiency.</p> <p>It should recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency.</p> <p>The LDF needs to include policies that encourage and contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, biodiversity protection and enhancement, and careful use of natural resources.</p> <p>It should include objectives to cover the action areas.</p>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)			
<p>The Strategy sets out how the European Union (EU) will effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and the importance of strengthening work with partners outside of the EU.</p> <p>The Strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public Health • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges 	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to take on board the key objectives, actions and priorities of the Strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement those of this Strategy.</p> <p>A cross section of objectives are required that cover a number of themes.</p>
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 2002 - 2012			
<p>The EAP reviews the significant environmental challenges and provides a framework for European environmental policy up to 2012.</p>	<p>The Plan sets objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the</p>	<p>The LDF needs to include policies that</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that documents</p>

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<p>The Programme aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emphasising climate change as an outstanding challenge of the next 10 years and beyond and contributing to the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. ▪ Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the EU and on a global scale. ▪ Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development. ▪ Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. 	<p>document are to be pursued by the following objectives (some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fulfilment of the Kyoto Protocol commitment of an 8 % reduction in emissions by 2008-12 compared to 1990 levels for the EU as a whole, in accordance with the commitment of each Member State set out in the Council Conclusions of 16 and 17 June 1998 ▪ Placing the EU in a credible position to advocate an international agreement on more stringent reduction targets for the second commitment period provided for by the Kyoto Protocol. This agreement should aim at cutting emissions significantly, taking full account, inter alia, of the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 3rd Assessment Report, and take into account the necessity to move towards a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions 	<p>encompass the broad goals of the Plan, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>prepared will need to conform to EU goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.</p>
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)			
<p>The ESDP is based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening environmentally sound economic development and social cohesion. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development.</p> <p>This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Targets and measures are for the most part deferred to Member States.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and include policies that encourage sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP. Care should be taken when preparing the SA to make sure it encompasses the philosophy of both national and international strategy documents.</p>
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)			
<p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.</p>	<p>As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the Member States:</p> <p>Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions</p>	<p>The development of the LDF needs to be a transparent process, and Fylde's Statement of Community Involvement identifies</p>	<p>The SA should highlight that while the LDF will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it must still</p>

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	implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.	how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.	comply with principles in the Convention. The council should ensure that sufficient time is provided for consultation.
United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)			
The convention sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system. Under the Convention governments have to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions ▪ Launch national strategies for climate change ▪ Co-operate in adapting to the impacts of climate change 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)			
The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It addressed the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.	Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country ▪ Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries ▪ Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets 	The LDF needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA should be aware that documents prepared will need to conform to the broad goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.
Second European Climate Change Programme (2005)			
The programme builds on the First Climate Change Programme and seeks to continue to drive climate change mitigation across Europe, with the aim of limiting climate change and meeting Kyoto targets. It also seeks to promote adaptation to the effects of inevitable and predicted climate change.	Most initiatives in the programme refer to EU-wide elements of policy related, for example, to emissions trading, technological specifications and carbon capture and storage. There are therefore no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should take account of the need to understand and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change such as weather extremes and river flooding.	The SA Framework should include a target to contribute towards the mitigation and adaptation of the effects of climate change.
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)			
This Directive aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal	Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced	The LDF should recognise the	The SA Framework should include

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<p>market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010.</p> <p>UK target: renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.</p>
European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (2001)			
<p>This policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The development of the LDF should consider issues relating to transport and access.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the need for a sustainable and efficient transport system.</p>
EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)			
<p>The Directive demonstrates a commitment to improving air quality in the EU by setting binding standards for a number of air pollutants. It merges four previous directives and one Council decision into a single directive on air quality and may also incorporate Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons at a later date. It sets standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of SO₂, NO₂/NO_x, PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}, CO, benzene and lead which are required to be translated into UK legislation.</p> <p>The Directive seeks to maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</p>	<p>Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives.</p>	<p>The LDF should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it; for example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p>
Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)			
<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <p>(a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>(b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources</p> <p>(c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses</p>	<p>Objectives for surface waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015 ▪ Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015 	<p>The LDF should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resources.</p>

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<p>of the priority hazardous substances</p> <p>(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution</p> <p>(e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas 		
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)			
Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.	The Directive includes standards that constitute legal limits.	The LDF needs to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality, and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformances.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)			
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources Preventing further such pollution 	The Directive provides guidelines for monitoring nitrate levels for the purpose of identifying vulnerable zones.	The LDF should include policies that seek to protect water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect environmental quality and promote enhancements.
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)			
<p>This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses and coastlines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the WFD, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within floodplains.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)			
<p>This was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conservation of biological diversity 	The Convention aims to halt the worldwide loss of animal and plant species and genetic resources and save and enhance biodiversity.	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The sustainable use of its components ▪ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources <p>The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.</p>		biodiversity protection.	protection of biodiversity.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)			
<p>The principle objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species. In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party is obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention ▪ Have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution ▪ Promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.	The SA Framework should take into account the conservation provisions of the Convention, including provision for the preservation and protection of the environment.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)			
<p>The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty under the UN Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species.</p> <p>The overarching objectives set for the Parties are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species ▪ Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I ▪ Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under this directive, and should include provision for their protection, preservation and improvement.	The SA Framework should include objectives protecting biodiversity.

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Directive on the Conservation of European Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)			
Relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds.	The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of protected areas ▪ Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones ▪ Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes ▪ Creation of biotopes 	The LDF must include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, particularly designated sites.	The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the protection of biodiversity.
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)			
Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats, and wild fauna and flora within the EU.	Member States are required to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and SPAs and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites (European Sites). Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of European sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.	The LDF must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Directive, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.	The SA should include the conservation provisions of the Directive, and include objectives that address the protection of biodiversity. When required, a Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening exercise should be undertaken.
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)			
The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for biodiversity.
European Landscape Convention (2000)			
The aims are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention is part of the Council of Europe's work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self-government, and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation in such matters. The UK is a signatory to this Convention and is committed to its principles.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The LDF needs to consider the preservation and enhancement of the landscape.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to landscape protection.

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UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)			
The Convention requires that cultural and natural heritage is identified, protected, conserved, presented and transmitted to future generations. It also requires that effective and active measures are taken to protect and conserve cultural and natural heritage.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The LDF needs to consider preservation and enhancement of cultural and natural heritage.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of historic and natural resources.
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)			
This replaces the old Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). The aims of this Directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society. To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management. To provide environmental criteria for certain waste streams, to establish when a waste ceases to be a waste (rather than significantly amending the definition of waste). 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.	The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues, e.g. minimisation and re-use etc.
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)			
The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.	The Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities or biodegradable waste being sent to landfill. The key targets are set to be achieved within set timeframes from the start year. Some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included. With 2001 as the start year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%. 	Any landfills, or land for which landfilling is proposed, must comply with this Directive, local and regional waste policy, and waste procedures set out by the competent authority.	The SA Framework should incorporate the principles of this Directive in conjunction with the Waste Framework Directive, as well as local and regional waste policy.
Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (as amended by 2004/12/EC and 2005/20/EC)			
This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. The Directive provides that the Member States shall take measures to prevent the formation of packaging waste, which may include national programmes and may encourage the reuse of packaging.	The Directive states that Member States must introduce systems for the return and/or collection of used packaging to attain certain targets. However, all targets are now out of date and are therefore not included.	Although this Directive dictates national legislation, the LDF should include policies that encourage better waste management.	The SA Framework should be consistent with the waste management principles of this policy.

Summary of National Plans

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)			
<p>The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p> <p>As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable consumption and production - working towards achieving more with less ▪ Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend ▪ From local to global: building sustainable communities creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future ▪ Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat <p>In addition to these four priorities changing behaviour also forms a large part of the Government's thinking on sustainable development.</p>	<p>Because the UK sustainable development strategy aims to direct and shape policies, it is difficult to list the specific objectives of the strategy. The following principles will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government (WAG), and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy ▪ Promoting good governance ▪ Using sound science responsibly <p>There are no specific targets within the Strategy, although it makes reference to targets set in related PSA and other relevant policy statements.</p> <p>Success against the objectives will be measured against 68 high level UK Government strategy indicators. The most relevant are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions ▪ CO₂ emissions by end user: industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation), other ▪ Renewable electricity: renewable electricity generated as a % of total electricity ▪ Energy supply: UK primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption ▪ Water resource use: total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources ▪ Waste arisings by (a) sector (b) method of disposal ▪ Bird populations: bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) birds of coasts and estuaries (d) wintering wetland birds ▪ Biodiversity conservation: (a) priority species status (b) priority habitat status ▪ River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality 	<p>The LDF needs to take on board the key objectives of the strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those of this strategy.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air quality and health: (a) annual levels of PM₁₀ and O₃ (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher 		
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)			
<p>This action programme marks a step change in the policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The plan allies measures to tackle the housing provision mis-match between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands, with more imaginative design and the continuation of an agreeable and convenient environment.</p> <p>It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, increasing employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more. It reflects our key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers. The main elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable communities ▪ Step change in housing supply ▪ New growth areas ▪ Decent homes ▪ Countryside and local environment 	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	<p>The LDF should encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities. It should encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.</p> <p>It should also encourage restoration and management of brownfield land, have due regard for landscape character and encourage green space networks.</p>	<p>The SA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ acknowledge local action to meet local needs; ▪ recognise that housing should be provided for all sections of society; ▪ recognise that environmental improvements can improve quality of life; ▪ ensure that affordable housing is provided where there is need. <p>The SA Framework should be reviewed against these objectives.</p>
Planning Act 2008			
<p>The Act created amendments to the functioning of the planning system, following recommendations from the Barker Review first proposed in the 2007 White Paper: Planning for a Sustainable Future. The two principal changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to make decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects. ▪ Creation of the Community Infrastructure Levy, a charge to be collected from developers by local authorities for the provision of local and sub-regional infrastructure. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The preparation of the LDF should consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should consider the means by which the measures in the Act may enable the LDF to contribute towards sustainable development
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005)			
<p>This document was jointly published by The Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the EA. It provides guidance to help in the preparation of LDFs, by ensuring incorporation of the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The preparation of the LDF should consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should take into consideration the issues raised and ensure that objectives are developed that cover

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			relevant aspects of the built and natural environment.
World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)			
<p>The Strategy identifies the benefits of creating well-designed places, including elements of spatial planning, urban design, architecture, green infrastructure and community involvement. It seeks to promote the consideration of place at all levels of planning. An Action Plan accompanying the Strategy sets out the following seven broad objectives</p> <p>1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level</p> <p>2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place</p> <p>3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly</p> <p>4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping</p> <p>5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place</p> <p>6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development</p> <p>7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity</p>	<p>The majority of actions reflect how the Government will take forward the strategy and use it in the creation of new guidance and to direct its interactions with relevant agencies. However, of particular relevance are:</p> <p>2.3: Working with local authorities to achieve high quality development</p> <p>2.5: Establishing an award scheme for high quality places</p> <p>4.1: Encouraging public involvement in shaping the vision for their area and the design of individual schemes</p> <p>4.2: Ensuring the citizens and service users are engaged in the design and development of public buildings</p> <p>4.3: Encouraging community involvement in ownership and management of the public realm and community facilities</p> <p>4.4: Promoting public engagement in creating new homes and neighbourhoods</p> <p>6.1: Encouraging local authorities to set clear quality of place ambitions in their LDFs</p> <p>7.1: Strengthening advisory support on design quality for local authorities, the wider public sector and developers</p> <p>7.2: Encouraging local authorities to share planning, design, conservation and related expertise</p>	<p>The LDF should seek to reinforce and promote a sense of place, particularly in key regeneration areas. High standards of design and public consultation should be encouraged.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and promoting high levels of community involvement.</p>
Rural Strategy (2004)			
<p>The Strategy carries forward the Government's vision, of sustainable rural communities in which economic, social and environmental issues are all taken into account. It identifies three key priorities for rural policy, and explains the modernised delivery arrangements. The following priorities will inform the Government's rural policy for the next three to five years and the modernised delivery arrangements that will drive progress forward:</p> <p>1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.</p> <p>2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to recognise the importance of developing and enhancing the rural parts of the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the rural areas.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.			
The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)			
This document was jointly published by the Countryside Agency and Groundwork, in 2005. It presents a new vision for the countryside in and around England's towns and cities. The vision is to reduce the pressures that urban life places on the local and global environment - <i>'the need to ensure a high quality of life for all while at the same time reducing our collective impact on the resources we share'</i> .	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF needs to complement the aims of the strategy and seek to develop sustainable communities.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that seek to promote sustainable communities and protect both the urban and rural environment.
The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (2008)			
This document sets out the assessment process and the performance standards required for the Code for Sustainable Homes. The Code is a voluntary standard designed to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single framework within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards.	The Code measures the sustainability of new homes in 9 categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy and CO₂ Emissions ▪ Pollution ▪ Water ▪ Health and Wellbeing ▪ Materials ▪ Management ▪ Surface Water Run-off ▪ Ecology ▪ Waste 	The LDF should consider the requirements of the Code when setting policies related to new housing. The categories suggest areas in which planning policy may also be developed to promote sustainable development.	The 9 categories provide suggestions for SA Objectives.
Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM) (2005)			
The key actions of the strategy for addressing homelessness are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing homelessness ▪ Providing support for vulnerable people ▪ Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness ▪ Helping more people move away from rough sleeping ▪ Providing more settled homes For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.	Key target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010 	The LDF needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.
Climate Change Act (2008)			
The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy 	Relevant commitments within the Act are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The creation of a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad (against 1990 levels). Also a reduction in emissions of at least 	The LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst	The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling a commitment to take our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009 [and beyond]. 	<p>34% by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over 5-year periods. The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made. The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012. Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme. 	<p>promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow's Climate Today's Challenge			
<p>The 2006 Programme represents a progression from the 2000 version and a progressive tightening of emissions control targets. Although these are now superseded, the principles behind the Programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to take a balanced approach with all sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK's competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social inclusion and reduce harm to health The need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options which will work together to form an integrated package The need to take a long-term view, looking to targets beyond the first Kyoto commitment period and considering the need for the UK to adapt to the impacts of climate change The need for the Programme to be kept under review <p>The Programme sets out the measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in six broad sectors: energy supply, business, transport, domestic, agriculture, forestry and land management and public and local government.</p>	<p>Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.</p>	<p>It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the LDF, and that these factors are addressed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p>

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Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)			
The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change. The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
UK Low Carbon Transition Plan – National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy (2009)			
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan plots how the UK will meet the 34% cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020, set out in the budget.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs. ▪ 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy. ▪ Around 40% of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal. ▪ The UK will import half the amount of gas that it otherwise would. ▪ The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the LDF, and that these factors are addressed.	The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.
Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)			
The report examines ways in which the land use planning system can help biodiversity adapt to climate change. Strategies are identified that enable LDFs to deliver against the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs' (Defra) 12 core adaptation goals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve existing biodiversity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats 1b Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 2 Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate 3 Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats 3b Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts 4 Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation 5 Make sound decisions based on analysis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5a Thoroughly analyse causes of change 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Development of the LDF should include recommendations from this report	The SA should refer to specific guidance in the document for using SA to improve the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.

