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 Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, September 2002			
The World Summit Reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The aims are to: ▪ Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10 year framework of programmes of actions ▪ 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 by2010	No specific targets or indicators, however key actions include: ▪ 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 impact on biodiversity	The Core Strategy needs to include policies that encourage resource efficiency. The Core Strategy should recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency. The Core Strategy needs to include policies that encourage and contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, biodiversity protection and enhancement, and careful use of natural resources. The SA Framework should include objectives to cover the action areas. The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)			
The Strategy sets out how the 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. The Strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are: ▪ 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	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Core Strategy 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.	The SA Framework should include objectives that complement those of this Strategy. A cross section of objectives are required that cover a number of themes.

International Plans			
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EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 2002 - 2012			
The EAP reviews the significant environmental challenges and provides a framework for European environmental policy up to 2012. The Programme aims at: ▪ 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. Thus a long term objective of a maximum global temperature increase of 2°C over pre-industrial levels and a CO_2 concentration below 550 ppm shall guide the Programme. In the longer term this is likely to require a global reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 70 % as compared to 1990 as identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) ▪ 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	The Plan sets objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the document are to be pursued by the following objectives (some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included): ▪ 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 Community 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 IPCC 3rd Assessment Report, and take into account the necessity to move towards a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions	The Core Strategy needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the EU 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.	The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform to EU goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.

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European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (January 1999)			
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. This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy: ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Targets and measures for the most part deferred to Member States.	The Core Strategy needs to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and include policies that encourage sustainable development.	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.
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)			
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.	As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the Member States: Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions 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.	The development of the Core Strategy needs to be a transparent process, and Hyndburn's Statement of Community Involvement identifies how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.	The SA should highlight that while the Core Strategy will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it must still 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: ▪ 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 Core Strategy should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with regards 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.

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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: ▪ 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 Core Strategy needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regards 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 (ECCP II) 2005			
Initiated in 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 AAP 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 adaption 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 market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework. 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.	Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in conformity with the national indicative targets. 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. UK target: renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.	The Core Strategy needs to recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.	The SA Framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.
European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide			
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	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The development of the Core Strategy should consider issues relating to	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the need for a sustainable and efficient

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measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.		transport and access.	transport system.
EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)			
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 SO_2, NO_2/NO_x, PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$, CO, benzene and lead which are required to be.translated into UK legislation. The Directive seeks to maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.	Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives.	The Core Strategy 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.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)			
The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: (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 (b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources (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 of the priority hazardous substances (d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution (e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts	Objectives for surface waters: ▪ 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 Objectives for groundwater: ▪ Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015 ▪ 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	The Core Strategy should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)			
Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.	The Directive includes standards that constitute legal	The Core Strategy needs	The SA Framework

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limits.		to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality, and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformance with values.	should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)			
This Directive has the objective of: ▪ 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 Core Strategy 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)			
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. The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the Water Framework Directive, 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.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy 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			
This was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The key objectives of the Convention are: ▪ The conservation of biological diversity ▪ The sustainable use of its components ▪ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.	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 Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity.

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Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)			
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. Each Contracting Party is obliged to: ▪ 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 Core Strategy 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)			
The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty under the United Nations 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. The overarching objectives set for the Parties are: ▪ 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 Core Strategy 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.
EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)			
The directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. The Directive places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The development of the plan must consider the preservation / enhancement of biodiversity resources	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for the preservation

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most suitable territories for these species.		including the protection of bird species.	/enhancement of biodiversity resources.
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 Special Protection Areas 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 Core Strategy must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under this 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 Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address 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 Core Strategy needs to consider the preservation and enhancement of the landscape.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to landscape protection.
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 Core Strategy 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.

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Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)			
This replaces the old Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). The aims of this Directive are: ▪ 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 AAP 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 given in the directive are given maximum timeframes from the start year in which to have them achieved. Some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included. With 2001 as the start year: ▪ 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 Council Directive on Waste, 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 Core Strategy 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)			
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. 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: ▪ 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 In addition to these four priorities changing behaviour also forms a large part of the Governments thinking on sustainable development.	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, and the Northern Ireland Administration: ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy ▪ Promoting good governance ▪ Using sound science responsibly There are no specific targets within the Strategy, although it makes reference to targets set in related PSA and other relevant policy statements. There are also 68 high level UK Government strategy indicators, which will be used to measure the success with which the above objectives are being met. The most relevant are: ▪ **Greenhouse gas emissions**: Kyoto target and CO_2 emissions ▪ **CO_2 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	The Core Strategy 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.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those of this strategy.

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	status (b) priority habitat status ▪ **River quality:** rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality ▪ **Air quality and health:** (a) annual levels of particles and ozone (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher		
Securing the Regions' Futures – Strengthening the Delivery of Sustainable Development in the English Regions (2006)			
This document sets out the Government's approach to strengthening the delivery of sustainable development at the regional level, following the publication of 'Securing the Future: The UK Sustainable Development Strategy'. The five guiding principles and four priorities set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy provide the framework within which the English regions work to improve quality of life. This document sets out an additional 20 commitments (with clear guidance) in order to help regions make a step change in their contribution to delivering sustainable development. The key elements of this approach are: ▪ Using the sustainable development priorities and principles to underpin the refreshed or updated high-level regional strategies ▪ Creating a strengthened role for regional sustainable development roundtables as champion bodies ▪ Maximising the contribution which city-regions, sub-regions and inter-regional strategies can make to delivering sustainable development through innovative ways of working at these levels ▪ Embedding sustainable development within the work of Government Offices and across their organisations and operations so as to become exemplars in the regions ▪ Supporting the role of Regional Assemblies in delivering sustainable development through all their functions ▪ Working with Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) to help them deliver economic productivity, which delivers sustainable development at the same time - and to ensure that this contribution is fully reflected in RDA assessments This document provides an enabling framework within which the regions themselves can devise their own sustainable solutions to meet their needs and which are in line with the wider UK goals on sustainable development.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Core Strategy needs to consider sustainable development through its land use planning.	This plan is primarily concerned with delivery of sustainable development at the regional level. Whilst not all elements are of relevance to this study, ensuring sustainable development in the English regions is essential, and should be considered through the SA process.
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)			
This action programme marks a step change in the policies for delivering	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Core Strategy should	The SA should:

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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. 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: ▪ Sustainable communities ▪ Step change in housing supply ▪ New growth areas ▪ Decent homes ▪ Countryside and local environment		encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities. It should also encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions. The Core Strategy should also encourage restoration and management of brownfield land, have due regard for landscape character and encourage green space networks as a basis for development.	• 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 in all parts of the borough where there is need. The SA Framework should be reviewed against these objectives.
Planning Act 2008			
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: ▪ 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 Core Strategy should consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should consider the means by which the measures in the Act may enable the Core Strategy to contribute towards sustainable development
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning 2005			
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 Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and Local Development Frameworks (LDFs), by ensuring incorporation of the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The preparation of the Core Strategy should consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should take into consideration the issues raised in this document and ensure that an appropriate suite of objectives is developed, covering relevant aspects of the built and natural environment.

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World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)			
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 1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level 2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place 3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly 4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping 5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place 6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development 7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity	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: 2.3: Working with local authorities to achieve high quality development 2.5: Establishing an award scheme for high quality places 4.1: Encouraging public involvement in shaping the vision for their area and the design of individual schemes 4.2: Ensuring the citizens and service users are engaged in the design and development of public buildings 4.3: Encouraging community involvement in ownership and managing the upkeep of the public realm and community facilities 4.4: Promoting public engagement in creating new homes and neighbourhoods 6.1: Encouraging local authorities to set clear quality of place ambitions in their local planning framework 7.1: Strengthening advisory support on design quality for local authorities, the wider public sector and developers 7.2: Encouraging local authorities to share planning, design, conservation and related expertise	The AAP 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.	The SA Framework should recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and promoting high levels of community involvement.
Rural Strategy (2004)			
The Strategy carries forward the Government's vision, first set out in the Rural White Paper in 2000, 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 priorities are: 1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. 2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. 3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The rural strategy is of less importance for Hyndburn as the Borough is predominantly urban. However, there are some rural areas and the Core Strategy therefore needs to recognise the importance of developing and enhancing the more rural parts of the Borough.	Whilst this strategy is of less relevance than others as Hyndburn is largely an urban Borough, the SA should consider the rural areas.

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These 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. This Strategy sets out the specific action that will be taken.			
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. The document presents a new vision for a very extensive and often overlooked resource – the countryside in and around England's towns and cities. The vision at the heart of the challenge to reduce the pressures that urban life places on the local and global environment is, *'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'.*	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy 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.
Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM) (2005)			
The strategy aims to halve the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation by 2010. This will be achieved by: ▪ 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: ▪ Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010	The Core Strategy 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.
The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (2008)			

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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: ▪ Energy and CO_2 Emissions ▪ Pollution ▪ Water ▪ Health and Wellbeing ▪ Materials ▪ Management ▪ Surface Water Run-off ▪ Ecology ▪ Waste	The plan 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.	SA Objectives should be developed to reflect the categories of the code.
Climate Change Act (2008)			
The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims: ▪ To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy ▪ 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].	Relevant commitments within the Act are: ▪ 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 34% by 2020. ▪ A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five-year periods, to aid progress towards the 2050 target. ▪ The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - a new independent, expert body 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.	The Core Strategy 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 objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

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Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow's Climate Today's Challenge			
Although the 2000 Climate Change Programme helped put the UK on track, and even beyond, to meet the Kyoto commitment, the 2006 programme contains further commitments to help to achieve the national goal of reducing CO_2 by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and, in the long-term, reduce emissions by 60% by 2050. The Programme therefore sets out the Strategy for both international and national action and is based on a number of principles: ▪ 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 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. The progress towards achieving UK and international climate change objectives has been (and will continue to be) monitored and reviewed.	Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.	It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the Core Strategy, and that these factors are addressed.	The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.
Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change			
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 Core Strategy 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 Carbon Plan (2011)			
The Carbon Plan sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to in the first four carbon budgets, on a	The Carbon Plain includes the following targets: ▪ Commitment to reduce carbon emissions by at least	It should be ensured that reducing carbon emissions	The SA Framework should include objectives

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pathway consistent with meeting the UK's 2050 target. The publication brings together the Government's strategy to curb greenhouse gas emissions and deliver climate change targets.	80% by 2050.	is a key theme throughout the plan.	that complement the priorities of this Plan.
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: 1. Conserve existing biodiversity 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 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 5a Thoroughly analyse causes of change 5b Respond to changing conservation priorities 6 Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Development of the plan should include recommendations from this report. Biodiversity assets should be protected from inappropriate development and i.e. use of buffer zones around sensitive sites.	The SA should refer to specific guidance in the document for using SA to improve the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.
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 plan that address climate change issues.	The SA should examine the likely effectiveness of the plan 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: ▪ Tackling climate change by reducing CO_2 emissions both within the	Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.	The Core Strategy should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
UK and abroad ■ Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel As set out in 'The Energy Challenge' published in 2006, the context in which the Government is seeking to meet these challenges is evolving. 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]. It sets out how the Government is implementing the measures in the Energy Review Report in 2006 together with other measures announced since (e.g. in the 2007 Budget).		reduction in CO_2 emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
Energy Act 2011			
The Act sets out new legislation to: ■ 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.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The plan 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.
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)			
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: ■ to support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; ■ to reduce transport's emissions of CO_2 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 AAP 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)			

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This Paper builds on the progress that has already been made since the implementation of the 10 Year Plan for transport, and sets out the vision for transport for the next 30 years, until 2015, with a funding commitment. It is a long term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system backed up by sustained high levels of investment. 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: ▪ 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, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas ▪ Reliable, flexible, convenient bus services tailored to local needs ▪ Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips ▪ Ports and airports providing improved international and domestic links The strategy is built around three key themes: ▪ Sustained investment over the long term ▪ Improvements in transport management ▪ Planning ahead sustained Underlining these themes, and an important underlying objective of our strategy, is balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life. This means seeking solutions that meet long term economic, social and environmental goals. Achieving this objective will contribute to the objectives of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.	The document indicates a number of Public Service Agreement objectives. Those of relevance include; ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in CO_2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables. ▪ Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1,3 butadiene.	The Core Strategy 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.
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (July 2009)			
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.	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.	The Core Strategy should promote low-carbon transport options for passengers and freight. This may require the use of new and emerging technology as well as promoting a modal shift in transport choices.	The SA should seek the promotion of low-carbon forms of transport.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)			

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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. 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).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the plan 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 Countryside and Rights of Way 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, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, 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. The Duty applies to all local authorities, community, parish and town councils, police, fire and health authorities and utility companies. The Government has produced guidance on implementing the Duty, contained in two publications, one for Local Authorities (and the other for other public bodies.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)			

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The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified. Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The plan must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that species and habitats are protected.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000)			
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 plan 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 Countryside and Rights of Way (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, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, 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. The Duty applies to all local authorities, community, parish and town councils, police, fire and health authorities and utility companies. The Government has produced guidance on implementing the Duty, contained in two publications, one for Local Authorities (and the other for other public bodies.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the plan considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty.	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 the Welsh Assembly to assist local authorities in fulfilling their Biodiversity Duty.	The guidance references a biodiversity indicator, which was developed as a result of a Defra commissioned	It is essential that the development of the Core	The SA Framework should include objectives

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	research project in 2003/4. The indicator developed to measure local authority performance is 'progress towards achieving a local authority's potential for biodiversity', which is based on four sub-indicators relating to: ▪ 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 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).	Strategy considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty.	relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)			
The purpose of the document is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework. It 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 21st Century. 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. The shared priorities for action are: ▪ 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.	In June 2007 the UK Biodiversity Partnership published 18 indicators that can be used to monitor biodiversity progress across the UK. They will be used as part of a wider evidence base to determine whether the target to halt biodiversity loss is being achieved. Some of the relevant indicators include: ▪ Trends in populations of selected species of birds and butterflies ▪ UK 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	It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.
Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)			
The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become	A key Defra objective is: to protect and improve the rural,	The Core Strategy should	The SA Framework

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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. 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: ▪ 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. Working with the Grain of Nature – taking it forward Volume 1: Full report on progress under the England Biodiversity Strategy 2002-2006' was published in 2006, to report on the first four years of implementation. The report describes the progress made since 2002, sets a new vision, provides an overview of the progress made taking a holistic approach, reviews the headline indicators, provides progress reports for each workstream of the strategy, and sets out forward work programmes to 2010. A companion volume, updating the indicators first published in the implementation of the England Biodiversity Strategy, is published as Volume II of this report.	urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally. Under this objective, key targets are: ▪ To care for our 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, as measured annually against underlying trends ▪ Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites The Government is already committed, in its Quality of Life Counts indicators, to using key indicators to measure progress with sustainable development in the UK. The ones that are particularly important for biodiversity are: ▪ The populations of wild birds ▪ The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest ▪ Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans ▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement ▪ Biological quality of rivers ▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits	support the vision of emphasising biodiversity.	should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)			
This Plan has been prepared in response to Article 6 of the Biodiversity Convention, to develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. The Action Plan is monitored, reviewed and updated when required. The overall goal of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is 'To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms'. Its underlying principles are: ▪ Where biological resources are used, such use should be sustainable	The plan contains 1150 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK BAP. Specific targets are established for each of these action plans which are considered too detailed for this review.	It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.

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▪ Wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources
▪ The conservation of biodiversity requires the care and involvement of individuals and communities as well as Governmental processes
▪ Conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, policy and action
▪ Conservation practice and policy should be based upon a sound knowledge base
▪ The precautionary principle should guide decisions
The objectives for conserving biodiversity are:
▪ To conserve and where practicable to enhance:
  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.			

Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (Town and Country Planning Association) (2004)			
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.	This is a guidance document and therefore does not set targets or identify indicators.	The plan should recognise the multi-functional nature of open space. The plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity resources and open space.	The SA Framework should seek to protect European, national and locally designated sites along with areas of open space.
Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2010) Defra			
These indicators show changes in aspects of biodiversity such as the population size of important species or the area of land managed for wildlife. They provide part of the evidence to assess whether the targets set out in the following column have been achieved.	The UK Government committed to two important international targets to protect biodiversity: 1. In 2001, European Union Heads of State or Government agreed that biodiversity decline should be halted, with the aim of reaching this objective by 2010.	The plan should include indicators relating to biodiversity in order to monitor progress.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity and the quality of the natural environment. The

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	2. In 2002, Heads of State at the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development committed themselves to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level, as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth. There are eighteen UK biodiversity indicators grouped under six focal areas aligned to those used by the Convention on Biological Diversity: 1. Status and trends in components of biodiversity 2. Sustainable use 3. Threats to biodiversity 4. Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services 5. Status of resource transfers and use 6. Public awareness and participation		proposed Monitoring Framework should also include biodiversity indicators to monitor effects of the plan on biodiversity resources.
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)			
The strategy has a 10 – 15 year timescale and strives to achieve sustainable forest management. There are five aims identified for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests. The aims are: ▪ 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.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources, which includes areas of woodland, particularly ancient woodland.
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)			
These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The	ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:	The plan should attempt to ensure that the standards	The SA Framework should contain an

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2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments.	- 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.	are met within the District.	objective relating to the provision of green space.
Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)			
There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The plan should recognise the multi-functional benefits of open space.	The SA should consider the potential for impacts on open spaces and opportunities for enhancements.	
The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)			

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
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 plan should recognise the status of GCR sites in the District and aim to protect this and other geodiversity sites.	The SA should consider potential impacts on geodiversity. In addition the SA should consider opportunities to improve understanding of important geological assets within the District.
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 services for future generations. The Strategy sets out how Government intends to improve the management of soil to manage threats to its quality and integrity.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The plan should include measures to ensure that soils are protected in line with the Strategy's aims. In addition the protection of valuable soil resources should be promoted within the plan.	The assessment should consider the extent to which soils may be impacted by proposals supported within the plan.
Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)			
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.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The plan 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 plan on the quality and quantity of green infrastructure and the extent to which the guidance has been followed.
Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)			
The UK Government Guidance sets actions to protect and sustain our heritage for future generations through measures that look in detail at Funding, Legislation, Policy Guidance, Delivery Mechanisms, Reprioritisation and Partnership Working. The Government vision is: ▪ 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	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Core Strategy 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.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
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.			