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5b Respond to changing conservation priorities 6 Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice			
Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities (2010)			
The document has been produced by the Planning and Climate Change Coalition, a group of organisations seeking to ensure that the planning system responds effectively to the climate challenge. The guide is designed to provide clarity and guidance to local authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships on how best to plan for climate change, both in terms of reducing CO ₂ emissions, and adapting to future climatic conditions. Guidance is provided on developing both strategic and development control policies.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance, other than to support local authorities in mitigating and adapting to climate change.	The guidance should be followed when developing policies within the LDF that address climate change issues.	The SA should examine the likely effectiveness of the LDF in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Such judgements should be made with reference to the guidance.
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)			
This White Paper sets out a framework for action to address the following long-term energy challenges, and helps to manage the risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions both within the UK and abroad Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel This paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy (based upon existing policies) to address the long-term energy challenges and deliver the four energy policy goals [set out in the 2003 Energy White Paper].	Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.	The LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
Energy Act 2008			
The Act implements the legislative aspects of the Energy White Paper. It sets out new legislation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies) Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage) Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes These policies are driven by the two long-term energy challenges faced by the UK as identified in the White Paper.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to minimising greenhouse gas emissions.

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Nuclear Decommissioning Authority Strategy (2006)			
The Strategy is relevant insofar as it sets out the high level policy aims for decommissioning the Springfields nuclear fuel manufacturing plant east of Kirkham and Wesham. These include environmental commitments.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should consider the implications of the decommissioning of Springfields in terms of future use of the site and impacts on employment and the economy.	The SA should include the decommissioning of the plant as part of the future projection of baseline conditions.
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)			
<p>The document explains how the strategic aims set out in 'Towards a Sustainable Transport System' (2007) will be translated into policy and practical actions. It takes on recommendations contained in the Eddington transport study and the Stern Review. The 5 goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; ▪ to reduce transport's emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; ▪ to contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; ▪ to promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and ▪ to improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment. 	The document does not contain specific targets or indicators, but rather sets out broad strategic priorities at a national level. Nonetheless, the goals provide a framework for local as well as national action.	The LDF should recognise the importance of safe, reliable and efficient transport systems to economic and social wellbeing. The sustainability impacts of transport should also be fully understood.	The SA Framework should ensure inclusion of objectives that promote sustainable transport.
The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)			
<p>This Paper sets out the vision for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system for the next 30 years, with a funding commitment until 2015.</p> <p>The aim is for a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but that can also achieve environmental objectives. This means coherent networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel ▪ The rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, 	<p>The document indicates a number of Public Service Agreement objectives. Those of relevance include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables. ▪ Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for CO, lead, NO₂, PM₁₀, SO₂, benzene and 1,3 butadiene. 	The LDF should contain policies that relate to the need for an integrated and sustainable transport network.	The SA Framework should contain objectives that support an efficient and sustainable transport system, and also cover issues relating to the protection of air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

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<p>particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable, flexible, convenient bus services tailored to local needs Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips Improving international and domestic links from ports and airports <p>The strategy is built around three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained investment over the long term Improvements in transport management Planning ahead sustained <p>Underlining these themes is the need to balance travel demand with improving quality of life. This means seeking solutions that meet long term economic, social and environmental goals.</p>			
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (2009)			
<p>The Strategy sets out how the transport sector will meet its emissions reduction obligations and contribute to the Government's overall policy on climate change as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.</p>	<p>The Strategy does not contain its own targets; rather it sets out how those committed to elsewhere, notably in the Climate Change Act 2008, will be met by the transport sector and what actions the Government will take to see they are met.</p>	<p>The LDF should promote low-carbon transport options for passengers and freight. This should require the promotion of new and emerging technology and a modal shift in transport choices.</p>	<p>The SA should seek the promotion of low-carbon forms of transport.</p>
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)			
<p>The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified.</p> <p>Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The LDF must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that designated species are protected.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)			
<p>These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC[8] on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>They replace and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in England and Wales (and to a limited degree, Scotland - as regards reserved matters).</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>

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The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (as amended) 2001			
The purpose of the Act is to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)			
The act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities and, amongst other measures, it extended the biodiversity duty set out in the CRoW Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity. The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Act, and states that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)			
This guidance was issued by Defra and WAG to assist local authorities in fulfilling their Biodiversity Duty.	The guidance references a biodiversity indicator to measure local authority performance, which is based on four sub-indicators relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management of local authority landholdings (e.g. % of landholdings managed to a plan which seeks to maximise the sites' biodiversity potential). ▪ The condition of local authority managed Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (e.g. % of SSSI in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition). ▪ The provision of accessible greenspace. ▪ The effect of development control decisions on designated sites (e.g. change in designated sites as a result of planning permissions). 	It is essential that the development of the LDF considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007) and Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2007)			
The document sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 but also to guide action into the second decade of the 21 st Century.	In June 2007 the UK Biodiversity Partnership published 18 indicators in <i>Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket</i> that can be used to monitor biodiversity progress across the UK. They will be used as part of a wider evidence base to	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity

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<p>The statement emphasises an ecosystem approach. There is a close relationship between ecosystems and human well-being and there is a need to take action to reverse ecosystem degradation by addressing the key drivers and valuing ecosystem services. There is a need to maintain, create and restore functional combinations of habitats.</p> <p>The shared priorities for action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the best sites for wildlife Targeting action on priority species and habitats Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making. Engaging people and encouraging behaviour change Developing and interpreting the evidence base Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and contributes fully to their domestic delivery. 	<p>determine whether the target to halt biodiversity loss is being achieved. Some of the relevant indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends in populations of selected species of birds and butterflies UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species & Habitats Protected areas Sustainable woodland management Area of agri-environment land Sustainable fisheries Ecological impact of air pollution Invasive species Habitat connectivity River quality 		resources.
Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)			
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. 	<p>A key Defra objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To care for natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020 Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites <p>Of the Government's Quality of Life Counts indicators, those that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The populations of wild birds The condition of SSSIs Progress with BAPs Area of land under agri-environment agreement Biological quality of rivers Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits 	The LDF should support the vision of emphasising biodiversity.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.

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UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)			
<p>The overall goal of the UK BAP is '<i>To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms</i>'.</p> <p>Its underlying principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable use of biological resources ▪ Wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources ▪ Individual and community involvement is required in the conservation of biodiversity as well as Governmental processes ▪ Conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, policy and action ▪ A sound knowledge base is required ▪ The precautionary principle should guide decisions <p>The objectives for conserving biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To conserve and where practicable to enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems b. internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems c. species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas d. the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades ▪ To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity. ▪ To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale. 	<p>The plan contains 1150 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK BAP.</p> <p>Specific targets are established for each of these action plans which are considered too detailed for this review.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.</p>
Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (Town and Country Planning Association) (2004)			
<p>The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The guidance is designed to apply at a variety of scales from whole sub-region growth points, to neighbourhood schemes.</p>	<p>This is a guidance document and therefore does not set targets or suggest indicators</p>	<p>The development of the LDF should require biodiversity and green infrastructure design principles for new developments.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity and the quality of the natural environment.</p>
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)			
<p>The strategy strives to achieve sustainable forest management and has five aims for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests over the following 10-15 years:</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and in the future. To ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to climate change. To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland. To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England. To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products. 		biodiversity protection.	protection of biodiversity resources, which includes areas of woodland, particularly ancient woodland.
Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland (2002)			
Produced jointly by the former Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, this document comprises the accepted national guidance on the practice and procedure of landscape character assessment.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should recognise the importance of protecting and enhancing landscape character.	The SA should include an objective related to landscape character.
Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)			
This document offers clear, practical guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should recognise the multi-functional benefits of open spaces. Fylde BC may consider producing an open space strategy.	The SA should consider the potential for impacts on open spaces and opportunities for enhancements.
The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)			
The GCR is designed to identify sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. They display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to our understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should recognise the status of Lytham and St Anne's GCR site and aim to protect this and other geodiversity sites.	The SA should consider potential impacts on geodiversity.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)			
Vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should include measures to ensure that soils are protected in	The assessment should consider the extent to which soils may be

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<p>services for future generations.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out how Government intends to improve the management of soil to manage threats to its quality and integrity.</p>		line with the Strategy's aims.	impacted by proposals supported within the LDF.
Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)			
<p>The guidance outlines the benefits of developing multi-functional green infrastructure. It provides advice to local authorities on how to deliver green infrastructure improvements through the planning system, including reference to LDFs.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should protect existing green infrastructure and promote new multi-functional green spaces. Guidance should be followed where possible.	The assessment should consider the impact of LDF on the quality and quantity of green infrastructure and the extent to which the guidance has been followed.
Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)			
<p>These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The 2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments.</p>	<p>ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5 minutes walk) from home; ▪ at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; ▪ one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and ▪ one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home; plus ▪ a minimum of 1ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population. 	The LDF should attempt to ensure that the standards are met within the Borough.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.
Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)			
<p>The Government vision is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public interest in the historic environment is matched by effective partnerships and the development of a sound base from which to develop policies. ▪ Maximising the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource. ▪ Ensuring the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as a something with which the whole of society can identify and engage with. ▪ The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. ▪ The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed. <p>The document sets out actions to protect and sustain heritage for future generations.</p>	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The LDF will need to include policies that take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Draft Heritage Protection Bill (2008)			
<p>This document proposes to reform and unify the terrestrial and marine heritage protection systems in England and Wales. The Bill seeks to support sustainable communities by placing the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.</p> <p>A unified heritage protection system will be easier to understand and use, more efficient, accountable and transparent and will maximise opportunities for public inclusion and involvement. It will also help to deliver a system that works for the whole historic environment by removing unhelpful distinctions between different designation regimes (i.e. listing, scheduling and registering).</p> <p>The Draft Bill proposes to devolve terrestrial designation decisions on assets in England from the Secretary of State to English Heritage. It will unify consents for works to terrestrial assets, which will be administered by Local Authorities.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF will need to consider the principles of the Draft Bill.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)			
<p>The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to deliver environmental, health and social benefits.</p> <p>It examines the costs and benefits of air quality improvement proposals, the impact of exceedences of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.</p>	The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of annual average NO_2 .	The LDF should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)			
<p>This document forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years.</p> <p>The focus of the strategy is on understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources is also considered.</p> <p>30 action points are identified to deliver the strategy, which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF needs to consider the protection and enhancement of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the protection of the water environment.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)			
<p>Defra's vision for the state of the water environment in 2030 is for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued high levels of drinking water quality; 	The Strategy contains few quantitative targets. It sets out broad ambitions for improvements in the areas of water demand, supply, quality, surface water drainage, flooding, greenhouse gas emissions, water charging and the	The LDF should help to support the aims of this Strategy through requiring high levels of	The SA Framework should contain objectives related to water resources,