National Plans			
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)			
The Draft Heritage Protection Bill proposes to reform and unify the terrestrial and marine heritage protection systems in England and Wales, and the marine heritage protection system in Northern Ireland. The marine elements are also capable of applying to Scotland. The Bill seeks to support sustainable communities by placing the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. It aims to implement a unified heritage protection system that will be easier to understand and use, more efficient, accountable and transparent and that 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). The Draft Bill proposes to devolve terrestrial designation decisions on assets in England from the Secretary of State to English Heritage. In addition it will unify consents for works to terrestrial assets, which will be administered by Local Authorities in England and by Local Authorities and Welsh Ministers, as appropriate, in Wales.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy 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)			
This Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment. This updated strategy provides a clear, long-term vision for improving air quality in the UK and offers options for further consideration to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution. It sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, details objectives to be achieved, and proposes measures to be considered further to help reach the objectives. This review of the previous Air Quality Strategy (2003) proposes potential new policy measures to improve air quality, and examines their costs and benefits, the impact on exceedances of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and also the qualitative impacts. This strategy sets out an agenda for the longer term, in particular the need to find out more about how air pollution impacts on people's health and the environment, to help inform options and future policy decisions. It sets out a framework to achieve cleaner air that will bring health and social benefits.	The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain $40\mu g/m^{-3}$ of annual average nitrogen dioxide.	The Core Strategy should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it; for example, promotion of Green Travel Plans.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)			

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
This is a strategy produced by the EA and applies to both England and Wales. It forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years. The focus of the strategy is 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. 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.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy 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)			
Defra's vision for the state of the water environment in 2030 is for: ▪ an improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued high levels of drinking water quality; ▪ 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.	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 regulatory framework. 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.	The Core Strategy should help to support the aims of this Strategy through requiring high levels of protection for the water environment.	The SA Framework should contain objectives related to water resources, flooding and climate change.
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)			
The Act will provide better, more comprehensive management of coasral erosion and flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It will tackle bad debt in the water industry, improve the affordability of water bills for certain groups and individuals, and help ensure continuity of water supplies to the consumer. 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 which are set to become more frequent as a result of climate change.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in 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.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)			
This strategy has a 20 year time horizon and seeks to implement a more holistic strategy to flood and coastal erosion risks. 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 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.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy 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)			
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. The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries. The Government's key objectives are: ▪ To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use. ▪ 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 strategy includes targets for reducing household waste production but these are not relevant to this PPP review. The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004. A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.	The Core Strategy should seek to ensure sustainable waste management.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)			
"*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.*" The key components of sustainable communities are: ▪ 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.	A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include: ▪ % 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 NO_2, SO_2, O_3, CO or PM_{10}. ▪ 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.	The Core Strategy should include policies that support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.	There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA Framework.
Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black's Review of the health of Britain's working age population (2008)			
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: ▪ 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 The Review recognises the human, social and economic costs of impaired	Although there are no relevant targets within the Review, it presents a number of indicators of working age health, which include: ▪ 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	The Core Strategy should consider issues relating to human health.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
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. 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.	▪ 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		
Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002			
The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health. It is recognised that there could be significant long-term health effects as a result of climate change. 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: ▪ Flooding ▪ Vector-borne diseases ▪ Food-borne diseases ▪ The effects of climate change on drinking water supplies ▪ The direct effects of high temperatures	A number of indicators are presented in this Report. The key ones include: ▪ Mean annual temperature ▪ Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding $20^{o}C$ ▪ Number of days per year with daily mean below $0^{o}C$ ▪ Annual total rainfall ▪ Seasonal rainfall ▪ Maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual highest maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual cases of malaria	The Core Strategy should address the issues relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It should also include an objective related to human health.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
▪ The air pollution climate ▪ Exposure to ultra-violet light			
Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action 2003 (Including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)			
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. The programme was organised around four themes: ▪ 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 These themes are underpinned by discrete principles to guide how health inequalities are tackled in practice. 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.	The Programme for Action refers to the following National target: ▪ By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth This target is underpinned by two more detailed objectives: ▪ 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 ▪ Starting with Local Authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole The Programme for Action presents a number of national headline indicators that can be attributed to health inequality, including the following: ▪ Number of primary care professionals per 100,000 population ▪ Road accident 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 Core Strategy should consider issues relating to human health.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.
Water for People and the Environment: A Strategy for England and Wales (2009)			

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
This strategy sets out how the Environment Agency believe water resources should be managed throughout England and Wales to 2050 and beyond to ensure that there will be enough water for people and the environment.	This Strategy includes many targets from other plans and policies including: The Housing Green Paper,13 published in July 2007, set new long term housing targets for England – to provide two million homes by 2016 and three million homes by 2020. ▪ The food industry has committed to reduce water consumption by 20 per cent by 2020. ▪ The Carbon Reduction Commitment aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by four million tonnes per year by 2020, helping achieve reduction targets outlined in the Climate Change Act. ▪ The UK has a green energy target of 15 per cent by 2020. ▪ The Government in England has set a target for its own departments to achieve a 30 per cent reduction in their carbon emissions by 2020. The Environment Agency has set themselves a target to achieve this reduction by 2012. ▪ The England and Wales annual target of saving water is 23 Ml/d.	The plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012			
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations. The Government aims to achieve sustainable development through: ▪ Building a strong, competitive economy ▪ Ensuring the vitality of town centres ▪ Supporting a prosperous rural economy ▪ Promoting sustainable transport ▪ Supporting high quality communications infrastructure ▪ Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes ▪ Requiring good design ▪ Promoting healthy communities ▪ Protecting green belt land	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The plan should adhere to the principles of the draft Planning Policy Framework ensuring that all aspects of the core land-use planning principles underpin the plan-making process.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to economic, environmental and social issues.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
▪ Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change ▪ Conserving and enhancing the natural environment ▪ Conserving and enhancing the historic environment ▪ Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals			
Localism Act 2011			

The Localism Act contains a number of proposals to give local authorities new freedoms and flexibility shifting power from the central state. In summary the Act gives:
▪ New freedoms and flexibilities for local government;
   - Gives local authorities everywhere the formal legal ability and greater confidence to get on with the job of responding to what local people want
   - Cuts red tape to enable councillors everywhere to play a full and active part in local life without fear of legal challenge
   - Encourages a new generation of powerful leaders with the potential to raise the profile of English cities, strengthen local democracy and boost economic growth
   - Enables ministers to transfer functions to public authorities in cities in order to harness their potential to drive growth and prosperity
▪ New rights and powers for local communities
   - Makes it easier for local people to take over the amenities they love and keep them part of local life
   - Ensures that local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups with a bright idea for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done
   - Enables local residents to call local authorities to account for the careful management of taxpayers' money
▪ Reform to make the planning system clearer, more democratic and more effective
   - Places significantly more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference to their lives
   - Provides appropriate support and recognition to communities who welcome new development
   - Reduces red tape, making it easier for authorities to get on with the job of working with local people to draw up a vision for their area's future
   - Reinforces the democratic nature of the planning system -
	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The plan should be mindful of the key principles of this Act.	The SA Framework should be mindful of this Act as its principles will help to create vibrant, cohesive and empowered communities.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
passing power from bodies not directly answerable to the public, to democratically accountable ministers ■ Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally - Enables local authorities to make their own decisions to adapt housing provision to local needs, and make the system fairer and more effective - Gives local authorities more control over the funding of social housing, helping them to plan for the long term - Gives people who live in social housing new ways of holding their landlords to account, and make it easier for them to move			
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (July 2007)			
The document is intended to: ■ Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and fully into account 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 and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications ■ Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way. The guide highlights the strong link between tourism and the quality of the environment.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy 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.

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
North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy Plan to 2021			
Vision: "*By 2021 we will see a North West that has realised a higher quality of life for all citizens through improving prosperity, embracing the principles of sustainable development, thereby reducing economic and other disparities within the North West and the UK as a whole.*" 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. The RSS is part of the statutory development plan for every authority in the North West. By 2021 the aim to achieve the following through the range of RSS policies and proposals: ▪ 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 economy, with more people in employment that uses and develops their knowledge and skills ▪ 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. The RSS is subject to a Partial Review covering three policies on gypsies and travellers and car parking. *The Government announced its intention to revoke Regional Spatial*	The effectiveness of the RSS will be monitored and an 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.	The policies and proposals in the RSS must be taken into consideration and complemented by suitable policies in the Core Strategy.	The SA Framework should take into consideration the objectives of the RSS. Where possible, opportunities should be sought to integrate the indicators into the SA Framework and the monitoring of the Core Strategy.

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**
Strategies in the 2010 general election and legislated to do this in the Localism Act 2011. However, following a ruling by the European Courts of Justice the Government has decided to conduct further assessments on the environmental effects of revoking each strategy. Therefore, until it is formally revoked, the North West Regional Strategy still forms part of the statutory Development Plan, albeit the intention to revoke should be a material consideration in planning applications.			

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**
Action for Sustainability – North West Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) (2005)			
The document provides ten priorities and long term goals: ▪ Sustainable transport and access reducing the need to travel and allowing access for all to places, goods and services ▪ Sustainable production and consumption, ensuring energy and resources are used both efficiently and effectively by all ▪ Social equity, that respects, welcomes and celebrates diversity and allows all communities and generations a representative voice ▪ 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 that allows people to fulfil their duties and potential in a global society by acquiring new skills, knowledge and understanding ▪ Cultural distinctiveness nurturing and celebrating diversity to create a vibrant and positive image ▪ An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts ▪ Healthy communities where people enjoy life work and leisure and take care of themselves and others ▪ Enterprise and innovation, harnessing the regional educational and scientific resources and the creative and entrepreneurial skills of its people to achieve sustainable solutions	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy objectives and policies need to be broadly compatible with the priorities and long term goals of the RSDF.	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.
Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)			
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. The document proposes a simple vision for the North: "*To establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity, combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life.*"	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.	The Core Strategy needs to include policies that complement the overarching goals and aims of the Northern Way and should strive to help deliver economic enhancement and improved economic performance across the borough. Hyndburn falls within the	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address social, economic and environmental issues.

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**
		Central Lancashire City Region, one of eight city regions driving economic growth in the north. The Central Lancashire City Region Development Programme identifies the key framework for growth.	
Ambition Lancashire 2005 – 2025 Strategic Vision for the Future of Lancashire (2008 revision)			
The document is the Sustainable Community Strategy for Lancashire and focuses on the future looking forward to the next 20 years. The document is based around a series of ambitions and for each there are a number of objectives. Examples are provided below: Prosperous Lancashire ▪ 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. Accessible Lancashire ▪ To have a highly effective and efficient transport and communications system. ▪ To invest in Lancashire's strategic transport infrastructure. Dynamic Rural Lancashire ▪ 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. Image of Lancashire ▪ For Lancashire to have a reputation as a successful place to live, work and enjoy life. Learning Lancashire ▪ 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. Every Child Matters in Lancashire	Examples of targets that are still relevant are provided below: Prosperous Lancashire ▪ By 2014 deliver Lancashire's contribution to the Northern Way growth strategy target of bringing a further 100, 000 people currently on incapacity benefit into work. Accessible Lancashire ▪ By 2016 construct eight Park and Ride schemes in Lancashire ▪ By 2016, the proportion of the population within 1km of 5 basic services (GP, primary school, food shop, post office, bus stop) to be maintained to at least the 1996 level of 73%. ▪ By 2016 increase rail patronage from stations in Lancashire by 75% based on 2001 levels. Every Child Matters in Lancashire ▪ By 2010, halve the under age 18 conception rate in Lancashire ▪ By 2010, increase to 60% the participation of teenage mothers in education, training or work to reduce the risk of long-term social exclusion. Caring and Healthy Lancashire ▪ By 2010, reduce health inequalities by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth. ▪ By 2010, substantially reduce mortality rates from heart disease, stroke and related disease by at least 40% in people in under 75, with at least a 540%	A number of the key ambitions outlined in the document need to be considered when developing the Core Strategy. There are a number of issues particularly pertinent to Hyndburn, for example objectives relating to the housing stock in East Lancashire. The Core Strategy needs to include policies and proposals that complement the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.