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; ▪ sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; ▪ reduced greenhouse gas emissions; and ▪ an embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	<p>regulatory framework.</p> <p>One headline targets is to reduce per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation.</p>	protection for the water environment.	flooding and climate change.
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)			
<p>The Act will provide better, more comprehensive management of coastal erosion and flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It also contains financial provisions related to the water industry.</p> <p>The Act will give the EA an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of local floods. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality, and will help to manage and respond to severe weather events such as flood and drought.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in the floodplain and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)			
<p>This 20-year strategy seeks to implement a more holistic strategy to flood and coastal erosion risks.</p> <p>The aim is to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to reduce the threat to people and their property and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits</p> <p>A whole catchment and whole shoreline approach will be adopted and adaptation to climate change will be an inherent part of flood and coastal erosion decisions.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF needs to ensure that development in floodplains is discouraged.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.
Waste Strategy for England (2007)			
<p>The aim has to be to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. The link between economic growth and waste growth must be broken. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered where possible. Land filling of residual waste, in small amounts, may be necessary.</p> <p>The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries.</p> <p>The Government's key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use. 	<p>The strategy includes targets for reducing household waste production but these are not relevant to this PPP review.</p> <p>The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004.</p> <p>A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.</p>	The LDF should seek to ensure sustainable waste management.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020. ▪ Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste. ▪ Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste. ▪ Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. 			
The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)			
<p><i>“Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.”</i></p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. ▪ Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. ▪ Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. ▪ Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. ▪ Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. ▪ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment ▪ Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities. 	<p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of population who live in wards ranking within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards nationally. ▪ % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. ▪ % of respondents surveyed who feel they ‘belong’ to the neighbourhood (or community). ▪ Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected. ▪ % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. ▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity). ▪ % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities. ▪ Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO₂, SO₂, O₃, CO or PM₁₀. ▪ No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. ▪ % of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk of decay. ▪ % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. ▪ % of people of working age in employment. ▪ Average life expectancy. ▪ No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population. 	<p>The LDF should include policies that support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black’s Review of the health of Britain’s working age population (2008)			
<p>This Review sets out the first ever baseline for the health of Britain’s working age population, seeking to lay the foundations for urgent and comprehensive reform through a new vision for health and work in Britain. Three principles lie at the heart of this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being ▪ Early intervention for those who develop a health condition ▪ An improvement in the health of those out of work so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so <p>The Review recognises the human, social and economic costs of impaired health and well-being in relation to working life in Britain. The aim of the Review is not to offer a utopian solution for improved health in working life, but more to identify the factors that stand in the way of good health and to elicit interventions (including services, changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices) that can help to overcome them.</p> <p>Monitoring the baseline presented in this Review will be critical, together with a research programme to inform future action with a comprehensive evidence base and increased cross-governmental effort to ensure progress.</p>	<p>Although there are no relevant targets within the Review, it presents a number of indicators of working age health, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life expectancy ▪ Mortality during working age ▪ % of the working age population being in good, fairly good or poor health ▪ Proportion of people out of work due to sickness or disability ▪ Sickness absence per annum ▪ Sickness notes issued per medical condition ▪ % of working time lost due to sickness ▪ % of working age population on incapacity benefits ▪ Employment rate ▪ Employment rate for disabled people ▪ Income rates ▪ Economic inactivity and reasons for inactivity, split into those inactive who would like to work and those seeking work ▪ Proportion of deviation from perfect health by social class (Quality Adjusted Life Year health measure) and work status ▪ Proportion of adult population who smoke ▪ Work related illness by industry ▪ Proportion of working age population with mental health conditions ▪ Incapacity benefits claimants by primary medical condition ▪ Costs of working age ill health 	<p>The LDF should consider issues relating to human health.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>
Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002			
<p>The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health. Since the original report, the assessment of future climate change has been updated. A new generation of high-resolution climate models has allowed for improved estimates of future changes in the frequency, intensity and duration of extreme events in the UK. Some of the major areas of concern are:</p>	<p>A number of indicators are presented in this Report. The key ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mean annual temperature ▪ Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding 20°C ▪ Number of days per year with daily mean below 0°C 	<p>The LDF should address the issues relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flooding ▪ Vector-borne diseases ▪ Food-borne diseases ▪ The effects of climate change on drinking water supplies ▪ The direct effects of high temperatures ▪ The air pollution climate ▪ Exposure to ultra-violet light 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual total rainfall ▪ Seasonal rainfall ▪ Maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual highest maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual cases of malaria 		emissions. It should also include an objective related to human health.
Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)			
<p>This Programme for Action was prepared by the Department of Health, setting out plans for the following three years to tackle health inequalities that are found across different geographical areas, between genders and different ethnic communities and also between different social and economic groups. It established the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere, by 2010.</p> <p>The programme was organised around four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health ▪ Engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability ▪ Preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – making certain that the NHS provides leadership and makes the contribution to reducing inequalities that is expected of it ▪ Addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the long-term underlying causes of health inequalities <p>These themes are underpinned by discrete principles to guide how health inequalities are tackled in practice.</p> <p>The programme sets out an ambitious agenda including targets and milestones, in order to help to reduce inequalities by progressing against the 2010 national target and also tackling the underlying causes in the future.</p>	<p>The Programme for Action refers to the following National target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth <p>This target is underpinned by two more detailed objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 1% the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole ▪ By 2010, to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of local authority areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole <p>The Programme for Action presents a number of national headline indicators that can be attributed to health inequality, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary care professionals per 100,000 population ▪ Road casualties in disadvantaged communities ▪ Proportion of children living in low-income households ▪ Proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C ▪ Proportion of households living in non-decent housing ▪ Prevalence of smoking among people in manual social groups, and among pregnant women ▪ Age-standardised death rates per 100,000 population for the major killer diseases (cancer, circulatory diseases), ages under 75 (for the 20% of areas with the highest rates compared to the national average) 	The LDF should consider issues relating to human health.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
By All Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access To The Outdoors For Disabled People (Countryside Agency, 2005)			
This guide is designed to help countryside and urban greenspace managers and landowners improve accessibility of their sites, routes and facilities.	The guide does not contain targets or indicators.	The LDF should support inclusive access to the outdoors.	The SA should consider issues of access for all groups.
Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (2000)			
Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.	Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.	Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.	Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.
Relevant Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)			
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)			
PPS1 sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. Guidance is given within five policy objectives that represent the breadth of sustainable development with regard to planning policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social cohesion and inclusion ▪ Protection and enhancement of the natural environment ▪ Prudent use of natural resources ▪ Sustainable economic development ▪ Integrating sustainable development tin development plans These aims should be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment, and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being, in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the PPS establishes requirements to ensure that local authorities take full account of sustainable development principles in the development of their LDFs.	The LDF should encompass the broad goals and aims of the PPS, and should also keep the key principles in mind.	By undertaking SA of the LDF, sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process and should ensure that the recommendations in PPS1 are followed.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 (2007)			
This PPS sets out how spatial planning (in providing for new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities) should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should be mindful of the key principles of this PPS.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change.
Planning Policy Statement: Eco-Towns – Supplement to PPS1 (2009)			
This PPS provides the standards that any eco-town will have to adhere to and the list of locations identified with the potential for an eco-town	There are no targets or indicators of relevance. However, guidance is provided on the following topic areas: Zero carbon, Climate change adaptation, Homes, Employment, Transport, Healthy lifestyles, Local services, Green infrastructure, Landscape and historic environment, Biodiversity, Water, Flood risk management, Waste, Master planning, Transition, Community and governance.	The document indicates standards that can be used by LPAs when deciding whether to pursue eco-towns as an option in their LDFs.	The SA Framework should reflect the topics identified in the PPS Supplement.
PPG2: Green Belts (1995, amended 2001)			
The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The PPG reinforces the intentions and purposes of Green Belt policy. The objectives of the policy are to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside ▪ Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas ▪ Retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes near to where people live ▪ Improve damaged and derelict land around towns ▪ Secure nature conservation interest ▪ Retain land in agricultural forestry and related uses 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should seek to maintain existing Green Belt. Any releases must be based upon sustainable considerations, and opportunities should be sought to use brownfield land rather than greenfield sites, where possible.	The SA should recognise the importance of protecting Green Belt and other greenfield sites.
PPS3: Housing (2010)			
This PPS underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives. Its goal is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. PPS3 reflects the Government's commitment to improving the affordability and supply of housing in all communities, including rural areas. It aims to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing. It aims to provide a better choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.	National target of 60% new housing on previously developed land or through conversions.	The plan target for delivery of housing development on previously developed land should be compared with national targets. The LDF should promote a better mix in the size, type and location of the residential offer.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote a balanced mix of housing that meets the needs of all sections of society.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)			
<p>PPS4 brings together all planning policy relating to economic development formerly set out in several PPGs.</p> <p>The overarching objective of Government policy is sustainable economic growth. More specific objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build prosperous communities by improving economic performance ▪ Reduce economic inequality, promote regeneration and tackle deprivation ▪ Deliver more sustainable patterns of economic development and reduce the need to travel ▪ Promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres ▪ Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should reflect the objectives and policies contained within PPS4.	The SA should contain objectives that promote sustainable economic development, in particular related to regeneration and town centre vitality.
PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)			
<p>PPS5 combines several former PPGs and sets out the planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. The policies in this PPS must be taken into account by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in the preparation of Local Development Documents (LDDs). It comprises policies that will enable the Government's vision for the historic environment to be implemented through the planning system, where appropriate. The Government's overarching aim is that the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF needs to include policies that promote the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment.	The SA objectives, indicators and targets should cover the historic environment including archaeological and built heritage resources.
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)			
<p>This PPS sets out the Government's planning policies for rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas.</p> <p>The Government's objectives for rural areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the quality of life and the environment in rural areas. ▪ Promotion of sustainable patterns of development. ▪ Promotion of the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance. ▪ Promotion of sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors. <p>The PPS also states that sustainable development is the core principle underpinning land use planning, and sustainability principles should be applied with its policies.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF must consider rural development issues and issues relating to the urban-rural interface.	The SA should consider potential the effects of the LDF in the rural parts of Fylde.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation and Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice (2006)			
<p>This PPS sets out the Government's objectives for moving towards a vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote sustainable development — by ensuring that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development. ▪ To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support. ▪ To contribute to an urban renaissance — by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people. ▪ To contribute to rural renewal — by ensuring that developments in rural areas take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment. <p>The accompanying Good Practice Guide sets out recommendations for local authorities on implementing the requirements of the PPS.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The LDF should ensure that biodiversity and geology are conserved and enhanced.</p> <p>The LDF needs to recognise that increased biodiversity can contribute to urban regeneration and an improvement in quality of life.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that aim to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geology of the area.</p>
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) and A Companion Guide to PPS10 (2006)			
<p>Positive planning has an important role in delivering sustainable waste management through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources, and by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.</p> <p>The PPS and the accompanying guidance sets out Government advice to local authorities on the role they should play in supporting national waste planning and policy and ensuring that greater local responsibility is taken for minimising waste and promoting sustainable waste management. The concerns of local groups should be considered when siting sensitive waste management facilities.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Any waste policy elements of the LDF need to be developed in accordance with national policy.	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management.</p>
PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)			
<p>This PPS explains local spatial planning and how it benefits communities. It also sets out the key contents of LDFs and the key Government policies on how they should be prepared. The PPS should be taken into account by LPAs when preparing development plan documents (DPDs) and other LDDs.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It should be ensured that the LDF fully adheres to the recommendations and guidance contained in	<p>The principle of this PPS should be considered in the SA. The SA should provide a sound evidence base for the plan, and form</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
		this PPS. SA should be fully integrated within the development of the LDF.	an integrated part of the plan preparation.
PPG13: Transport (2001)			
<p>The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling Reduce the need to travel, especially by car <p>This guidance sets out the circumstances where it is appropriate to change the emphasis and priorities in provision between different transport modes, in pursuit of wider Government objectives.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should promote sustainable transport through reductions in the need to travel by car. It should also consider appropriate levels at which maximum parking standards should be set.	The SA Framework should contain objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices particularly a reduction in the need to travel, especially by car.
PPG17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002) and Assessing Needs and Opportunities: a Companion Guide to PPG17			
<p>This PPG describes the role of the planning system in assessing opportunities and needs for sport and recreation provision and safeguarding open space which has recreational value. It states that the planning system should ensure that adequate land and water resources are allocated for organised sport and informal recreation. LPAs should take account of the community's need for recreational space, having regard to current levels of provision and deficiencies and resisting pressures for development of open space which conflict with the wider public interest.</p> <p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives related to urban renaissance, rural renewal, social inclusion and community cohesion, health and wellbeing, and sustainable development.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. However, the PPG states that the Government believes that local authorities should set locally-derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities. These should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quantity of provision that may be needed A qualitative component (against which to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities) Accessibility (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using a facility) <p>Setting robust local standards based on assessments of need and audits of existing facilities will form the basis for redressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process. Standards should be included in development plans.</p>	The LDF should consider how it can contribute to urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision and management of open space, possibly including sport and recreation facilities. Plan standards should be based upon an audit of existing facilities.	The SA Framework should include objectives that aim to encourage urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities.
PPG20: Coastal Planning (1992) and PPS25 Supplement: Development and Coastal Change (2010)			
The PPG discusses types of coasts, policies for their conservation and development and policies covering risks of flooding, erosion and land instability, as well as coastal protection and defence. It outlines policies for developments which may specifically require a coastal location, including tourism, recreation, mineral extraction, energy generation and waste water and sewage treatment plants. It will be	<p>According to the supplement to PPS25, planning should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that policies and decisions in coastal areas are based on an understanding of coastal change over time Prevent new development from being put at risk from coastal change by: 	The LDF should be mindful of the objectives and policies outlined in the PPG and the PPS supplement.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flood risk and the need to manage runoff

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>replaced by PPS: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment, currently in development.</p> <p>The supplement to PPS25 replaces parts of PPG20 in relation to managing coastal erosion. It outlines the definition of coastal change, government objectives and plan making policies.</p> <p>The Government's aim is to ensure that coastal communities continue to prosper and adapt to coastal change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoiding inappropriate development in areas that are vulnerable to coastal change or any development that adds to the impacts of physical changes to the coast ▪ Directing development away from areas vulnerable to coastal change ▪ Ensure that the risk to development which is, exceptionally, necessary in coastal change areas because it requires a coastal location and provides substantial economic and social benefits to communities, is managed over its planned lifetime, and ▪ Ensure that plans are in place to secure the long term sustainability of coastal areas. 		<p>effectively.</p> <p>The SA should also consider the impact of the LDF on the coastal environment, in light of national planning policies.</p>
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (2006)			
<p>This Good Practice Guide replaces PPG21: Tourism. The document is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions. ▪ Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism. ▪ Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way. <p>The guide highlights the strong link between tourism and the quality of the environment.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF needs to recognise the potential benefits offered by tourism and seek to identify areas where further development could occur. However, the full environmental implications of such development must be appropriately mitigated.	The SA should include objectives relating to economic development including tourism and also the protection of the environment.
PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004) and A Companion Guide to PPS22 (2004)			
<p>PPS22 sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing LDDs and when taking planning decisions.</p> <p>The PPS emphasises the importance of renewable energy in contributing to the aims of national energy policy. Its objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone - by contributing to the nation's energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated; and providing new sources of energy in remote areas ▪ Effective protection of the environment - by reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases ▪ Prudent use of natural resources - by reducing the nation's reliance on ever diminishing supplies of fossil fuels 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The policies set out in this statement need to be taken into consideration in the preparation of the LDF.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy conservation, e.g. by encouraging renewable energy and improving energy efficiency.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment - through the creation of jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, and in the development of new technologies. In rural areas, renewable energy projects have the potential to play an increasingly important role in the diversification of rural economies. 			
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)			
The PPS requires that international environmental and pollution control obligations are met, whilst at the same time meeting sustainable development objectives and applying the precautionary principle in considering development documents. LDDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The policies in this PPS and the advice in the accompanying Annexes should be taken into account in preparing the LDF. The Council needs to recognise the requirement to identify and remediate areas of brownfield land.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to pollution control.
PPG24: Planning and Noise (1994)			
This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise Introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise Advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should seek to protect general environmental quality and amenity from noise pollution.	The SA Framework should take into consideration the detrimental effects of noise.
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (2010)			
The aims of PPS25 are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall. This document advocates a risk based approach. PPS25 also promotes the use of SuDS for mitigating flood risk. LPAs should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Effective monitoring and review is essential to managing flood risk. The EA monitors planning decisions regarding flood risk and produces the results in the Agency's High Level Target 5 Report. Key indicator of relevance to the SA is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of planning applications permitted by LPAs where the outcome is known against a sustained objection from the EA on flood risk grounds, as a % of the total number of applications to which the EA sustained an objection on flood risk grounds. 	The PPS requires the preparation of strategic flood risk assessments as part of the plan making process. The LDF also needs to ensure that development in the floodplain is discouraged. SuDS should be	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.

National Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding ▪ Preparing strategic flood risk assessments as appropriate ▪ Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change ▪ Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design ▪ Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce flood risk to communities ▪ Only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no suitable alternative sites in areas of lower flood risk and the benefits of development outweigh the risks from flooding ▪ Working effectively with the EA and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously ▪ Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning 		<p>promoted.</p>	

Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Future North-West: Our Shared Priorities (2010)			
<p>This document, by 4NW, the North-West Regional Leaders' Board, sets out a course of action for the region over the 20 years from 2010. It replaces former statutory regional planning strategies. There are four themes for improving the region:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capitalise on the opportunities of moving to a low carbon economy and society, and address climate change and resource efficiency 2. Build on our sources of international competitive advantage and distinctiveness 3. Release the potential of our people and tackle poverty 4. Ensure the right housing and infrastructure for sustainable growth 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. The strategy contains 12 priorities for action, of which the following are relevant to the LDF:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the enterprise capabilities of our people through education and skills. 2. Develop our world-leading advanced manufacturing, biomedical and digital and creative industries. 3. Develop our world-class research, science and innovation capability 4. Develop our low carbon energy offer, especially in nuclear and marine renewables, for example through the Energy Coast initiative. 5. Develop Next Generation Access digital connectivity. 6. Improve rail connectivity across the North West and tackle transport pinch points 8. Reduce levels of ill-health, health inequalities, poverty and worklessness. 9. Increase the number, and quality, of private and third sector jobs and social enterprises. 11. Enhance our natural environment and resolve emerging pinch points in our critical (utilities) and green infrastructure 12. Ensure high-quality, energy efficient and affordable housing in the right locations. 	<p>The LDF should ensure that it is broadly in conformance with the strategic aims of this document.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the extent to which the LDF contributes to the achievement of these region-wide aspirations. The document also provides indicators that can be used to inform the development of SA Objectives and guide questions.</p>
Action for Sustainability – North West Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) (2005)			
<p>The document provides ten priorities and long term goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable transport and access ▪ Sustainable production and consumption ▪ Social equity ▪ Biodiversity and landscapes that are valued in themselves and for their contribution to the region's economy and quality of life ▪ Active citizenship that empowers people and enables them to contribute to issues that affect the wider community ▪ A culture of Lifelong Learning ▪ Cultural distinctiveness and celebrating diversity 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to be compatible with the priorities and long term goals of the RSDF.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should be compatible with RSDF. Detailed objectives should be consistent with the overarching RSDF objectives, and include issues covering transport, biodiversity and cultural distinctiveness etc.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts ▪ Healthy communities ▪ Enterprise and innovation 			
Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)			
<p>The Northern Way is a unique initiative, bringing together the cities and regions of the North of England to work together to improve the sustainable economic development of the North towards the level of more prosperous regions.</p> <p>The document proposes a simple vision for the North: <i>“To establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity, combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life.”</i></p>	<p>The main indicators of the success of the Growth Strategy will be whether implementation increases private investment across the North, increases employment and increases Gross Value Added (GVA). Economic growth will deliver long-term benefits to the quality of life that people enjoy in the North. It is proposed to monitor various social and environmental indicators (on health, crime, inclusion, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity) to ensure that sustainable development is achieved that benefits this and future generations.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to include policies that complement the overarching goals and aims of the Northern Way and should strive to help deliver improved economic performance across the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address social, economic and environmental issues.</p>
North West of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (Due to be revoked as part of the Localism Bill)			
<p>Vision: By 2021 we will see a region that has acted to deliver sustainable development, leading to a higher quality of life for all, and reduced social, economic and environmental disparities. Development will be seen in a global context, and the region will contribute to the reduction of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The RSS provides a framework for physical development of the region over the next 15 – 20 years. It includes the Regional Transport Strategy and addresses the scale and distribution of future housing development and sets priorities for dealing with environmental issues, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and the treatment and disposal of waste.</p> <p>The RSS is part of the statutory development plan for every authority in the North West.</p> <p>By 2021, the RSS aims to achieve the following through the range of RSS policies and proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved sustainable economic growth, closing the gap with parts of the country that have the highest economic performance; • A more competitive, productive and inclusive regional 	<p>The effectiveness of the RSS will be monitored and a Annual Monitoring Report produced. This will comprise a series of headline indicators that will be reviewed on an annual basis to provide an early indication of any emerging trends that need to be addressed and a further set of indicators that will be measured on a yearly or three yearly basis to demonstrate the overall progress made towards specific RSS policies.</p>	<p>The LDF must be developed in accordance with the policies and proposals of the RSS.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take into consideration the objectives of the RSS and where possible, opportunities should be sought to integrate the monitoring indicators into the SA framework and the monitoring of the LDF.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>economy, with more people in employment that uses and develops their knowledge and skills;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of urban, rural and coastal communities as safe, sustainable, attractive and distinctive places to live, work and visit • The reduction of economic environmental, health and other social inequalities between North West communities; • The protection and enhancement of the region’s built and natural environmental assets, its coastal areas and unique culture and heritage; • The active management and prudent use of our natural and man made resources, with fewer emissions of key greenhouse gases and the most efficient use of infrastructure; • The introduction of a safe, reliable and effective integrated transport network that supports opportunities for sustainable growth and provides between links with jobs and services. 			

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Objective 2 Single Programme Document 2000-2006			
<p>The programme was responsible for the allocation of EU Structural Funds. This round of funding has ceased, though initiatives supported by the programme continue. Objective 2 contained three priorities:</p> <p>Priority 1. Business and Ideas – providing support to improve the competitiveness of existing business and develop new and higher growth sectors,</p> <p>Priority 2. People and Communities - providing comprehensive support to communities and individuals 'most in need to ensure access to training and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Priority 3 Strategic Regional Investment - creating infrastructure to allow the region to benefit from new investment and to ensure that benefits are made available to disadvantaged communities and the wider SME business base.</p>	<p>P1. Creation and Establishment of Entrepreneurial Business Starts. Targets include 'New companies assisted' (7450).</p> <p>P1. Investment In Premises for New and Expanding SMEs. Targets relate to Premises constructed (204,130 m³).</p> <p>P2. Developing Enterprise and Employment Opportunities - targets relate to 'community enterprises established/assisted' (194/1 94).</p> <p>P3. Maximising the Economic Potential of the North West's Natural, Cultural and other Heritage Assets. Targets relate to 'premises constructed' (49,700 m²) new jobs created/safeguarded (30 273/22516).</p>	<p>The LDF should consider the themes of this document.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to economic issues.</p>
North West Objective 3 Regional Development Plan 2000-2006			
<p>The programme was responsible for the allocation of EU Structural Funds. This round of funding has ceased, though initiatives supported by the programme continue. Objective 3 contained five priorities:</p> <p>Priority 1. Active Labour Market Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measure 1: advice, guidance, and support ▪ Measure 2: improving employability <p>Priority 2 Equal Opportunities & Social Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measure 1: widen access to basic skills provision ▪ Measure 2: To provide help to improve the employability and combat discrimination in the labour market <p>Priority 3: Lifelong Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measure 1 Promoting wider access and participation in LLL ▪ Measure 2: Improving employability <p>Priority 4: Adaptability and Entrepreneurship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measure 1: update and upgrade employees' vocational skills ▪ Measure 2: identify and meet emerging skill shortages ▪ Measure 3: encourage entrepreneurship and competitiveness <p>Priority 5: Improving Women's Participation in the Labour Market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measure 1: improve access to learning and remove barriers, and research into gender discrimination issues 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. The plan is the focus of monitoring and evaluation. An Evaluation Steering Group has been established to co-ordinate common evaluation activity across all European Social Fund activities in the UK.</p> <p>The ESG has been tasked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agree the broad approach to the development of core indicators for the Community Support Framework which will also be adopted within all Operational Programmes and added to any specific measures agreed through relevant monitoring committees; ▪ Discuss emerging findings from various evaluations to share knowledge and experience of programme performance and the approach to evaluation; and ▪ Make recommendations to Monitoring Committees on common areas of interest on evaluation and future policy development. 	<p>The overarching theme and priorities of this document should be reviewed and objectives and policies incorporated into the LDF as appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to economic issues.</p>
Ambition Lancashire 2005 – 2025 Strategic Vision for the Future of Lancashire (2008 revision)			

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The document is produced by the regional Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) and is the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for Lancashire. It focuses on the future looking forward to the next 20 years.</p> <p>The document is based around a series of ambitions and for each there are a number of objectives. Examples are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve business performance and address skills shortages to secure Lancashire's economic growth To provide the infrastructure to deliver a renaissance of Lancashire's towns, cities and rural areas To reduce levels of worklessness amongst Lancashire residents <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have a highly effective and efficient transport and communications system To invest in Lancashire's strategic transport infrastructure <p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To broaden Lancashire's rural economic base and assist in the support and diversification of agriculture To deliver social regeneration, including the delivery of central government services at local level in Lancashire <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Lancashire to have a reputation as a successful place to live, work and enjoy life <p>Learning Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure opportunities are provided for all to benefit from learning and development To enable individuals to participate fully in the opportunities on offer in order to maximise their potential <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that children and young people have the key skills required for adult life To improve the (emotional) health and wellbeing of children and young people To enable young people to make a positive contribution to their community <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce health inequalities and provide opportunities for Lancashire people to live healthy lives To invest in and strengthen access to high quality health services to support improvements in public health 	<p>The revised (2008) version of Ambition Lancashire no longer contains specific targets. Instead, suggested indicators are provided against which progress may be assessed against each ambition. These are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GVA per head of the population compared with the UK average. The growth in VAT-registered business stock. The number of people in jobs, based on age, disability, gender and race. The reduction in economically inactive residents. <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of areas in Lancashire that are within 15 to 30 minutes by public transport of at least four key services <p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral change within rural businesses to higher-value activities and increased wage levels (average by place of work and place of residence). Improved performance against the Department for Transport's thresholds for essential services Increased number of community projects developed and delivered locally. Increased area of land under environmental management – for example, stewardship. <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal and external surveys to establish opinions of Lancashire. Visitor numbers and spending. Business investment and relocation to the county. <p>Learning Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased numbers of adults gaining NVQs at levels 2 and 3. Increase in the percentage of people going into further and higher education. Increased numbers of degrees awarded. <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A narrowing gap in attainment in targeted areas. Reduced numbers of 16- to 18-year-olds not in 	<p>A number of the key ambitions outlined in the document need to be considered when developing the LDF.</p> <p>The LDF needs to include policies and proposals that complement the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>It is important to note that the regional LSP has been dissolved since the publication of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>It is important to note that the regional LSP has been dissolved since the publication of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To support all vulnerable adults to lead more independent lives <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote awareness and understanding. ▪ To reinvigorate local democracy and support the voluntary, community and faith sector. <p>Safer Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce crime levels and the fear of crime. ▪ To reduce the risk factors associated with criminality. ▪ To make living, working and travelling in Lancashire safer. ▪ To make Lancashire a safer place for vulnerable people. <p>Older People's Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To make the most of life opportunities for older people. ▪ To promote older people's health, safety and independence. <p>Living in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To invest in neighbourhoods and replace obsolete housing. ▪ To provide affordable, specialist and supported housing. <p>Cultural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase investment in culture and develop cultural activity. ▪ To develop welcoming and harmonious communities <p>Greener Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To mitigate and adapt to climate change. ▪ To protect and improve air, water and land quality, and use resources wisely. ▪ To conserve and promote Lancashire's natural and built heritage. 	<p>employment, education or training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced conception rates in young people. <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced health inequalities in relation to increasing life expectancy. ▪ Reduced health inequalities in relation to a healthy life, free from disability. <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The percentage of people from different backgrounds that get on well together. ▪ Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area? ▪ Awareness of other cultures and attendance at multi-cultural events. <p>Safer Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce crime by an agreed percentage over an agreed period of time. ▪ Reduce fear of crime. ▪ Reduce the number of fires and associated deaths and injuries. <p>Older People's Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of older people in employment. ▪ Number of people aged over 65 receiving the support they need to live independently at home. ▪ Healthy life expectancy at age 65. <p>Living in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relative house prices between housing market renewal areas compared with the Lancashire average. ▪ Increased number of affordable homes built. ▪ Reduced number of unfit homes. ▪ Ratio of median house prices to median incomes. <p>Cultural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of people agreeing that there is a good range of arts and cultural activities in Lancashire. ▪ Increased use of leisure and cultural facilities. <p>Greener Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lower carbon emissions for each Lancashire resident. ▪ The percentage of people who say that access to nature is important in making somewhere a good 		

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> place to live. The number of heritage sites. 		
Lancashire Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2008-2011			
The LAA is an agreement between Lancashire County Council and its partners and central government about how priorities for Lancashire will be measured and about how much improvement will be made between 2008 and 2011. The LAA is an important mechanism for achieving improvements in the quality of life for Lancashire's residents. Fylde BC is a member of the LAA.	The LAA comprises a range of indicators and targets.	The actions, indicators and targets of the LAA should be considered in the development of the LDF.	The SA Framework should incorporate indicators and targets as appropriate.
(North-West) Regional Economic Strategy (RES) 2006 [Note that the RES may be abolished as a result of recent changes to the statutory basis for regional planning introduced by the coalition Government]			
<p>25 strategic objectives have been identified.</p> <p>Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop new enterprise and growing existing companies Develop higher added-value activity in regional sectors Innovation to improve productivity in all companies and exploit the Higher Education base Exploit the Science/Research and Development base Improve international competitiveness Use Information and Communications Technology (ICT) more effectively and efficiently Focus on sustainable consumption and production <p>Skills and Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackle the lack of basic skills and qualifications Meet the skills needs of sectors and growth opportunities Invest in workforce development Develop leadership, management and enterprise skills Develop the educational infrastructure and skills of the future workforce <p>People and Jobs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop job linkages Growth of local employment Improve the health of the current and potential workforce Respond to population change <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop transport infrastructure to connect the region internally and internationally Ensure appropriate land use 	<p>For each key activity (target) the lead partners responsible for implementation are specified. Details of the key supporting partners, links to national and regional policy documents and targets to help drive delivery and monitor performance are also included in the Strategy.</p> <p>Targets have been set for 2009 (now out of date) and longer-term ambitions have been set for 2026 or earlier. Targets include:</p> <p>GVA growth To be above the England average</p> <p>Job Creation 150,000 net new jobs, 80,000 in 'knowledge occupations</p> <p>Firm Formation Raise to 21,000 per annum</p> <p>No Qualifications Reduce number of people of working age with no qualifications by 80,000 and ensure no district has higher than 29% with no qualifications</p> <p>Graduate Qualifications Increase number of people with graduate qualifications in the workforce by 120,000</p> <p>Employment rate In order to match England average, increase number of people in the workforce by 83,000</p> <p>Deprivation Reduce number of areas in the 5% nationally deprived</p> <p>CO₂ emissions Reduce CO₂ emissions per unit of GVA</p>	The LDF should align with the 25 strategic objectives identified in the RES, and should provide a suitable spatial framework for promoting and enhancing economic growth.	The SA Framework should include economic objectives, indicators and targets that complement the twenty-five strategic objectives of the RES.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop housing to facilitate growth ▪ Ensure planning supports sustainable growth ▪ Develop appropriate use and supply of energy ▪ Ensure public and private investment <p>Quality of Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop culture and image ▪ Develop sense of community and cohesion ▪ Improve the environment 			
North West Business Plan 2009-2010			
The Business Plan sets out the Northwest RDA's strategic priorities, planned activities and available resources for 2009 – 10. All of the priority activities are focused around the key challenge of helping the Northwest economy to remain resilient and to emerge out of the economic downturn even stronger than before.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should consider international development opportunities and develop a strong economy.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to economic development and diversification.
North West Enterprise Strategy (2008)			
<p>The main aims of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ develop and ensure that individuals have the right attitudes and skills to be enterprising ▪ improve individuals' and businesses' access to enterprise support, as well as simplifying that business support and tailoring it to their needs ▪ prioritise the types of business that need to be supported by the public sector ▪ provide a clear rationale for the allocation of public sector resources to support the growth of enterprise ▪ provide a framework for co-ordinated action and delivery, and provide measures to monitor performance ▪ increase the understanding of the region's challenges and opportunities when it comes to enterprise ▪ influence national government policies to overcome barriers to enterprise 	<p>The following indicators are considered relevant to the LDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VAT registered start-ups/survival rates ▪ Business density ▪ Self-employment rates ▪ Total entrepreneurial activity (GEM survey) 	The LDF should seek to support business growth and enterprise.	The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage enterprise and business development in the Borough. However, any new business development that does occur in the Borough must be undertaken sustainably.
The Strategy for Tourism in England's Northwest 2003-2010 (revised 2007)			
<p>This strategy updates the original Tourism Strategy for England's Northwest that was published in June 2003.</p> <p>This revised strategy is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the region's focus on offering some of the best visitor 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The role of tourism in Fylde needs to be reviewed and policies to develop sustainable tourism incorporated as	Although tourism can be a very important source of revenue, any new development which occurs needs to be as

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>destinations in the UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect with the growing importance being attached to the role of local authorities in place-shaping Ensure that work is aligned with both the new national thinking on tourism, and with the RES To give priority to the principles of sustainable development <p>The tourism vision for England's Northwest is that within ten years, it offers our visitors real excellence and superb experiences, wherever they go, and has a thriving visitor economy that is second to none.</p>		appropriate.	sustainable as possible and this should be considered further as part of the SA process.
The ICT Strategy for England's Northwest (2005)			
<p>This Strategy updates the 'England's North West Connected ICT Strategy', committing the Northwest to become an engaged and connected community of business and individuals, supporting the development of new and existing skills, enabling more opportunities for wealth creation and delivering improved quality of life (by 2008). Three main themes are highlighted in the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness of the benefits of ICT to both businesses and individuals Developing the skills needed to allow these benefits to be harnessed Harnessing the benefits of ICT 	<p>There are number of indicators within the Strategy. The most relevant include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of growing businesses in the Northwest that use ICT % of adults using a computer in the home for work or learning % of households with access to the internet 	<p>The LDF should recognise that ICT provision can help businesses and improve access to services and facilities. It may also help to reduce isolation amongst the population.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider increased ICT as a means by which the Borough can become more productive, whilst reducing the need to travel. Furthermore ICT can improve community access to facilities and services.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Science Strategy 2007 to 2010			
<p>The new Science Strategy for the region builds on progress made by the UK's first ever regional science strategy of 2002.</p> <p>The vision underpinning the Science Strategy is unchanged from 2002: 'England's Northwest to be renowned as an area of world class scientific achievement, creating a magnet for talent and science investment, a powerful driver for innovation and enterprise, and an effective force for delivering benefits to health, the environment and society.'</p> <p>Three foundations: 1. International excellence; 2. Exploitation of science; 3. Skills</p> <p>Six pillars: The strategic pillars reflect the industries that are critical to the success of the Northwest economy, in which science has a major impact. - 1. Aerospace; 2. BioHealth; 3. Chemicals; 4. Nuclear; 5. Emerging Opportunities; 6. Strategic Science and Technology Sites Promotion</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should recognise the importance of promoting science and innovation and the benefits of establishing links with North West Universities.	The SA Framework should consider innovation and science base of the region.
Shaping the Future of Lancashire – Lancashire Economic Strategy and Sub-regional Action Plan 2006-2009			
<p>The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a co-ordinated approach to the development of the sub-regional economy as a whole, identifying those programmes and projects that are of at least sub-regional significance and hence form the agreed Partnership priorities.</p> <p>The Lancashire Economic Partnership has established a set of six strategic headline economic priorities for the sub-region, three spatial and three 'thematic'. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blackpool World Class Resort Destination ▪ Preston City Vision ▪ Pennine Lancashire Transformational Agenda ▪ Aerospace and other Advanced Manufacturing ▪ Skills ▪ Tourism and Rural Development <p>The Strategy is designed to improve economic competitiveness and performance by developing key economic assets and opportunities within a clearly defined spatial framework based on complementary roles and functions.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF needs to include policies that will encourage sustainable economic development.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable economic development and diversification.
Rising to the Challenge: A Climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest 2010-12			
<p>The updated Action Plan describes how the Northwest will rise to the challenge of achieving sustainable growth within a carbon reduction of 80% by 2050. Its vision is: <i>A low carbon and well adapting</i></p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF must recognise the need to reduce carbon and	The SA Framework should echo the vision and objectives of the

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Northwest by 2020.			
<p>The objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions Adapt to unavoidable climate change Capitalise on opportunities for economic growth <p>The Action Plan focuses on the ability of regional organisations to enable, encourage and engage individuals, groups, communities, partnerships and businesses in the move towards a low carbon and well adapted region, recognising that regional organisations must exemplify good practice and catalyse action.</p>		greenhouse gas emissions through the methods explained in the plan.	plan. It should include an objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to unavoidable climate change.
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (2006)			
<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving energy efficiency and eliminating energy wastage in all areas of activity across the region (target of 10% of the region's electricity supply to be from renewable energy sources by 2010). Accelerating the transition to sustainable forms of energy and achieving regional renewable energy deployment targets. Setting the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050. Eliminating fuel poverty by ensuring that all householders have access to affordable warmth and decent housing. Contributing to the region's economy by harnessing business innovation and employment opportunities arising from sustainable energy practices. Communicating views, experiences and examples from the region to improve national and international policy frameworks <p>The overarching objectives are supported by a series of more detailed objectives that provide more detail about key deliverables and targets for the region.</p>	<p>Key targets in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the domestic sector there is an aim to ensure that fuel poverty is eliminated across the North West by 2016 – 2018. Regional target to ensure that 8.5% of the region's electricity generation to come from renewable sources by 2010. An increase in the uptake and deployment of Combined Heat and Power technologies across the region – 1.5GW by 2010. <p>A number of very specific targets are cited for each of the different types of renewable energy sources.</p>	The LDF will need to incorporate objectives that address renewable energy development in the Borough. These will need to be in accordance with the recommendations of PPS22 and this regional strategy.	The SA Framework should incorporate key objectives, indicators and targets addressing renewable energy.
Making It Happen: The Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan for England's Northwest 2010-2012			
<p>Produced by the NWDA, the Plan has the vision of achieving: <i>"..a more productive, resource efficient, low carbon Northwest by 2020 through continuous economic and social progress that makes best use of resources to meet the needs and aspirations of the Northwest for a better quality of life."</i></p> <p>A total of 14 actions have been developed to direct progress towards more sustainable patterns of production and consumption across the region.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should seek to promote more sustainable patterns of production and consumption, for example by promoting rates of commercial recycling.	The SA Framework should include targets related to waste minimisation