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**
- 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. Caring and Healthy Lancashire - 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. - To support all vulnerable adults to lead more independent lives. Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire - To promote awareness and understanding between Lancashire's communities. - To reinvigorate local democracy and support the voluntary, community and faith sector. Safer Lancashire - 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. Older People's Lancashire - To make the most of life opportunities for older people and involve them in all levels of decision-making. - To promote older people's health, safety and independence and make sure all older people and their carers are treated with respect, dignity and fairness. Living in Lancashire - To invest in neighbourhoods and replace obsolete housing in a sustainable way. - To meet Lancashire's needs for affordable, specialist and supported housing. Cultural Lancashire - To increase investment in culture and develop cultural activity that makes a greater contribution to Lancashire's economy.	reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole. Safer Lancashire Targets are no longer relevant. Living in Lancashire - By 2016, reduce the number of vacant houses to a maximum of 3.5% of the total stock. - By 2016, reduce the number of unfit dwellings across East Lancashire by 25, 000. Cultural Lancashire Targets are no longer relevant. Greener Lancashire - By 2015, some 56% of municipal solid waste collected in Lancashire to be composted or recycled. - By 2016 increase the areas of native woodland by 15%. - By 2016, no net loss of heritage assets, networks or settings between 2001 and 2016.		

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**
▪ To promote the role of culture in developing welcoming and harmonious communities and celebrating our rich and diverse culture. Greener Lancashire ▪ To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the consequences of 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.			
Lancashire Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2008-2011 (Refreshed 2010)			
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. It is made up of a suite of measures which will deliver the outcomes that are of the greatest importance to the communities of Lancashire. The LAA is an important mechanism for achieving improvements in the quality of life for Lancashire's residents.	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 Core Strategy.	The SA Framework should incorporate indicators and targets as appropriate.
North West Enterprise Strategy (2008)			
The main aims of the Strategy are to: ▪ 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.	The following indicators are considered relevant to the Local Plan: ▪ VAT registered start-ups/survival rates. ▪ Business density. ▪ Self-employment rates. ▪ Total entrepreneurial activity (GEM survey).	The plan should seek to support business growth and enterprise.	The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage enterprise and business development in the District. However, any new business development that does occur in the District must be undertaken sustainably.
Productivity through Employability – the Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (2004)			
The purpose of this plan is to promote a healthy labour market in which employers are able to meet their employment and skills needs and	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy should recognise the importance	The SA Framework should include a sub-

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**
individuals can meet their aspirations for work and personal development. Within a healthy labour market: ▪ Employers will be able to recruit and retain people who have relevant vocational skills, positive attitudes to employment and a commitment to continuing their personal development. This will help to develop a productive workforce with a commitment to lifelong learning ▪ Individuals will have access to impartial, informed advice on careers options; a range of quality education and training provision which balances individual and employer needs; benefit from strong education-business links; and access support to find the right job or career The Framework supports the vision for the region set out in the Regional Economic Strategy by promoting a healthy labour market within a strong regional economy. See the RES's targets for employment and skills.		of developing skills and training in Hyndburn to support economic productivity and the productivity of the workforce.	objective that addresses the development of skills and education in the borough.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
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The Strategy for Tourism in England's Northwest 2003-2010 (Revised 2007)			
This strategy updates the original Tourism Strategy for England's Northwest that was published in June 2003. This revised strategy is designed to: ▪ Strengthen the region's focus on offering some of the best visitor destinations in the UK ▪ 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 centre stage to the principles of sustainable development 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.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The potential role of tourism in Hyndburn needs to be reviewed and policies to develop sustainable tourism incorporated as appropriate.	Although tourism can be a very important source of revenue, any new development which occurs needs to be as sustainable as possible and this should be considered further as part of the SA process.
The ICT Strategy for England's Northwest (2005)			
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: ▪ 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	There are number of indicators within the Strategy. The most relevant include: ▪ % 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	The Core Strategy 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.	The SA Framework should consider increased ICT as a means by which the region can become more productive, whilst at the same time reducing the need to travel. Furthermore ICT can improve community access to facilities and services.
North West Science Strategy 2007 to 2010			
The new Science Strategy for the region builds on progress made by the UK's first ever regional science strategy of 2002. 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.' **Three foundations** 1. International excellence	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy 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.

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**
2. Exploitation of science 3. Skills **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** Promote the region for what it is: an area that is buzzing with scientific endeavour, with world-class people, facilities and projects in areas of cutting-edge importance.			
Shaping the Future of Lancashire – Lancashire Economic Strategy and Sub-regional Action Plan 2006-2009			
The Strategy represents an important vision for the future of the sub-region. It has been adopted by the Lancashire Economic Partnership. 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. It is also to provide a coherent framework for the delivery of the Northwest Regional Economic Strategy in Lancashire. 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: ▪ Blackpool World Class Resort Destination ▪ Preston City Vision ▪ Pennine Lancashire Transformational Agenda ▪ Aerospace and other Advanced Manufacturing ▪ Skills ▪ Tourism and Rural Development Lancashire's Economic Strategy is designed to improve the economic competitiveness and performance of the economy by developing its key economic assets and opportunities within a clearly defined spatial framework based on complementary roles and functions.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy needs to include policies that will encourage sustainable economic development.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable economic development and diversification.

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**
Rising to the Challenge: A Climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest 2010-12			
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: *A low carbon and well adapting Northwest by 2020.* The objectives of the plan are to: ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions ▪ Adapt to unavoidable climate change ▪ Capitalise on opportunities for economic growth 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.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy must recognise the need to reduce carbon and greenhouse gas emissions through the methods explained in the plan.	The SA Framework should echo the vision and objectives of the plan. It should include an objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to unavoidable climate change.
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy 2006			
The key objectives of the Strategy are: ▪ 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 The overarching objectives are supported by a series of more detailed objectives that provide more detail about key deliverables and targets for the region.	Key targets in the strategy are: ▪ 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. A number of very specific targets are cited for each of the different types of renewable energy sources.	The Core Strategy will need to incorporate objectives that address renewable energy development in the plan area. 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			
Produced by the NWDA, the Plan has the vision of achieving: *"..a more productive, resource efficient, low carbon Northwest by 2020*	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy should seek to promote more	The SA Framework should include targets

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**
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." A total of 14 actions have been developed to direct progress towards more sustainable patterns of production and consumption across the region.		sustainable patterns of production and consumption, for example by promoting rates of commercial recycling.	related to waste minimisation
Lancashire Local Transport Plan 2011-2021			
There are seven transport goals 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: ▪ To help to secure a strong economic future by making transport and travel into and between our major economic centres more effective and efficient and by improving links to neighbouring major economic areas and beyond. ▪ To provide all sections of the community with safe and convenient access to the services, jobs, health, leisure and educational opportunities that they need. ▪ To improve the accessibility, availability and affordability of transport as a contribution to the development of strong and cohesive communities. ▪ To create more attractive neighbourhoods by reducing the impact of transport on our quality of life and by improving our public realm. ▪ To reduce the carbon impact of Lancashire's transport requirements, whilst delivering sustainable value for money transport options to those who need them. ▪ To make walking and cycling more safe, convenient and attractive, particularly in the more disadvantaged areas of Lancashire, bringing improvements in the health of Lancashire's residents. ▪ In all that we do, to provide value for money by prioritising the maintenance and improvement of Lancashire's existing transport infrastructure where it can help to deliver our transport goals. The LTP states that Lancashire County Council will invest £22.21 million on highways and transport services in Ribble Valley, with £7.70 million of capital funding and £14.51 million of revenue support. It will be targeted at: ▪ Proper access to employment areas for those without access to a car Tackling rural isolation	Progress of the plan will be measures using a series of performance indicators grouped under the following headings: ▪ Supporting Economic Growth and Regeneration ▪ Access to Education and Employment ▪ Improving Accessibility, Quality of Life and Well-being ▪ Improving Safety ▪ Affordable and Sustainable Transport ▪ Care of Our Assets ▪ Reducing Carbon Emissions and its Effects	The plan needs to encompass transportation issues and the LTP goals.	The SA Framework should include the goals and indicators within the plan to address transport and accessibility, and seek to ensure that any new transport development in the District is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.
North West Regional Housing Strategy (2009)			
The overarching driver behind the Strategy is to ensure the Region's housing offer supports sustained long term economic growth, inclusion and regeneration, while playing a central role in delivering the benefits of this to	There are no specific targets of relevance. National policies and targets provide the North West Regional Housing Board and this Strategy with a broad	The Core Strategy should complement the aims of the strategy and seek to	This document reviews a number of the regional and national planning

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**
all communities. The vision is "*to create balanced housing markets across the North West that support economic growth, strengthen economic and social inclusion and ensure that everyone has access to appropriate, well-designed high quality, affordable housing in sustainable, mixed and vibrant communities.*" To achieve this vision, there are three objectives for the strategy: ▪ Achieving the right quantity of housing ▪ Continuing to raise the quality of the existing housing stock ▪ Connecting people to the improved housing offer	strategic framework to work within. The key policies at national level include the Communities Plan, the HMR Fund Pathfinders, National Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and the agenda for reform of the planning system. The Strategy identifies a set of strategic housing indicators, including: ▪ Net additional homes provided ▪ Number of affordable homes delivered (gross) ▪ % non-decent social homes ▪ % of private sector homes empty for more than 6 months ▪ Number of households living in temporary accommodation	develop sustainable communities, where appropriate.	and strategy documents and indicates how they fit with the document. It would therefore be a helpful reference when preparing the SA. The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address housing issues, e.g. providing an appropriate balance of housing types.
North West Housing Statement 2007			
This document has been prepared to give a profile to housing in the North West of England in 2007. It provides up to date information on the main issues facing the region, outlines our initial thinking on developing appropriate policy responses and sets out the proposed housing investment framework for 2008/09 to 2010/11. The Strategy aims to: ▪ **Improve the housing offer** by improving overall quantity and quality and achieving a better tenure balance. ▪ **Balancing housing markets** by ensuing affordable housing is provided in areas that need it, making best use of the existing stock and immediate environments, and supporting social rented households and improving their access to other tenures. ▪ **Improving quality** by making existing stock fit for purpose and reducing the number of vacant and unfit properties, whilst delivering high quality design and minimising the impact on the environment (e.g. through energy efficiency). ▪ **Meeting the needs of communities** by working towards a reduction in homelessness and increasing the provision of supported housing. ▪ **Addressing tenure balance**	The Strategy refers to the target set out in the RSS, for 416,000 new homes to be built between 2003 and 2021, which is an annual average of 23,100 homes per annum. The Strategy refers to a number of indicators: ▪ House prices in the North West ▪ House price to income ratio ▪ Population growth and projections ▪ Number of dwellings by tenure ▪ Number of dwellings by Council Tax band ▪ Number of private sector unfit dwellings	The Core Strategy should include policies that complement the objectives of the Housing Statement and ensure that any housing developments in the borough are appropriate. The objectives of the housing statement are particularly pertinent to Hyndburn.	The SA framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that focus upon housing and complement those of this housing statement.
East Lancashire Economic Prospects and Strategic Implications – Elevate East Lancashire (November 2003)			
Elevate is one of the Government's HMR pathfinders, charged with finding innovative solutions to the problem of low demand and housing market collapse in towns across Pennine Lancashire.	Baseline indicators for example economic activity rates, unemployment levels, life expectancy, GVA have informed the study and will feed into the SA.	The Core Strategy should take opportunities to encourage the	The document includes baseline information which will be

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
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The document: ▪ Evaluates the current position of the regional economy and the policies already developed and agreed by regional stakeholders in respect of future economic, social and housing priorities. ▪ Assess the future prospects of the economy in terms of indigenous growth potential and exogenous investment opportunities. ▪ Develops options for strategic change to maximise economic growth; ▪ Reviews the implications of these options in terms of the relationship and role of housing renewal in supporting economic development. The document identifies that there are a range of issues facing the regional economy in terms of the underlying trends in performance. There is a mismatch between inward investment requirements and the current regional 'offer' in meeting the requirements that imply reduced opportunities for sustainable growth over the next 5 to 10 years. It is suggested that a focus needs to be placed upon: ▪ Maintaining and improving the position of key indigenous sectors; ▪ Stimulating interest from and investment by mobile/new businesses; ▪ (Where possible) managing these two approaches together; and ▪ Ensuring the underlying skills base and other elements of infrastructure are improved to support the above.		development of indigenous business sectors, but also to attract opportunities to develop new sectors. If proposing new housing in the town centre, the AAP should give close attention to the aims, policies and initiatives of the Elevate programme.	incorporated into the SA as appropriate.
Elevate – Sustainability Framework, guide and checklist			
The framework has been developed to ensure that sustainable development underpins the plans and projects developed as part of Elevate East Lancashire. The key issues addressed in the document are: ▪ Enhancing sustainable qualities by supporting the local economy ▪ Achieve a sustainable implementation process. ▪ Enhancing sustainable qualities by using land efficiently ▪ Enhancing sustainable qualities by sustainable urban design ▪ Sustainable energy ▪ Enhancing sustainable qualities by biodiversity and green spaces. ▪ Enhancing sustainable qualities by water management. ▪ Enhancing sustainable qualities by demolition and construction management. ▪ Enhancing sustainable quality by promoting ICT. The framework is also supported by a checklist which is designed to	The document makes reference to some key government targets e.g. increasing renewable energy generation.	The Core Strategy should seek to take on board the key principles outlined in the framework.	The SA should be broadly compliant with the key issues and targets should be incorporated into the SA framework as appropriate.

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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
ensure that the Pathfinder project is working to a common set of sustainability principles.			
Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy 2009 - 2029			
The Strategy presents a long-term vision for the future of the housing market in the sub-region, including Hyndburn. Its three key objectives are: • To ensure a sufficient quantity, high quality, and appropriate type of housing supply to meet the economic aspirations and social needs of Pennine Lancashire • To develop sustainable neighbourhoods that can retain successful households and offer opportunities to inward movers and investors, reducing the disparities between neighbourhoods within Pennine Lancashire, providing linkages to economic growth and employment opportunities and improving overall economic performance in relation to the region • To meet the housing, health and support needs of our residents and vulnerable people, promoting better services, more choice, accessible and integrated fully into local communities	The Strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.	The Core Strategy should ensure that proposals and policies relating to housing are in line with the strategic objectives set out in this document.	The SA framework should include objectives related to improving the supply and quality of housing and ensuring that the local housing market is better suited to identified needs.
Regional Waste Strategy for England's Northwest (2010)			
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.	Relevant targets include: ▪ 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; ▪ Reuse/recycle and/or compost 45% of household waste by 2015; ▪ Reuse/recycle and/or compost 55% of household waste by 2020. ▪ Recycle 55% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020. ▪ Recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010; ▪ Recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015; ▪ Recover value from 75% of municipal waste by 2020.	The waste policy elements of the Core Strategy need to be developed in accordance with the waste strategy. There needs to be a clear commitment to the waste hierarchy.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management.

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**
	▪ Recover value from at least 70% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020. 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.		
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2009)			
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: ▪ 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	▪ 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 industrial and commercial 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 commercial and domestic 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	The plan should take account of any minerals and waste issues that are likely to affect the District.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.
Lancashire's Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources			
The key Strategy Objectives are: ▪ 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.	Key targets of this strategy include: ▪ 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	The key objectives in the plan should be carried forward into the Core Strategy. The planning process should promote recycling and re-use of materials in preference to land filling.	The SA should promote sustainable waste management principles.

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**
▪ To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered materials. ▪ 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.	▪ Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre ▪ 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			
Key objectives of the Strategy, first published in 2005, are: ▪ 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 The Implementation Plan 2006-9 sets out the key priorities for action. The objectives are: ▪ Economic Participation for All ▪ Reducing Hate Crime and Violence ▪ Promoting Diversity as a regional Asset Annual updates on progress will be produced.	The Strategy provides a number of regional equality priorities. The Implementation Plan sets out a number of proxy indicators to be used to measuring progress: ▪ Employment and Unemployment Rates ▪ Worklessness households ▪ Hate crime reporting ▪ Incidents of domestic violence	The Core Strategy 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.	The SA Framework should ensure that community and equality issues are considered.
Investment for health: A plan for the North West of England (2003)			
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*". The proposed priority groups for the Investment for Health Plan are: *Children and young people.* Declining in numbers but crucial to the region's economic and social future, and to breaking the inter-generational cycle of deprivation. *Older people.* A major policy challenge to improve their quality of life and contribution to the region's economic and social life.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the document does list Public Sector Agreements related to health.	Health and health inequality are important issues that need to be taken into consideration during the development of the Core Strategy.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets addressing health.

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**
Black and ethnic minority groups. A rapidly growing population, with relatively poor health, and for some groups a younger population with the potential to support economic and social regeneration. *Disabled people.* At particular risk of social exclusion, and the numbers claiming Disability Living Allowance projected to increase by 11%.			
North West Regional Cultural Strategy (2002)			
The key objectives of the Strategy are: ▪ Advocacy - making the case for the role of culture and creativity within all aspects of regional policy ▪ Image make culture central to the region's self-image and the external marketing of the region as a place to live, learn work, visit and do business with ▪ 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 as central to the culture of the region, and its role in developing excellent design and planning in the public realm The Cultural Strategy's aims and objectives link with the Northwest Development Agency and the North West Regional Assembly. In particular, the England's North West — a Strategy towards 2020, and the Regional Planning Guidance.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However the Strategy states that the 'Strategic Opportunities' should: ▪ Achieve 'medium- to long-term benefit across the region and making 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 in all of the Strategy's Aims—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	The Core Strategy policies should be compatible with the strategy, and promote the cultural and social economy, particularly the role of local culture.	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.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
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Elevate East Lancashire - Dreaming of Pennine Lancashire			
The document comprises a series of thoughts, ideas and proposals related to cultural/social/infrastructure themes to accompany the Elevate work reinvigorating the housing stock of East Lancashire.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The ideas and themes noted in the document should be taken into consideration when developing the Core Strategy.	The SA Framework should take on board some of the themes identified.
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 Core Strategy.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.
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** ▪ 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** ▪ 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** ▪ Create and develop an infrastructure that supports the waste hierarchy ▪ Promote the development of the environmental economy	Some of the key targets and indicators for each of the key themes are summarised below: *Targets* ▪ Cut domestic CO_2 levels by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 ▪ 10% of Lancashire's energy use to come from renewable energy sources by 2010 ▪ A 10% improvement in energy efficiency in the business sector by 2010 based on 2000 levels ▪ To increase levels of tree cover to a minimum of 10% per annum by 2010 ▪ 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 by 2010 ▪ 10% compliance with 25ug/l standard for lead and 95% compliance with 10ug/l standard for lead by 2010 through effective treatment ▪ Ensure that there is at least one 20 hectare natural	The environmental objectives of the plan will need to be carried forward into the Core Strategy, 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
- Ensure sustainable resource planning is integrated within wider policies and strategies - Conserve good quality water resources **Landscape, Heritage and Wildlife** - 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 **Education and Awareness Raising** - Promote the teaching of education for sustainable development within the national curriculum	green space site within 2km of people's homes. - 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 by 2010 - A 10% increase in the number of businesses with environmental management systems set up - Bring 95% of all SSSIs in Lancashire into favourable condition by 2010 - Increase the areas of woodland by +10% by 2010 - Increase the area of native woodland by 5% by 2010 20% of Lancashire's farmland to be covered by a higher level environmental stewardship scheme by 2010 - No Grade 1 or II* buildings to be lost *Indicators* - Total CO$_2$ 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 set up % of river water in the good or fair water quality classification - Total areas of SSSIs classified as favourable or unfavourable condition with sustainable management		