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development in Lancashire (2005)			
<p>This is a broad scale study which provides strategic guidance on the landscape impact of wind turbines in Lancashire. The study uses Lancashire County Councils Landscape Character Assessment which defines 21 no. Landscape Character Types sub-divided into 102no. Landscape Character Areas. The sensitivity assessment is applied to each Landscape Character Area types</p> <p>The study identifies the appropriate scale of wind energy developments that may be appropriate within each Landscape Character Area.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, it will important for the SA to take into consideration the recommendations for each of the relevant landscape character types in relation to wind energy development.</p>	<p>The LDF should include objectives and policies that seek to protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.</p>
Lancashire Local Transport Plan (LTP) 2006/07 – 2010/11			
<p>There are seven key objectives for the plan which will enable the shared transport priorities and the wider social and economic objectives of the County Council to be met. They are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce road casualties ▪ Improve access to jobs and services ▪ Improve air quality ▪ Improve the condition of transport infrastructure ▪ Reduce delays on journeys ▪ Increase journeys by bus and rail ▪ Increase active travel. <p>The LTP identifies major scheme proposals, of which one is relevant to Fylde:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Fylde Coast Sub-Regional Strategy is a partnership study to investigate options for improvements to the road network north of the M55. 	<p>Progress of the plan will be measures using a series of national and local performance indicators.</p> <p>The document also includes baseline information which is focused around a series of indicators including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to secondary school ▪ Access to further education ▪ Access to employment ▪ Access to hospital ▪ Access to retail centres ▪ Levels of employment deprivation. ▪ Health and disability deprivation 	<p>The LDF needs to encompass transportation issues and the LTP objectives.</p>	<p>The baseline data provided in the LTP has been used to inform the SA. The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets which address transport and accessibility, and seek to ensure that any new transport development in the Borough is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.</p>
Regional Waste Strategy for England's Northwest (2010)			
<p>This updated Regional Waste Strategy provides a framework that will deliver the necessary waste infrastructure and skills to meet the region's short, medium and long term needs, and support the principles of sustainable consumption and production. The previous strategy was produced in 2004.</p>	<p>Relevant targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Year on year target for preventing growth in the generation of waste streams of 0% across the region. ▪ Reuse/recycle and/or compost 40% of household waste by 2010; 45% by 2015 and 55% by 2020. ▪ Recycle 55% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020. ▪ Recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010; 	<p>The waste policy elements of the LDF need to be developed in accordance with the waste strategy. There needs to be a clear commitment to the waste hierarchy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recover value from at least 70% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020. <p>The Strategy promotes the use of recycled construction and demolition waste in construction projects and encourages developers and contractors to specify these materials wherever possible in the construction process.</p>		
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2009)			
<p>The Core Strategy sets the vision and direction – the amounts, broad locations and priorities – for future mineral extraction and waste management in Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. It will guide the more specific locations for any new quarries and waste facilities, including sites for recycling and composting facilities, treatment plants, and any possible new landfill sites in the future. Its high level objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding Lancashire’s mineral resources Minimising the need for minerals extraction Meeting the demand for new minerals Identifying sites and areas for minerals extraction Achieving sustainable minerals production Community involvement and partnership working Promoting waste minimisation and increasing waste awareness Managing our waste as a resource Identifying capacity for managing our waste Achieving sustainable waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of construction aggregates to be recycled or secondary materials by 2021. zero growth in industrial and commercial waste 1% growth in municipal waste 1% growth in construction and demolition waste recycle and compost 46% of MSW by 2010, to reach 56% by 2015 and 61% by 2020 additionally recover value from 18% of MSW by 2015 recycle 35% of I&C waste by 2010, 40% by 2015 and 45% by 2020 additionally recover value from 30% of I&C waste by 2010, falling to 25% by 2020 recycle 50% of C&D waste by 2010, 55% by 2015 and 60% by 2020 additionally recover value from 42 % of C&D waste by 2010, falling to 35% by 2020 	<p>The LDF should take account of any minerals and waste issues that are likely to affect the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.</p>
Lancashire’s Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources			
<p>The key Strategy Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognise municipal waste as a resource. To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced. To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources. To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible. To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream. To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill. Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content. To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context. To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered 	<p>Key targets of this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives Extend the three-stream collection to all households and to extend the segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting. Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020 Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020 Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each 	<p>The key objectives in the plan should be carried forward into the LDF. The planning process should promote recycling and re-use of materials in preference to land filling.</p>	<p>The SA should promote sustainable waste management principles.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve sustainable waste management. To develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector. To ensure services are accessible to all residents. 	<p>Household Waste Recycling Centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council's municipal waste. 		
Northwest Equality and Diversity Strategy & Implementation Plan 2006-9			
<p>Key objectives of the Strategy, first published in 2005, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote diversity and ensure respect for human rights Show leadership on equality and diversity Build the region's capacity on equality and diversity Reduce hate crime and violence Ensure the diverse North West is better represented in public life Deliver economic participation for all Promote equality in law Work towards equal access to services Take joined up action on social inclusion Develop the evidence and intelligence base <p>The Implementation Plan 2006-9 sets out the key priorities for action. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic participation for all Reducing hate crime and violence Promoting diversity as a regional asset 	<p>The Strategy provides a number of regional equality priorities.</p> <p>The Implementation Plan sets out a number of proxy indicators to be used to measuring progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and unemployment rates Worklessness households Hate crime reporting Incidents of domestic violence 	<p>The LDF should seek to promote equality for all sections of the community. At a spatial level this can be supported through the provision of accessible services, facilities and economic opportunities, ensuring that new development supports and where appropriate enhances existing facilities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure that community and equality issues are considered.</p>
Investment for Health: A Plan for the North West of England (2003)			
<p>The objective of the plan is "to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration".</p> <p>The proposed priority groups for the Investment for Health Plan are:</p> <p><i>Children and young people.</i> Declining in numbers but crucial to the region's economic and social future, and to breaking the inter-generational cycle of deprivation.</p> <p><i>Older people.</i> A major policy challenge to improve their quality of life and contribution to the region's economic and social life.</p> <p><i>Black and ethnic minority groups.</i> A rapidly growing population, with relatively poor health, and for some groups a younger population with the potential to support economic and social regeneration.</p> <p><i>Disabled people.</i> At particular risk of social exclusion, and the</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the document does list Public Sector Agreements related to health.</p>	<p>Health and health inequality are important issues that need to be taken into consideration during the development of the LDF.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets addressing health.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
numbers claiming Disability Living Allowance projected to increase by 11%.			
North West Regional Cultural Strategy (2002)			
<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy - making the case for the role of culture and creativity ▪ Image - make culture central to the region's self-image and the external marketing of the region ▪ Cultural Economy - develop a sustainable, innovative cultural and creative economy ▪ Social Economy- develop the role of culture in sustainable healthy communities that work in education and in employment ▪ Environment - promote heritage and landscape, and its role in developing excellent design and planning in the public realm 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the 'Strategic Opportunities' should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve 'medium- to long-term benefit and make a "national and international impact" ▪ Add value to existing policy priorities, as well as building on current strengths and commitments ▪ Provide demonstrable and tangible long-term cultural impacts on economy, society, and image ▪ Acknowledge the importance of education and life-long learning and seek to link with relevant initiatives such as Creative Partnerships ▪ Involve new partnerships and significant support from the public private and voluntary sectors and have the potential to open up new sources of finance ▪ Deliver sustainable activities or legacies to the region 	<p>The LDF should be compatible with the strategy, and promote the cultural and social economy, particularly the role of local culture.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of culture and cultural heritage. It should also recognise the need to promote local cultural distinctiveness and access.</p>
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004-2008			
<p>The key objectives of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highlight priorities for sport and physical activity as identified by health needs and inequalities ▪ Influence future developments, policy and investment ▪ Utilise sport and physical activity more widely to reach target populations ▪ Identify, map and understand key policies which could potentially influence and increase sport and physical activity participation ▪ Identify and collate evidence of best practice for dissemination to inform future program site developments ▪ Create successful partnership working and links ▪ Communicate and promote the positive contribution sport and physical activity can make in terms of social, mental and physical well being ▪ Increase the capacity of the sport, physical activity and health sectors ▪ Develop sport and physical activity policies and programmes ▪ Ensure the North West Sports Board and the health sector support and influence each other when developing delivery plans and 	<p>A key target of the Plan is to increase participation in 30 minutes of moderate activity five times per week by 1% year on year, leading to 50% participation, Baseline 32.8% of the north west adult population meets the target of 30 minutes of moderate activity five times a week (Health Survey for England, 1998).</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased participation (50% target) ▪ Widening access (by demographics) ▪ Increased success at all performance levels 	<p>The LDF should provide a framework within which increased participation can occur. In particular opportunities to improve access to existing facilities, to prevent the loss of existing facilities and to support the provision of new, should be considered.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider objectives to increase participation in sport through improved access and additional facilities. Suitable objectives should also be developed in relation to protecting human health.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
setting targets / collection of data			
The North West Green Infrastructure Guide (2007)			
This guide was prepared by the North West Green Infrastructure Think Tank, to support the Green Infrastructure (GI) policy (EM3) in the NW RSS. It provides more detailed information on the concept of GI and initial guidance on producing a GI Plan. The guide is particularly relevant to those involved in producing LDFs as this will be a crucial delivery mechanism for any GI plans.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The provisions of this guide should be considered in the development of the LDF.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.
Green Infrastructure: How and where it can help the North-West adapt to climate change (2010)			
The report analyses how the development of green infrastructure can help the region mitigate and adapt to climate change. It examines the services provided by green infrastructure and where these are likely to have the greatest impact. It concludes that the potential for impacts on mitigation are slight, whereas those on adaptation are substantial. Recommendations are made on targeting future action and investment for the greatest impact.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Development of the LDF must consider the role that green infrastructure can play in mitigating and adapting to climate change.	The SA Framework should contain objectives relating to climate change and green infrastructure, and the assessment should recognise the link between the two.
Lancashire Environment Strategy 2005 - 2010			
The strategy is divided into four key themes and under each theme there are a series of objectives. Targets are established for the objectives and progress will be measured using a series of indicators. The key themes and some of their associated objectives are listed below: Climate Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase energy efficiency in the domestic sector Encourage the development of renewable energy To increase energy efficiency in the business sector To increase the cover of carbon sinks Reduce dependence on private car use Reduce the likelihood of flooding Health and the Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring into use brownfield sites and contaminated land Ensure the secure, affordable and safe supply of water Provide high levels of environmental cleanliness Ensure all communities have access to environmental equity Sustainable Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and develop an infrastructure that supports the waste 	Some of the targets and indicators for each of the key themes are summarised below: <i>Targets (by 2010 unless otherwise stated)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut domestic CO₂ levels by 20% below 1990 levels 10% of Lancashire's energy use to come from renewable energy sources A 10% improvement in energy efficiency in the business sector based on 2000 levels To increase levels of tree cover to a minimum of 10% per annum Traffic growth to be kept below 5% during 2005-10 Ensure 70% of flood defence assets are in good condition or better 70% of all new housing developments to be built on brownfield sites 15% reduction in fly-tipping 10% compliance with 25ug/l standard for lead and 95% compliance with 10ug/l standard Ensure that there is at least one 20 hectare natural green space site within 2km of people's homes. 	The environmental objectives of the plan will need to be carried forward into the LDF, and it should include policies that complement the key objectives of the plan.	There are a number of environmental objectives, targets and indicators that can be used to inform the SA Framework. The baseline data included within the strategy will also inform the SA process.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>hierarchy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the development of the environmental economy Ensure sustainable resource planning is integrated within wider policies and strategies Conserve good quality water resources <p>Landscape, Heritage and Wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve, restore and re-establish habitat quality and species diversity Conserve, enhance and restore landscape character and quality Encourage and promote sustainable rural land management Manage and enhance the coast of Lancashire Protect and enhance the townscape and the historic environment <p>Education and Awareness Raising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the teaching of education for sustainable development within the national curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle and compost 36% of household waste by 2005, and 56% by 2015 A 20% increase in the number of businesses in the environmental economy sector A 10% increase in the number of businesses with environmental management systems set up 95% of all SSSIs in Lancashire in favourable condition Increase the areas of woodland by 10% Increase the area of native woodland by 5% 20% of Lancashire's farmland to be covered by a higher level environmental stewardship scheme No Grade I or II* buildings to be lost <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total CO₂ emissions (kg) per household per year % of energy produced from renewable sources Electricity/gas consumption in the commercial/business sector per year Change in traffic flows % of flood defence assets in good condition Hectares of derelict, underused and vacant land. % of land classified as grade A for local street environmental cleanliness % of drinking water failing to comply with 25ug/l standard for lead Amount of household waste recycled/composted % of people who regularly buy environmentally friendly goods Number of businesses with environmental management systems % of river water in the good or fair water quality classification % of total area of SSSIs classified as favourable or unfavourable condition with sustainable management plans in place Woodland area by district Native woodland area Area covered by environmental stewardship schemes Number of buildings at risk 		

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of schools with an Eco Schools award 		
Countryside Character Volume 2: North-West			
This document presents the results of Natural England's survey of the countryside character and landscape of the North-West. It reflects the guidance issued by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002), referred to in the National Plans and Policies section above.	The document contains no targets or indicators.	Landscape character should form a component of the LDF baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.	The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.
North-West Landscape Character Framework Project (ongoing)			
<p>This Natural England project aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map and describe our diverse landscapes at a regional scale, seamlessly from upland to city centre to sea Develop the idea of landscape as a 'framework' to help joined-up thinking about the environment Be a focus for promoting the principles of the European Landscape Convention 	There are no targets or indicators.	Landscape character should form a component of the LDF baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.	The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.
Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)			
<p>The four main objectives of the landscape character assessment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To outline how the landscape of Lancashire has evolved in terms of physical forces and human influences. To classify the landscape into distinct landscape types identifying key characteristics and sensitivities and providing principles to guide landscape change. To describe the current appearance of the landscape, classifying it into distinct zones of homogenous character, summarising the key features of each landscape character area. To describe the principal urban landscape types across the County, highlighting their historical development. <p>The document outlines the characteristics of the Lancashire landscape and divides the landscape into character areas.</p> <p>The strategy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To review the forces for change that are affecting the landscape, highlighting key issues and implications of different forms of development and land use change for landscape character and quality. For each landscape character type, to identify key environmental features and the specific implications of change, as well as 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, it will important for the SA to take into consideration the recommendations for each of the relevant landscape character types.	The LDF should include objectives and policies that seek to restore, protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality.	The landscape character assessment has been used to identify the baseline conditions and the SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>appropriate strategies and actions to manage and guide the landscape change in a positive way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To produce an overview of strategic issues for Lancashire, identifying the key actions that need to be taken to bring about positive landscape change, including the development of landscape indicators and targets. <p>For each of the landscape character types a series of recommendations are outlined to protect, restore and enhance various landscape elements.</p>			
Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (various dates)			
<p>The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species in Lancashire.</p> <p>For each of the habitats and species information is provided about current national, regional and local status.</p>	<p>For each habitat type/species a series of objectives, actions and timescales for implementation are identified. The actions are also assigned a priority for implementation i.e. low, medium and high.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to incorporate policies which support and promote the enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The relevant objectives, targets and indicators should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p>
Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015			
<p>The document seeks to guide new planting and woodland management in the context of the Lancashire landscape strategy. Main objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate a strategy or vision to guide the development of woodlands and associated businesses in Lancashire. Produce local woodland vision statements for the 21 landscape character types and urban landscape types of Lancashire. Identify priorities for woodland planting and management action. Assist in formulating advice and targeting resources through existing and proposed grant aid schemes. Inform the public at large of woodlands and their management in the context of Lancashire landscapes. <p>There is a specific vision and objective for the woodland resource in each of the landscape character types.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The LDF should take opportunities to promote urban forestry and street trees and to protect the wider biodiversity resource.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect biodiversity including woodland.</p>
A Geodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (2004)			
<p>Six objectives are identified which reflect the wide range of interests' involved in conserving the county's geology and landforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish and make accessible a wide range of field based geodiversity information. To understand what physical landscape and geodiversity sites existing in Lancashire. 	<p>The targets in the Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get geoconservation strategies written into local plans. Actively involve local communities and business in geoconservation policies. Produce a database of geodiversity resources. <p>These targets relate primarily to gathering sufficient</p>	<p>The LDF should include policies which relate to geoconservation interests.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to protect and enhance geodiversity in Fylde.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To establish what skills and knowledge are available in the community to assist in the implementation of the Local Geodiversity Action Plan. ▪ To have geoconservation policies adopted by local and other relevant bodies. ▪ To raise awareness and appreciation of geoconservation amongst professional groups and the general public. ▪ To increase community and business activity in geoconservation. 	information to ensure that geoconservation interests are adequately addressed in relevant plans and strategies.		
Wyre Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) (2009)			
<p>CAMS explain how the EA will allocate and manage water resources within defined geographic catchment areas.</p> <p>Fylde Borough lies within two catchments - the Wyre basin covers the north, whilst coastal areas lie within the Ribble basin. The CAMS for the Wyre catchment has been produced; that for the Ribble is under development.</p>	The CAMS indicates where water resources are under pressure. The sub-unit of the catchment in which part of Fylde Borough lies currently has water available.	The LDF should consider water availability, as set out in the Wyre CAMS and the forthcoming Ribble CAMS, when allocating sites and considering levels of potential development.	The SA Framework should consider impacts upon water supply.
Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009) and Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)			
<p>The Plans are high level strategic planning tools which will be used to explore and define long term sustainable policies for flood risk management. It is essential to enable a strategic, proactive and risk-based approach to flood risk management.</p> <p>Fylde Borough lies within two catchments - the Wyre basin covers the north, whilst coastal areas lie within the Ribble basin.</p>	The Plans do not contain specific targets or indicators.	The LDF should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the floodplain.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
River Basin Management Plan for the North West River Basin District (2009)			
River Basin Management Plans aim to protect and improve the water environment and have been developed in consultation with organisations and individuals. They address the main issues for the water environment and the actions needed to deal with them.	The Plan does not contain specific targets or indicators.	The LDF should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced.	The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.
LCC, Blackpool BC, Blackburn with Darwen BC Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2005)			
<p>The plan has been developed with the following visions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to use the plan preparation process as an opportunity to undertake a strategic overview of the access opportunities available within Lancashire's countryside ▪ to improve the network of local rights of way, within the powers available to us, to better meet the needs of local people (including those with impaired vision and reduced mobility) and our visitors ▪ to increase the public's enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside ▪ to monitor the improvements against clear targets during the 10-year life of the plan 	<p>Activities are focussed around seven inter-related themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ definitive map ▪ inspection and improvement ▪ providing information ▪ community to countryside links ▪ bridleway and off-road cycling circuits and routes ▪ reduced mobility and visual impairments ▪ higher rights and other provisions <p>Under each theme, a series of actions is proposed which links to targets and progress indicators.</p>	The implications on rights of way, access and recreation should be considered in the preparation of the LDF.	Baseline information, issues and opportunities are identified within the Improvement Plan. These should be considered when developing the SA Framework.