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**
	plans in place as a % of total area of SSSIs ▪ Woodland area in Lancashire by district ▪ Native woodland area in Lancashire ▪ Area of land covered by environmental stewardship schemes ▪ Number of buildings at risk ▪ No. of schools with an Eco Schools award		
Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy			
The four main objectives of the landscape character assessment are: ▪ 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. The document outlines the characteristics of the Lancashire landscape and divides the landscape into character areas. The strategy objectives are: ▪ To review the forces for change that are affecting the landscape, highlighting key issues and implications of different forms of development and land sue 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 appropriate strategies and actions to manage and guide the landscape change in a positive way. ▪ 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. For each of the landscape character types a series of recommendations are outlined to protect, restore and enhance various landscape elements.	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 Core Strategy 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.
Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire			
The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species in	For each habitat type/species a series of objectives,	The Core Strategy needs	The relevant objectives,

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**
Lancashire. For each of the habitats and species information is provided about current national, regional and local status.	actions and timescales for implementation are identified. The actions are also assigned a priority for implementation i.e. low, medium and high.	to incorporate policies which support and promote the enhancement of biodiversity.	targets and indicators should be integrated into the SA Framework.
Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015			
The document seeks to guide new planting and woodland management in the context of the Lancashire landscape strategy. Main objectives are to: ▪ 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. There is a specific vision and objective for the woodland resource in each of the landscape character types.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy should take opportunities to promote urban forestry and street trees in the redevelopment of Accrington town centre, and to protect the wider biodiversity resource.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect biodiversity including woodland.
Elwood Strategy – A Strategy for Woodland in East Lancashire 2001			
Vision is to create a multi-use sustainable woodland landscape throughout East Lancashire. New woodland will contribute to economic regeneration by creating a quality image for the sub-region. It will also provide a focus for sport, recreation, education and cultural activities. It will form an important component in the development of the Regional Park. The development of new woodland areas also provides an opportunity to engage local people in environmental issues. The Strategy recognises that woodland development and management could assist with a number of issues in East Lancashire: ▪ Under-performing economy ▪ Social Deprivation ▪ Poor environmental Quality ▪ Improving health ▪ Agricultural Change ▪ The culture of landscape ▪ Access to open country	There are no specific targets or indicators included in the strategy.	The Core Strategy needs to include policies that support and promote the development and protection of woodland areas as this may have social and economic, as well as environmental benefits.	The SA framework should include objectives that recognise the importance of woodland management.

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**
A Geodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire – 2004			
Six objectives are identified which reflect the wide range of interests' involved in conserving the county's geology and landforms: ▪ To establish and make accessible a wide range of field based geodiversity information. ▪ To understand what physical landscape and geodiversity sites existing in Lancashire. ▪ 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.	The targets in the Strategy include: ▪ Get geoconservation strategies written into local plans. ▪ Actively involve local communities and business in geoconservation policies. ▪ Produce a database of geodiversity resources. These targets relate primarily to gathering sufficient information to ensure that geoconservation interests are adequately addressed in relevant plans and strategies.	The Core Strategy should include policies which relate to geoconservation interests.	The SA should seek to protect and enhance geodiversity in Hyndburn.
Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020			

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**
The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy sets out the Partnership's long-term vision that Lancashire is "low carbon and well adapted by 2020". The key objectives of this strategy are to: ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of energy in homes, by improving energy efficiency, minimising waste and exploiting renewable sources of energy. ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through better waste management, including waste minimisation and increased recycling. ▪ Develop and maintain an integrated, efficient and sustainable transport system. ▪ Increase the use of public transport, walking and cycling. ▪ Promote the use of more efficient vehicles and alternative transport fuels, including sustainable bio-fuels. ▪ Encourage a sustainable and competitive Lancashire economy that will measure, mitigate and reduce its contribution to climate change, through energy and resource efficiency actions. ▪ Create an informed, skilled and environmentally responsible work force and work place able to compete in an emerging and diverse 'environmental economy'. ▪ Ensure that future economic plans ensure a low carbon economy. ▪ More efficient use of resources and more environmentally-aware procurement, including of infrastructure. ▪ Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy generation ▪ Make the most of Lancashire's environmental assets and ensure that the climate change mitigation and adaptation functions of Lancashire's green infrastructure are maximised to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits. ▪ Support the development of mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the sustainable management of Lancashire's woodlands. ▪ Manage Lancashire's upland and lowland peat lands to sequester carbon and prevent its release. ▪ Identify what the impacts of climate change on biodiversity will be in Lancashire and support the uptake of practical adaptation measures. ▪ Ensure development and critical infrastructure is resilient to flooding and other climate change impacts and the risk of these impacts are managed effectively. ▪ Realise the economic development opportunities associated with	A key target of this strategy is that it aims that in 2020 Lancashire will have reduced its emissions of CO_2 by at least 30% relative to 1990. The strategy also includes the following national indicators which may be of relevance to the SA and Local Plan: ▪ CO_2 reduction from local authority operations. ▪ Per capita reduction in CO_2 emissions in the LA area. ▪ Tackling fuel poverty - % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating. ▪ Planning to adapt to climate change.	The plan should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues along with ensuring policies contribute to achieving Lancashire's CO_2 reduction target.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

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**
developing adaptation capacity in Lancashire. ▪ Support practical measures to allow Lancashire's biodiversity to adapt to climate impacts. ▪ Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions.			
Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)			
The Plan is a high level strategic planning tool 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.	The Plan does not contain specific targets or indicators.	The Core Strategy 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.
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 plan 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 (June 2005)			
The plan has been developed with the following visions: ▪ 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	Activities are focussed around seven inter-related themes: ▪ 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 Under each theme, a series of actions is proposed which links to targets and progress indicators.	The implications on rights of way, access and recreation should be considered in the preparation of the Core Strategy.	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**
The Sustainable Community Strategy for Hyndburn 2008-2018			
This Strategy replaces the previous Community Strategy (2003-2008) – 'Making Hyndburn a better place to live, work and visit'. It will link into the Local Plan. The Strategy shows how Hyndburn will realise its potential. It is the single most important Strategy in the borough. All strategies developed for the next 10 years will have this Strategy as a starting point. The vision for 2018 is to make Hyndburn "The place to be". The Strategy is committed to increasing the life chances for all people in the Borough and to make Hyndburn more attractive for those choosing to live and invest here. The following three principles will underpin all of the work of the LSP during the next 10 years and are to be embedded in every decision that is made: ▪ Sustainable growth – Development and regeneration that creates a viable self sustaining local economy where strategic decisions are made considering social, economic and environmental impacts ▪ 'Narrowing the gap' – Raising standards across the Borough in order to reduce disparities within Hyndburn and between Hyndburn and the rest of the Country. This also ensures that vulnerable groups and equalities implications are written through everything we do ▪ Assessing Impact – All partners will consider the impact of key decisions in relation to the seven key outcomes outlined below By 2018 the Strategy will have succeeded if Hyndburn is no longer amongst the 100 most deprived areas in the country.	The Strategy has a number of commitments. Within each of these it aims to use the following indicators in order to measure success up to 2018: **A place with a thriving local economy and sustainable market towns** ▪ The income of wage earners ▪ The number of new business start ups ▪ The level of worklessness ▪ Number of people Not in Education, Employment or Training **A place with a strong and balanced housing market where people choose to live** ▪ Housing choice in the Borough for all households ▪ Homelessness and housing support for vulnerable households **A place with high levels of educational achievement** ▪ Attainment on entry to full time statutory education ▪ Educational attainment at Key Stage 2 ▪ The % of people going into Further and Higher Education ▪ The % of children living in poverty **A place where all people have the opportunity for a healthier and longer life** ▪ Life expectancy for men and women ▪ People with active and healthier lifestyles ▪ Levels of participation in sport, leisure and physical activity ▪ Number of accidents ▪ Mental wellbeing **A place where people are safe, confident and proud to live** ▪ The level of domestic violence in the Borough	The Core Strategy needs to take on board the overarching vision and commitments of the plan and should include policies that contribute to their achievement by promoting more sustainable patterns of land use in the town centre.	Some of the objectives, targets and indicators included within the plan can be used in the SA Framework as aspirational yardsticks against which the performance of the AAP can be measured.