Summary of Local Plans

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Fylde Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018			
<p>This Strategy replaces the previous Community Plan (2003-2008) and has been developed by the Local Strategic Partnership.</p> <p>The Vision for Fylde is that: “Fylde will be a welcoming place with energetic, high-skilled, healthy people in flourishing communities. There will be diverse and prosperous culture and an economy that encourages everyone to contribute. “</p> <p>Its eight themes are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing Community Safety and Reducing Fear of Crime 2. Securing the Future of our Environment 3. Economic Prosperity 4. Health & Wellbeing 5. Stimulating Personal Growth through Learning 6. Valuing Older People 7. Thriving Neighbourhoods 8. Every Child Matters 	<p>Specific targets are not provided, but the following indicate how progress against the eight themes will be made:</p> <p>Developing a model of partnership and integrated working to tackle the issues that affect the quality of lives of those that live, work and visit Fylde, in particular related to crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Conserving and enhancing the built and natural environment.</p> <p>Supporting an environment for business and developing a vibrant and varied economy.</p> <p>Promoting healthy lifestyle choices and providing the right health care facilities to meet the community’s needs.</p> <p>The continuous development of Fylde as a Learning Community which offers access for all to relevant learning and training opportunities.</p> <p>Making Fylde a place where every older person is treated with dignity, is listened to and has as much opportunity to lead an active and fulfilling life as the rest of the population.</p> <p>Ensuring that children and young people stay safe, enjoy learning and achieve their full potential, remain healthy and contribute to their community.</p> <p>Carrying out equality impact assessments on policies and action plans.</p> <p>Developing opportunities for bringing people from different backgrounds and ages together in order to maintain cohesive communities.</p> <p>Supporting and encouraging thriving neighbourhoods in sustainable and mixed communities where people live out of choice.</p> <p>Developing cultural opportunities to contribute to the wellbeing and social independence of all.</p>	<p>The LDF should be a key component in the delivery of the SCS, setting out its spatial aspects where appropriate. LDDs should express those elements of the SCS that relate to the development and use of land.</p>	<p>The SCS outlines a number of sustainability issues and opportunities that have been acknowledged in the SA. The SA framework should take on board these issues and the main themes of the SCS.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Corporate Plan 2010 – 2013			
<p>The plan outlines the key corporate objectives that the Council is trying to achieve along with the key priority actions necessary to achieve them.</p> <p>Its key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Places: To promote the enhancement of the natural & built environment ▪ People: To promote cohesive communities ▪ Prosperity: To promote a thriving economy ▪ Performance: To meet the expectations of our customers <p>Key outcomes are identified for each of the objectives.</p>	<p>Places</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain at least a 5-year supply of land for housing development. 2. Completion of the Core Strategy component of the LDF 3. Achieve <6% unclean streets sampled in accordance with national standard 4. Achieve 'Green Flag' status for Ashton Gardens & Promenade Gardens 5. Reduce per capita CO₂ emissions to below 2005 levels. <p>People</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attain 'achieving' status in the Equality Framework. 2. Reduce the perception of anti social behaviour as a problem to below 11.3%. 3. Achieve 70% of residents feeling safe when out at night. 4. Address fuel poverty and thermal comfort by working with partners and improving 350 dwellings occupied by vulnerable households to meet the decent homes standard 5. Work through the Community Safety Partnership to reduce the 2008 levels of all types of crime. 6. Deliver 175 additional affordable housing units. <p>Prosperity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase new business registrations by 1.8% on 2008 levels. 2. Increase working age people qualified to NVQ level 4 to 32%. 3. Achieve >75% satisfaction with shopping facilities. 4. Achieve 95% satisfaction with Fylde as a place to visit. 5. Reduce the 2008 level of working age people claiming out of work benefits to 8.5%. <p>Performance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secure satisfaction level above national average (33%) that the council provides value for money. 2. Increase satisfaction with the way the council runs things to above the national average (45%). 3. Achieve 75% satisfaction with the planning service. 4. Achieve >75% satisfaction with parks & open spaces. 5. Achieve 75% satisfaction with the cleanliness of the 	<p>The corporate strategy outlines a number of key cross-cutting issues and objectives. The LDF should have regard to the objectives of the Plan and be the spatial expression of objectives where appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA can draw from a number of cross-cutting objectives, indicators and targets.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	Borough. 6. Increase satisfaction with sport/leisure facilities to >40%.		
The Fylde Coast Multi-Area Agreement (MAA) (2009)			
The MAA sets out how Fylde BC, together with Lancashire County Council, Blackpool BC and Wyre BC, will address the specific challenges facing the Fylde Coast area. It proposes a partnership approach with central Government and its agencies to deliver the investment required to meet the needs identified in the document.	Eleven performance indicators are included covering GVA, employment rate, congestion, benefit dependency, new business registrations, skills at level 2, 3 and 4, benefit claimants in worst performing neighbourhoods, net additional homes provided, and net additional affordable homes provided.	The LDF should support the aims of the MAA through suitable spatial policies.	The SA Framework should contain objectives that support economic growth. The assessment should refer to the importance of partnership working.
Adopted Fylde Local Plan As Altered 2005			
This is an amalgamation of two documents: the Local Plan 1996 – 2006 and the Local Plan Alteration Review 2004-2016. It sets the Borough's development framework for the period 1996-2006 in the form of policies and allocations and forms the current development plan to be superseded by the emerging LDF. It has the following goal and broad aims: <i>"To provide for the necessary growth and development of the Borough in ways which are sustainable and which seek to preserve and enhance the quality of environment for those living and/or working in the Borough and for visitors"</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maintain and improve the quality of the environment throughout the Borough having primary regard to sustainability objectives ▪ To maintain and improve opportunities for employment and to maintain, improve and diversify the economic base in the Borough ▪ To meet the requirement for housing in a way that will best serve all sections of the community ▪ To maintain and improve the transport system in ways which are sustainable and which will reduce the overall environmental impact of transport ▪ To maintain and improve opportunities for shopping and related service throughout the Borough ▪ To facilitate the development of social and community facilities 	No specific targets or indicators included in the plan.	It will be necessary for the existing planning policies to be thoroughly reviewed during the development of the LDF.	The local plan provides a great deal of contextual information about the Borough and sets a basis for identifying existing issues and objectives to be taken forward.
Spatial Portrait of Fylde Borough (2010)			
This document forms part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy. It consists of a collation of spatial data from various sources and previous studies to 'paint a picture' of the Borough in statistical terms.	There are no targets. The document consists of a series of indicators reflecting the following topic areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age Structure ▪ General Health 	The report provides data to inform the development of the LDF.	Data contained in the report should be used as part of the SA baseline.

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic Activity ▪ Social Grade / Skills ▪ Educational Qualifications ▪ Household Incomes ▪ House Prices ▪ Dwelling Type – Spaces ▪ Dwelling Type – People ▪ Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band ▪ Housing Tenure ▪ Vacant Dwellings ▪ Car Ownership ▪ Travel to Work Mode ▪ Affordable Housing ▪ Deprivation 		
Fylde Employment Land and Economic Development Strategy & Action Plan 2008-2021			
<p>The strategy characterises Fylde's economic and employment status in the context of the UK and the region, and identifies its key challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>It sets out a strategy for delivering economic growth and greater diversification in the local economy.</p> <p>The following strands have been developed in response to the economic constraints and opportunities identified:</p> <p>1: Strong and Vibrant Town Centres</p> <p>2: Room to Grow – the Business Portfolio (availability of employment land)</p> <p>3: High Value Tourism</p> <p>4: Knowledge Intensive Industry (building on strengths in aerospace and the nuclear industry)</p> <p>5: Connected for Business (transport – Blackpool International Airport, South Fylde Rail Line, M55-Heyhouses Link Road)</p> <p>6: Skills for Business</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. The first Action Plan describes a series of activities to be carried out between 2008 and 2012 in support of the six strands.</p>	<p>The development of the LDF must have regard to the strategy and support its aims with appropriate land use planning policies.</p>	<p>The strategy provides a clear indication of economic issues and opportunities to be considered through the SA. It also identifies some key objectives which should be given consideration when developing the SA framework.</p>
Fylde Coast Retail Study (2008)			
<p>The study comprises an assessment of current patterns of retailing across Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre boroughs. It examines the availability of convenience and comparison goods and the capacity for additional provision across the sub-region.</p>	<p>In relation to Fylde, the study makes a number of recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is important for the Council to identify appropriate opportunities to improve the retail offer of St. Anne's. However, it is important that any new development is 	<p>The LDF should consider the findings of the Retail Study when developing policies on town centres and</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives related to service provision and economic growth.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>appropriate in scale and contributes to the vitality and viability of the centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will be necessary to identify potential opportunities within the town centre that could accommodate additional retail floorspace. There is an opportunity to enhance St. Anne's as a 'Classic Resort'. Further improvements to create a vibrant town centre will help strengthen the visitor economy in the region. There is only limited scope for additional convenience retail floorspace in both Lytham and Kirkham. 	retailing.	
St Anne's Seafront Masterplan (2008)			
The Masterplan sets out to begin the process of reversing the decline the St Anne's seafront. It analyses the existing character of the area; identifies constraints and opportunities; and proposes a range of possible solutions.	There are no specific targets or indicators.	The LDF should reflect the ambition to regenerate the St Anne's waterfront and refer to the masterplan.	The assessment of the LDF should refer to the value of regeneration against a range of sustainability objectives.
Fylde Coast Housing Strategy (2009)			
<p>This document is jointly produced by Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde Councils because there is a high level of integration in the local economy and housing market of the Fylde Coast. It has the following objectives:</p> <p>Quantity - Providing appropriate numbers of the right kinds of high quality new homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support the local economy and meet long term demand for housing by increasing rates of new building provide more of the affordable homes that are in the highest demand maintain a sustainable community life in rural settlements by providing affordable housing for local residents and workers who would otherwise be priced out <p>Quality - Raising the quality of the overall housing offer to support growth in the Fylde Coast economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce in-migration of people with chaotic life styles by reducing the numbers of poor quality private rented homes in inner Blackpool enhance the residential offer in inner Blackpool and Fleetwood, with a wider range of house types and increased owner occupation reduce concentrations of deprivation on large social housing estates by improving the neighbourhood environments, re- 	<p>Targets relevant to each objective are provided within the Strategy. Targets are set for both three years (2012) and ten years (2019) where appropriate. Key relevant targets are presented below. The full list is provided in the Strategy document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 306 net additional homes per annum by 2019 Deliver 70 (gross) affordable homes per year by 2012 and 2019 <p>It is important to note that the Strategy contains targets taken from the North-West Regional Spatial Strategy, and was published prior to the intention to revoke the RSS was known.</p>	The housing needs and requirements for Fylde outlined in this Strategy place a number of demands upon the need to develop appropriate planning policies. For example planning policies will need to encourage the correct mix of housing.	There are a number of issues and opportunities identified in the Strategy that must be considered in the SA. The Strategy must also inform the development of the SA objectives, targets and indicators.