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 number of crimes committed within the Borough ▪ The fear of crime ▪ The number of fire related incidents ▪ The level of harm caused by alcohol and drugs misuse ▪ The cleanliness of the area **A place for everyone, which values and embraces diversity** ▪ The number of people agreeing that their local neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well ▪ The number of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality **A place that safeguards the environment** ▪ CO_2 emissions within the Borough ▪ Recycling rates within the Borough ▪ The number of derelict sites in the Borough ▪ Amount of open space and biodiversity		
Corporate Performance Plan 2004 – 2008 (2007 – 2008 update)			
The plan is inherently linked to the Community Strategy and identifies how the Council as one of the key partners in the delivery of the Community Strategy intends to take forward the issues it is responsible for. It reviews performance of the Council against the objectives and indicators in the Community Strategy	Progress against the key performance indicators is recorded. The document also proposed new targets for 2008/2009 for a number of the indicators and these can be incorporated into the SA as appropriate.	The plan identifies where progress is being made and key challenges that lie ahead. These should be recognised in the development of the Core Strategy.	The SA Framework should include the relevant objectives and indicators and targets.
'Building Our Community Together' – A Community Cohesion Strategy (2008 – 2011)			
This document is intended to help develop a positive approach to creating a stable and cohesive community in Hyndburn. The Strategy element aims to give a picture of how the Council wants to see the Borough and its communities developing over the next three years. It outlines the kind of qualities that will make a positive and cohesive community. Each 'Objective' is a step on the way to achieving these and contributes to the overall aim of the Strategy. Supporting the Strategy and identifying activities to achieve the outcomes and objectives is the Action Plan. This outlines projects, initiatives, events	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy should include policies and provisions that support the objectives of the Strategy.	The SA Framework should to include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to community cohesion.

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
and actions that need to be taken to ensure that the aims of the strategy are achieved.			
Prospects – Your place in the Future – The Sustainability Action Plan for Hyndburn			
Establishes a local plan for working towards a better quality of life in Hyndburn for present and future generations. The following are the key themes of the document: ▪ Theme One - Spreading the sustainability message and increasing participation ▪ Theme Two – Protecting the Environment ▪ Theme Three – Building Stronger Local Economies. ▪ Theme Four – Promoting better health. ▪ Theme Five - Creating a greater sense of Community and Safety ▪ Theme Six – How we use our Land	Key indicators for measuring the success of actions implemented and their contribution towards achieving the themes are summarised below: **Theme One:** ▪ Number of businesses addressing sustainability as part of their business planning; ▪ Number of active community appraisal based action plans ▪ % of electorate turning out at local elections ▪ No. of initiatives which raise awareness of sustainability. **Theme Two:** ▪ Number of renewable energy projects. ▪ Amount of household waste collected per person. ▪ River quality. ▪ Area of woodland actively managed. **Theme Three:** ▪ Area of derelict or underused land receiving improvement. ▪ The number of business start-ups minus closures. ▪ Reduction in the no. of vacant shops in the main shopping centres. ▪ Number of income support claimants. **Theme Four – Promoting Better Health** ▪ % of population living in fuel poverty. ▪ Levels of unfit housing stock. ▪ Total conceptions for under-18s per 1,000 females. **Theme Five** ▪ Level of volunteering. ▪ % of residents who have participated in a local arts activity or attended a local arts facility in the last three months or last year. **Theme Six**	There are a number of key themes and issues within Hyndburn as a whole that can be taken forward into the Core Strategy.	Many of the themes and indicators in the plan can be used when developing the SA Framework.

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
	▪ % new houses built on brownfield sites. ▪ Average density of new housing. ▪ % of new dwellings within 300m of open space. ▪ Number of new developments using SuDs.		
Borough of Hyndburn Local Plan – Adopted November 1996			
The plan contains Hyndburn's policies and proposals for the development and use of land. The following goals are identified in the plan: ▪ To provide for sufficient development whilst protecting open areas within the borough. ▪ To provide a sufficient range of housing to meet local needs and demand. ▪ To provide suitable land and premises to enable economic growth to be sustainable. ▪ To provide for the recreation needs of local residents. ▪ To promote the development of social and community facilities. ▪ To encourage tourism in the borough. ▪ To protect and enhance rural and urban environments.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It will be essential for the existing planning policies to be thoroughly reviewed during the development of the Core Strategy.	The SA Framework should include relevant objectives and indicators and targets.
Hyndburn's Regeneration and Economic Strategy 2007-2011			
This Regeneration and Economic Strategy sets out how Hyndburn Council will drive forward the regeneration of the Borough over the next 4 years, aiming to deliver physical and economic regeneration. The 10-year vision is that by 2018 Accrington and the district towns will be: ▪ A collection of distinctive and vibrant modern towns with attractive high quality and sustainable living environments ▪ A place for everyone, that embraces and values diversity ▪ A place where there is a strong and balanced housing market and where people choose to live ▪ A place where it is good to learn, work and do business, with a thriving local economy and infrastructure ▪ A community with pride, confidence and high aspirations An Action Plan accompanies this Strategy, to ensure delivery of its vision.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy needs to include policies and proposals that will encourage sustainable economic development and regeneration.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable economic development and environmental regeneration.
Hyndburn Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder 2003			

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 document establishes the broad context for the regeneration and spatial development of the borough, identifying strategic projects that will lead to change and act as a catalyst for more sustainable communities. Core objectives of the Strategic Development Framework are: **Economy** ▪ Increase the productivity and competitiveness of Hyndburn businesses ▪ Address barriers and improve access to employment ▪ Provide opportunities for business location, expansion and clustering ▪ Improve levels of qualifications of the workforce to meet the needs of emerging business sectors ▪ Diversity and enhance Accrington Town Centre **Education** ▪ Promote the physical, health, intellectual and social development of babies and young children and improve access to childcare and training for parents ▪ Provide new play opportunities and facilities ▪ Raise educational standards and skill levels to improve the future prospects of young people and adults ▪ Support the relocation of college activities or main campus into the town centre **Health and Social Care** ▪ Improve the life chances of children and young people ▪ Improving and modernising health and social care facilities ▪ Reduce health inequalities through multi-agency working **Social Cohesion** ▪ Promote community cohesion, developing structures that allow members of the public to be engaged on an equal basis and celebrate the cultural diversity of the borough **Community Facilities** ▪ Ensure ready access to service needs, focussing provision in town and neighbourhood centres **Transport and Movement** ▪ Enhance public transport accessibility through development of the Quality Bus Corridor	A large amount of baseline data is presented in the document and the baseline indicators have been used to inform the SA.	All developments proposed within the Core Strategy should ensure that they are designed to support the objectives of the Pathfinder and help to meet the challenges identified in the document.	The SA must take on board the issues and opportunities identified. Many of the objectives, indicators and targets identified in the document are of relevance for the SA framework.

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
▪ Identify a suitable transport solution to providing access to Huncoat Power Station and Whinney Hill ▪ Improve town centre bus facilities – additional bus station facilities ▪ Enhance pedestrian access to the town centre ▪ Cycling and walking – minimise severance and promote the opportunities of location ▪ Improve rail services and station environments ▪ Address local congestion/ gateways ▪ Travel Initiatives and Demand Management **Open Space and Landscape** ▪ Bring the countryside into the town ▪ Implement initiatives to contribute to the Regional Park ▪ Create a landmark visitor attraction at The Coppice ▪ Improve the Leeds-Liverpool canal corridor in partnership with British Waterways **Enhance and restore public parks** ▪ Provide a greater quantity and quality of public open spaces **Urban Design, Image and Place** ▪ Promote a series of gateways to mark the entrances to the town ▪ Improve strategic corridors and 'high streets' in the town ▪ Develop a distinctive landscaping and signage strategy ▪ Protect and establish areas of attractive townscape and character **Housing** ▪ Improve existing homes and promote a healthy social and private rented sector ▪ Ensure an adequate supply of homes across all tenures including the provision of new housing sites **Support home ownership** ▪ Tackle problems of low demand for housing and increase demand and property values **Neighbourhood Management** ▪ Develop a strategic approach to neighbourhood management working with key partners and service providers and identifying lead agents to			

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
deliver effective change in neighbourhoods ▪ Address empty and poorly maintained properties ▪ Improve the cleanliness and attractiveness of the local environment ▪ Reduce anti-social behaviour ▪ Reduce domestic burglary			
Hyndburn Housing Strategy 2004 - 2007			
The Housing Strategy complements the priorities and actions identified in other Council plans including action to regenerate the district, tackle social exclusion and promote social cohesion. Its overall aim is: "*To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures in order to meet the needs, requirements and changing aspirations of existing potential residents.*" Housing priorities are: 1: To achieve a balanced housing market ▪ Market restructuring and dealing with changing demand. ▪ Meeting identified needs for affordable housing. 2. Reducing unfitness and disrepair and delivering decent homes ▪ Improving the condition of the housing stock with a sustainable future. ▪ To ensure that all social tenants have a decent home by 2010. 3. Preventing homelessness and meeting the needs of Vulnerable Households ▪ To tackle homelessness more effectively. ▪ To ensure that a range of specialist end supported housing is available and integrated with relevant support and care services. Cross Cutting theme: Building sustainable communities. ▪ To build cohesive communities by meeting the housing needs and aspirations of all communities. ▪ To tackle social exclusion through neighbourhood renewal action on a broad basis. ▪ Sustainability, quality and design.	There are no relevant and up to date targets.	The housing strategy priorities need to be supported and complemented by suitable planning policies.	There are a number of sustainability issues identified in this strategy which the SA should take into consideration. Objectives, targets and indicators should be integrated into the SA Framework as appropriate.
Housing Needs Assessment 2008			

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 study represents the results of a survey of over 2,500 households undertaken in 2007. The aim of the study was to examine the housing requirements for communities and households of Hyndburn borough, building on a previous survey in 2003. The assessment addresses a range of housing issues such as: ▪ Housing stock and tenure ▪ Financial information including house prices ▪ Analysis of housing sub-markets ▪ Factors influencing migration ▪ Housing requirements	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The information collated during the housing survey needs to inform housing policies in the Core Strategy.	Some of the data collated in the survey has been used to inform the SA and housing objectives, targets and indicators will be included in the SA Framework.
Hyndburn Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013			
The Strategy centres around four aims: ▪ Developing an enhanced housing options approach ▪ Reducing the use of temporary accommodation and provision of appropriate supported accommodation ▪ Reducing and tackling youth homelessness ▪ Preventing homelessness The main financial resources available for tackling homelessness are: ▪ Supporting people, accommodation based services e.g. crossroads, inward house ▪ Supporting people floating support services via The Calico Partnership ▪ Homelessness Prevention Fund (via CLG) ▪ National Affordable Housing programme for the delivery of additional affordable housing	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy should seek to address the causal factors to homelessness in order to directly and indirectly support the aims of the Homelessness Strategy.	The SA should include targets that relate to reducing the problem of homelessness.
Hyndburn's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 2002 - 2008			
The four wards of Barnfield, Central. Church and Springhill are the most deprived wards in the borough which meet Government criteria for receipt of grant through the National Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. There is a comprehensive strategy underway focusing on tackling poverty, lack of opportunity and the achievement of social inclusion. The strategy is based around six complimentary themes with their own set of strategic objectives. The themes are: ▪ Community safety ▪ Housing and environment	Many of the targets identified in the document were for the year 2005 and 2007. However, some of the targets covered a slightly longer timescale and include: ▪ Reduce the amount of canalside dereliction ▪ Maintain greater than 91% compliance with water quality objectives in rivers and canals	It will be essential for the Core Strategy to seek to promote measures that will contribute to the aims, objectives and targets of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those identified in this plan, focussing upon issues like safety, the quality of the built and natural environment, the

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
- Health and social care - Economy and employment - Education and lifelong learning - Culture and leisure The cross cutting themes are: - Community cohesion - ICT - Social Inclusion - Sustainable development. For each of the main themes a series of aims, objectives and key actions are defined.			economy and education.
The Community Safety Plan 2008-2011 - Year 1			
The Hyndburn Community Safety Partnership's (CSP) Community Safety Plan Published Summary for 2008/9 provides details of what the CSP will be doing to address crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour in the Borough over the coming year. Annual Strategic Assessment's will provide supporting evidence for the CSP and published summary. Both documents will be refreshed on an annual basis to reflect any changes in levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour, community concerns, national policies and guidance and to align the Plan with the Hyndburn Sustainable Community Strategy and the Lancashire-wide Local Area Agreement. The CSP will have successfully achieved its outcomes if over the next 3 years: 1. The number of crimes committed within the Borough has reduced 2. The level of domestic violence in the Borough has reduced 3. The cleanliness of the area has improved 4. The number of fire related incidents has reduced 5. The level of harm caused by Alcohol and Drugs misuse has reduced 6. The fear of crime has reduced 7. Effective Partnerships In order to fulfil these outcomes, the CSP will focus upon its main priorities that were identified as key issues by the Strategic Assessment 2007. They will also support and contribute to the delivery of the priorities outlined within Hyndburn's Sustainable Community Strategy, Ambition Lancashire and the new Local Area In Agreement.	The progress against a number of 2003/04 baseline targets is indicated within the Plan. The CSP aims to build upon the success of these indicators, some of which include: - Number of British Crime Survey Comparator (BCSC) crimes (which includes certain acquisitive offences (e.g. domestic burglary), damage and violent offences). - The number of criminal damage offences within the last 4 years (separated out primarily into damage to vehicles and damage to dwellings) - Percentage of burglary of dwellings - Percentage of other woundings	The Core Strategy needs to include policies that support the priorities and objectives of the Plan.	The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to crime and fear of crime.

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
▪ Reduce volume crime in targeted areas ▪ Reduce the number of young people from becoming involved in criminality and anti-social behaviour ▪ Reduce the re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders ▪ Reduce the harm caused by substance misuse ▪ Improve street cleanliness ▪ Reduce domestic violence ▪ Increase fire safety ▪ Support community cohesion ▪ Reduce hate crime / incidents ▪ Partnership development			
Audit of Crime and Disorder 2004			
The problems within the Borough are not unique to Hyndburn. Issues with drugs and alcohol were noted as common denominators when committing crime and disorder throughout the country. The rate of victims reporting crimes has remained broadly stable since 1997 but the rate of recording crimes by the police has been increasing, especially in the last two years as a result of the National Crime Recording Standard. The document provides a summary of the main findings from the 2004 crime and disorder audit. The key statistics have been recorded in the baseline data collation table, but are updated where possible. The Community Safety Strategy complements this document and presents a series of safety objectives, targets and indicators.	The document presents the results of the crime and disorder audit. Key targets are presented in the associated Community Safety Strategy 2005/2008.	There are a number of key issues and themes relating to crime and disorder that need to be taken forward. In particular there could be the potential for enhanced planning and design to contribute to a reduction in crime levels.	The baseline data identified in the plan has been used to inform the SA and the SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address crime and disorder.
Urban Potential Study 2004 – Approved January 2005			
This urban housing capacity study has been prepared as required by PPS 3. The primary objectives of the document are: ▪ To identify potential sources of additional housing provision within the urban areas of Hyndburn distinguishing between reuse of previously developed land and buildings; and Greenfield sites. ▪ To inform the preparation of the LDF for Hyndburn. ▪ To indicate how the strategic housing requirement for Hyndburn set out in the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 Deposit Edition can be met. ▪ To meet the requirement in PPG 3 to undertake capacity studies with	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the potential housing sites were reviewed against the following criteria: ▪ Location of sites in relation to services and facilities including primary school, public house, shopping centre, bus stop, dominant employment location etc ▪ Conflict with the Hyndburn Adopted Local Plan ▪ Their compatibility with the character of a local area ▪ The 'developability' of the sites in relation to their highway access, ecology, flood risk, air quality etc	The Core Strategy must take on board the findings of the study and ensure that appropriate allocations are included in the plan. It should also ensure that the sustainability of proposed development sites are fully assessed in terms of accessibility to key	The SA should include suitable housing objectives, indicators and targets. Many of the criteria used in the study address issues that should be considered in the sustainability appraisal. Baseline data has been collated on many of these topics.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
reference to advice contained in 'Tapping the Potential' and 'Exploring Urban Potential for Housing – The guide 2003.' ▪ To inform future reviews of regional and sub-regional spatial strategies. ▪ To inform the HMR Initiatives. ▪ To inform the preparation and review of local housing strategies. ▪ To inform the National Land Use Database. ▪ To inform SEAs/SAs of LDDs. It is identified that there is limited scope for intensification or redevelopment of existing areas, largely due to their already high density levels. Resources will be focused on the following categories: ▪ Subdivision of existing housing to create a greater number of units. ▪ Potential for Living over the shop ▪ Previously developed vacant and derelict land and buildings (non housing) ▪ Redevelopment of car parks and garage sets that are underused. ▪ Conversion and/or redevelopment of commercial buildings. ▪ Review of existing housing allocations in Local Plan without planning permission. ▪ Vacant land not previously developed.	▪ Economic viability The study concluded that there is sufficient potential to meet strategic housing requirements up to 2016 using brownfield sites and the conversion of existing buildings. The release of further Greenfield sites on the urban or rural areas is unlikely to be necessary.	facilities and the integration of new housing sites into the existing environment.	
Accrington Town Centre Strategy 2005 - 2008			
The strategy is based around four key themes: community, access, economic, environment and access. The vision is for Accrington to be a vibrant and varied town centre that retains its traditions and strong independent character. The strategic objectives are: ▪ Strengthening the retail offer ▪ Becoming a visitor destination ▪ Enhancing quality of life ▪ Improving access, movement and transport ▪ Promoting investment and business development ▪ Improving education and training opportunities This will be replaced by the proposed Accrington Town Centre Masterplan AAP.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy needs to recognise the importance of Accrington town centre and ensure that appropriate policies and allocations are included to support its sustainable regeneration.	The SA should include objectives in the SA Framework that complement the objectives of this strategy.

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Accrington Historic Town Assessment Report 2005			
This document was produced as part of the Lancashire Historic Town Survey Programme, which conducted the surveys of the historical and archaeological aspects of thirty-three towns within Lancashire. The programme aims to re-evaluate the national archaeological resource and to provide comprehensive, rigorous and consistent baseline information against which research, regeneration and land use planning objectives may be set. Key objectives include: ▪ Quantification of previous archaeological work ▪ Analysis of urban origins and development ▪ Identification of the broad historic character of each town ▪ Assessment of the potential for the preservation of significant archaeological deposits ▪ Identification of future research objectives	No indicators and targets are indicated. The document provides detailed baseline data relating to the historic and cultural aspects of Accrington.	The Core Strategy needs to recognise the importance of the historic and cultural features within the town centre. It should include appropriate policies and allocations as necessary.	The SA Framework should objectives that focus on historic and cultural heritage issues.
Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (Adopted 2001) 2005			
The strategy establishes how the Hyndburn area will be assessed for contamination to identify those sites that will require further investigation and potentially remediation. 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.	A key national target highlighted in the plan is to fulfil the Government's objective of securing 60% of new housing on brownfield sites by 2008. The plan also includes a series of target dates/anticipated work schedule for undertaking works to sites within the borough classified as high, medium-high, medium, medium-low and low.	The Core Strategy needs to ensure that suitable safeguards are included that support the requirements of this strategy and promote the reuse and remediation of brownfield sites.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the use of brownfield sites and remediation of contaminated land.
An Assessment of Community nominated Local Nature Reserve Sites in Hyndburn: An East Lancashire Local Nature Reserves Project			
In Hyndburn there should be a greater area of land designated as Local Nature Reserve according to Government guidelines (1 ha of LNR per 1,000 population). The project was, therefore undertaken by the Wildlife Trust to identify sites that could potentially become wildlife sites and also to identify the most suitable sites. The highest scoring site was Harper's Clough or Small Delph Quarry. Other high scoring sites included Woodnook Vale Disused Railway Line and Arden Hall/Plantation Lodges/Peel Park. The following benefits of LNR designation are identified: • Recognise the importance of the site as a wildlife sanctuary and provide the local community with a site for informal recreation and	Government target for 1 ha of LNR per 1,000 population.	The Core Strategy needs to recognise the importance of Local Nature Reserves' and seek to promote their designation and protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives that focus on biodiversity issues.

Local Plans			
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environmental education. • Make an important contribution towards the Government's targets for local authorities to meet Accessible Greenspace Standards.			