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>developing unpopular housing stock, and diversifying tenures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> raise the quality of the private rented sector improve housing conditions for people who are vulnerable because they are older or on low incomes, tackle fuel poverty and reduce domestic carbon emissions <p>People - Helping people to access the accommodation and support that they need to lead stable and prosperous lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide new opportunities for people at risk of homelessness, and those without work, to make a positive contribution to the local community meet the changing requirements of older people and those requiring long term care through the provision of the right mix of specialist accommodation, adaptations, and support 			
Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008)			
<p>The assessment has been undertaken to help the local authorities of Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre and English Partnerships to understand the dynamics and factors driving the sub-regional housing market. It also contributes to the evidence base for the LDFs within all three authorities.</p>	<p>The assessment makes a number of recommendations, of which the most relevant are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop complementary affordable housing policies for the Fylde Coast Determine a complementary approach to Intermediate Affordable Housing to ensure the products available suit the needs of the local market and are understood and clearly communicated to developers and prospective purchasers Agree an approach to responding to the ageing population including making better use of existing stock through adaptations, delivering more specialist accommodation to meet growing need, increasing awareness of housing options for the elderly and ensuring the delivery of appropriate health and social services Determine housing policy and site allocations in rural areas to ensure mixed and balanced communities with an appropriate level of services and prevent settlements becoming dominated by older or wealthier migrants Adopt proactive strategies to intervene in the housing market to support the economy and overcome imbalances in the type and tenure of housing. For example, ensuring a supply of attractive family housing to attract and retain skilled workers. Develop of new ways of working with private sector 	<p>The LDF should seek to address the recommendations of the study.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include an objective related to meeting identified housing needs. The assessment should be informed by the findings of the report.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	partners to ensure delivery of a more balanced housing market.		
Fylde Housing Needs and Demand Study (2007)			
<p>The study is an update of the 2004 study which presented the results of a survey of households undertaken in 2002. These results have been re-weighted to reflect changes in the interim period. The aim of the study was to examine the housing requirements for communities and households of Fylde Borough.</p> <p>The assessment addresses a range of housing issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing stock and tenure ▪ Financial information including house prices ▪ Analysis of housing sub-markets ▪ Factors influencing migration ▪ Housing requirements 	<p>The survey identified a total need for 667 new housing units per annum. The need arises primarily from existing households falling into need, with some additional requirement from new household formation.</p> <p>The net annual affordable housing need for Fylde is calculated as 568 additional affordable units per annum.</p>	<p>Housing is a key issue for Fylde and has major land-use planning implications.</p> <p>The information collated during the housing survey needs to inform housing policies throughout the LDF.</p>	<p>Some of the data collated in the survey has been used to inform the SA. Housing objectives, targets and indicators will be included in the SA Framework.</p>
Fylde Borough Council Homelessness Strategy			
<p>The strategy places the emphasis on preventing homelessness. Its vision is that “We will work in partnership to prevent homelessness, provide timely support and advice to work through housing issues, and ensure access to appropriate accommodation for all residents in Fylde.”</p>	<p>By 2013 Fylde BC and partner agencies aim to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Halve the number of households in temporary accommodation by 2010 (baseline 2004) and continue to maintain this level, 2. End the use of bed and breakfast accommodation as a form of temporary accommodation for all by 2010; with particular emphasis on access to appropriate temporary accommodation for homeless 16-17 year olds and families with children 3. Sustain low levels of homeless presentations and acceptances 4. Ensure that homelessness is prevented where possible 5. Provide accessible support and advice for all client groups 6. Promote and adopt multi agency working where appropriate 7. Improve communication between all agencies 8. Seek and listen to the views of service users 	<p>The LDF should draw on the data collected for the strategy, and include policies that support the aims of preventing homelessness and supporting vulnerable people.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective related to meeting the demand for housing for all groups.</p>
Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2010)			
<p>The Council’s SHLAA examines the amount and location of land which is potentially suitable for housing development over the next 15 years. There are two main objectives of the Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To demonstrate the number of dwellings which could come 	<p>The assessment does not set targets, but rather identifies the potential for new housing.</p> <p>For the 15 year period to 2026 (the anticipated duration of</p>	<p>When identifying sites for new housing allocations, the LDF should be informed by</p>	<p>There are no specific implications for the SA.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>forward on specific and developable sites within existing settlements over the next 15 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If in the future housing allocations are found to be necessary outside settlement boundaries, to identify the main options for residential settlement extensions. 	<p>the Core Strategy), it has identified the potential for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,511 new dwellings within existing settlement boundaries 12,516 new dwellings on new settlement extension sites 	the results of the study.	
Fylde Waste Management Strategy (2002-2010)			
<p>The Strategy sets out the policies and principles for the sustainable operation of the council's Street Scene management unit. Note that overall responsibility for waste management within Fylde falls with Lancashire CC. This strategy therefore falls under the wider Lancashire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (LMWMS) 2001 – 2020.</p> <p>Its 5 objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the LMWMS targets up to 2010 2. Change the refuse collection and recycling service delivery method to achieve statutory and LMWMS targets 3. Market test waste services based on the new service delivery method 4. Review street and beach cleansing services to incorporate new enforcement regimes 5. Proactively inform customers and stakeholders of any new initiatives or legislation that may impact on service delivery or the council's objectives 	<p>The completion dates for all actions and the achievement of all targets within the strategy have expired. There are therefore no outstanding targets that could apply to the LDF.</p>	<p>The LDF should promote sustainable waste management in line with the objectives of the strategy and the wider LMWMS.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to sustainable waste management.</p>
Fylde Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Strategy 2007/8 and Action Plan 2009/10			
<p>The Strategy provides an overview of the crime and disorder environment within Fylde and makes recommendations for future activities.</p> <p>The key priority areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social behaviour • Quality of Life in Central Ward • Illicit Substances and Alcohol • Young People's Issues • Domestic Violence 	<p>The Action Plan contains specific targets for different categories of crime and reports on progress.</p>	<p>The LDF should seek to support the Strategy by ensuring that the land-use planning framework considers issues of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to crime and fear of crime.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008 for the Borough of Fylde			
<p>The strategy is published by the Community Safety Partnership which includes representatives from a range of relevant organisations with an interest in improving public safety in Fylde.</p> <p>The aim of the strategy is “To promote community safety, reduce levels of crime, disorder and road casualties, as well as improving the quality of life for all those who live, work and visit the Borough of Fylde”</p>	<p>The targets in the Strategy are out-of-date but were related to the following topic areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe and Secure Homes ▪ Safe and Secure Streets ▪ Young People’s Issues ▪ Substance Misuse ▪ Anti-Social Behaviour ▪ Prolific Offenders 	<p>The LDF should include policies that support the aims of reducing crime, fear of crime and improving public safety.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to reducing crime.</p>
Community Safety Plan 2008-2009			
<p>The vision of the plan is “To promote community safety, reduce levels of crime and disorder, as well as improving the quality of life for all those who live, work and visit the Borough of Fylde”</p> <p>The priorities of the plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make the community feel safer by tackling the causes of crime and taking positive steps to reduce the fear of crime particularly in relation to those who are most vulnerable. 2. To address the effects of problematic alcohol and drug abuse through increasing awareness and tackling the causes. 3. Encourage young people to make a positive impact within the community ensuring that this is properly recognised and discouragement of “risk taking” behaviours. 4. To create a safer environment for victims of domestic abuse. 5. To reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads in Fylde. 6. Increase in fire safety. 	<p>Targets are set against each of the priorities. In some cases these are developed locally, in others they reflect county or wider targets. Examples of relevance to the LDF are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced complaints of juvenile nuisance and associated antisocial behaviour and low level crime. ▪ By 2010, to achieve a 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents based on the average casualty figures for the period 1994-1998 (county target). ▪ A reduction of 10% in criminal damage, from the baseline set in 2003/04 	<p>The LDF should have regard to the objectives of the plan and the spatial expression of objectives where appropriate.</p>	<p>The plan provides a clear indication of crime and safety issues to be considered through the SA. It also identifies some key objectives, indicators and targets (performance measures) which should be given consideration when developing the SA framework.</p>
Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2008)			
<p>The study presents the results of a detailed analysis of the provision of various categories of open spaces and sports facilities. It identifies gaps in current provision and makes recommendations for new and enhanced facilities in order to meet specified accessibility standards for different categories of facility.</p>	<p>Targets related to sporting provision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An increase in capacity/quality and availability of pitch provision to meet an additional 0.74 hectares per 1,000 population. ▪ Increase participation in football by strengthening the competitive structure and improving the effectiveness of the transfer between junior and adult football. ▪ Support and maintain participation in rugby, cricket and hockey. 	<p>The LDF should address the gaps in provision identified in the Study and seek to improve the quality of open spaces and sports facilities.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective related to access to open space and sports facilities.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Play Strategy for Fylde 2007-2012			
<p>The strategy sets out a vision for play over the next five years and outlines how play will contribute to the Community Plan and the outcomes of the Every Child Matters agenda. The strategy was developed through multi-agency working and considerable community consultation.</p> <p>The vision stated in the document is “To develop sustainable challenging, inclusive play opportunities for the children & young people of Fylde to enjoy”</p>	<p>Performance indicators to be used in measuring the strategy’s effectiveness are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Levels of satisfaction in play opportunities and facilities ▪ Numbers of community partnerships established ▪ % of children & young people who play out ▪ % improvement in safety perceptions around children’s play ▪ Number of links with private sector play providers established ▪ Increases in quality and quantity of inclusive play space and opportunity ▪ An increase in the numbers of voluntary / paid workers in the play sector ▪ Number of people accessing recognised training courses in play 	<p>The LDF should support the strategy by ensuring that play facilities are provided of an adequate quality and quantity to meet identified needs.</p>	<p>The SA should consider how well the LDF improves access to facilities and services, including opportunities for recreation and leisure.</p>
Fylde Borough Council: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)			
<p>The aim of the SFRA is to work with the planning system to raise the profile and understanding of flood risk and to influence the spatial planning processes to provide sustainable developments.</p>	<p>Specific areas within the Borough are identified and assessed for their level of flood risk. The SFRA makes recommendations for spatial planning across the Borough.</p>	<p>The LDF should attempt to reduce flood risk and direct development away from flood-prone areas.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to flooding and the water environment.</p>
Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)			
<p>The strategy establishes how the Fylde area will be assessed for contamination to identify those sites that will require further investigation and potentially remediation.</p> <p>The overall aim of the Strategy is to ensure compliance with the requirements of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and to ensure that where redevelopment occurs, the planning process deals with any land contamination.</p>	<p>The plan sets out how it will develop a series of target dates/anticipated work schedule for undertaking works to sites within the Borough.</p> <p>The strategic priorities of Fylde BC for dealing with contaminated land are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect human health ▪ To protect controlled waters ▪ To protect ecosystems ▪ To protect historic sites and the historic environment ▪ To prevent any further contamination of land ▪ To prevent damage to property ▪ To encourage re-use of brownfield sites ▪ To encourage voluntary remediation 	<p>The LDF should have regard to the objectives of the Strategy and be aware of the spatial expression of objectives where appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA framework needs to include objectives that relate to the use of brownfield sites and remediation of contaminated land.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Parks and Open Spaces Strategy for the Borough of Fylde 2003-07			
<p>The strategy provides an audit of the public open spaces and their facilities across the Borough and sets an action plan for ongoing management to address a number of identified needs. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Balancing tourist and residents' needs ▪ Balancing urban and rural needs ▪ Budget management ▪ Regeneration and investment ▪ Local standards and levels of provision ▪ Best value ▪ Young people 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should protect existing parks and leisure facilities and support the Strategy by ensuring that future provision continues to meet the needs of residents and visitors alike.	The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions that reflect the objectives of this strategy.
Fylde Sand Dunes Management Action Plan (2008)			
<p>The Plan sets out management priorities for the 80ha of dunes between Squires Gate and Lytham Green.</p> <p>The main aims for management of the Fylde Sand Dunes are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enhance the nature conservation interest of the coastal habitats ▪ improve the efficiency of the dunes and saltmarsh as soft sea-defence ▪ enhance public appreciation and enjoyment of the dunes 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the plan recommends a number of actions to improve the quality of the dune system and achieve the three aims.	The LDF should ensure that the dune system is protected and enhanced in line with the recommendations in the plan.	The SA should consider potential impacts upon the dune system within objectives relating to landscape, climate change and biodiversity.
A Cultural Strategy for the Fylde Coast 2009-14			
<p>This document is produced in conjunction with Blackpool, Wyre and Lancashire County Councils. It describes the cultural resources of the area and sets out aspirations to enhance the quality of, and access to, these resources.</p> <p>It also recognises the important role that the cultural environment plays in supporting economic growth, regeneration and community cohesion.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should ensure that it recognises the importance of cultural issues and supports the aims of this Strategy.	The SA framework should include an objective related to culture and/or heritage in the broader sense.
Fylde Coast Visitor Accommodation Study (2009)			
<p>The study examines visitor accommodation supply and demand across the Fylde coast sub-region in relation to wider themes within the tourism industry. It makes recommendations ahead of the development of LDFs in the three constituent boroughs.</p>	<p>Conclusions of the study specifically related to the provision of visitor accommodation in Fylde are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There does not appear to be any need to change the existing planning policy framework in relation to hotel accommodation going into the LDF, other than perhaps restricting policy TREC1 to prevent hotels from being converted to holiday apartments. ▪ There is a concern that current policy to restrict any increase in static caravan numbers at existing parks 	The LDF should ensure that future tourist accommodation needs are considered, and take on board the recommendations of the study.	The SA framework should include an objective related to sustainable tourism, which should include accommodation considerations.

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>provides no incentive for park owners to improve their parks. It is therefore suggested that policy is amended to allow for modest expansion in return for site improvements, and to allow for the introduction of higher quality lodge units. Policy should be amended to control the conversion / loss of touring pitches in order to maintain an adequate supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy regarding occupancy should be amended to reflect the advice in the Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism to reduce seasonality and prevent residential use. 		
Fylde Borough Council Strategy for the Arts (2002)			
<p>Vision The arts should enrich all aspects of Fylde's social and community life. All residents should have appropriate opportunities to participate in, learn about and enjoy the arts.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To draw together the efforts and resources of the public, private and voluntary sectors to develop more and better opportunities for all to participate in and enjoy arts and cultural activities. To ensure that the arts are central to the development of tourism and the local economy. To improve the environment, cultivate a sense of place and project a positive image of the Borough through the arts. 	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets although the recommendations for arts development are presented in an action plan.</p>	<p>Many of the recommendations are very localised and specific but the strategy's role and objectives to develop the arts as part of wider cultural development in the Borough should be considered if appropriate for spatial planning.</p>	<p>Contextual information will be useful for the SA baseline characterisation.</p> <p>The wider cultural implications of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing opportunities to appreciate the arts Adding value to tourism Enhancing the local environment Supporting the development of local creative business <p>could all be given consideration in developing the SA Objectives where appropriate.</p>