

Central Lancashire Local Plan Integrated Assessment Scoping Report

Annexe 1: Plans, Policies, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives (PPPSI) Review

Consultation Draft August 2019



Annexe 1

Policies, Plans, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives (PPPSI) Reviewed

International level

- IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report on Climate Change ,IPCC (2014)
- World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)
- European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)
- EU Seventh Environment Action Programme to 2020 (2014)
- European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)
- Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)
- United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)
- Second European Climate Change Programme (2005)
- Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)
- European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (2001)
- EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)
- Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)
- Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)
- Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
- Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)
- UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
- Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)
- EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)
- European Landscape Convention (2000)
- Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
- Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)
- EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC
- Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC
- Circular Economy Action Plan (2019/EC)

National level

- The Inclusive Transport Strategy: achieving equal access for disabled people, Department for Transport (2018)

- The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy, Department for Transport (2018)
- Cycling and walking investment strategy, Department for Transport (2017)
- 'Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen', , Department for Transport (2011)
- Understanding Walking and Cycling: Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations, Lancaster University (2011)
- Fixing our broken housing market, Department of Communities and Local Government (2017)
- Fair Society, Healthy Lives. The Marmot Review & Executive Summary (2010)
- Promoting Healthy Cities, Royal Town Planning Institute (2014)
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, Department of Communities and Local Government (2015)
- Clean Air Strategy, DEFRA (2019)
- Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England, HM Government (2010)
- The NHS Long Term Plan, NHS England (2019)
- Putting Health into Place: Introducing NHS England's Healthy New Towns programme, NHS England (2018)
- Childhood obesity: a plan for action, Chapter 2, Department of Health and Social Care (2018)
- Obesity and the environment: regulating the growth of fast food outlets, Public Health England (2014)
- Healthy lives for people in the UK, The Health Foundation (2017)
- The Broken Plate, The Food Foundation (2019)
- The Clean Growth Strategy, HM Government (2017)
- Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future, Government White Paper (2017)
- The Missing Links - Revitalising our rural economy, Federation of Small Businesses (2012)
- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, DEFRA (2018)
- The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, HM Government (2011)
- Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006) Section 41: List of habitats and species of principal importance in England (2008)
- The Protection of Badgers Act (1992)
- A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, DEFRA (2018)
- National Planning Policy for Waste, DCLG (2014)
- Water for Life White Paper, DEFRA (2011)
- Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA (2013)
- Conservation 21: Natural England's Conservation Strategy for the 21st Century, Natural England (2016)
- Resource Revolution; Creating the Future – WRAP's Plan 2015-2020, WRAP
- A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, DEFRA (2018)
- Planning Act (2008)

- World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place, DCLG (2009)
- The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development, Countryside Agency Great Britain (2005)
- Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness, ODPM (2005)
- Climate Change Act (2008)
- Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change, Nicholas Stern (2006)
- The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future, Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011, updated 2013)
- Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)
- Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities, Town and Country Planning Association (2010)
- Energy Act (2011)
- Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, Department for Transport (2008)
- The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)
- Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)
- The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000)
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
- Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach, DEFRA (2007)
- Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England, DEFRA (2002)
- The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, Joint Nature Conservation Committee and DEFRA (2012)
- Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities, Town and Country Planning Association (2004)
- Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket, DEFRA (2010)
- A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests, DEFRA (2007)
- Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance, CABE and the Greater London Authority (2009)
- The Geological Conservation Review Series (GCRS) (ongoing), Joint Nature Conservation Committee
- Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England, DEFRA (2009)
- Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)
- Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance, Natural England (2010)
- Historic Environment: A Force for the Future, Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2001)
- The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, DEFRA (2007)
- Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales, Environment Agency (2009)
- Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England, DEFRA (2008)
- Flood and Water Management Act (2010)

- Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management, DEFRA (2005)
- Waste Strategy for England, DEFRA (2007)
- The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities, ODPM (2004)
- Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black’s Review of the health of Britain’s working age population, TSO (2008)
- Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002, Department of Health/Health Protection Agency
- Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action), Department of Health
- By All Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access to The Outdoors for Disabled People, Countryside Agency (2005)
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012 with ongoing updates)
- National Planning Practice Guidance (2013 with ongoing updates)
- Localism Act (2011)
- Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution, Institute of Lighting Engineers (2000)
- Water Resources Management Plan, United Utilities (March 2015)

Regional and County level

- Lancashire's Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2021: A Strategy for Lancashire, Lancashire County Council (2011)
- Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy Local Plan, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council, Blackpool Council and Lancashire County Council (2009)
- Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 2 – Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Part 1 and Part 2, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council, Blackpool Council and Lancashire County Council (2013)
- Lancashire’s Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources, Lancashire Waste Partnership
- Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan, Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2014)
- Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal Infrastructure Business and Delivery Plan, 2017-2020, City Deal Lancashire Sport Partnership Strategy 2013-2017, Lancashire Sport Partnership Ltd
- National Character Area Profiles: North West, Natural England (2014)
- Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy, Lancashire County Council (2000)
- Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020, Lancashire Climate Change Partnership
- Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire, Lancashire County Council (2011)
- Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015, Lancashire County Council (2006)
- North West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021, Environment Agency (2016)
- North West River Basin Management Plan: Part 1 and Part 2, Environment Agency (2015)
- Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013)

- Lancashire Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015- 2025, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council, Blackpool Council and Lancashire County Council
- The Long Term Rail Strategy for the North of England, Transport for the North (2014)
- Strategic Transport Plan, Transport for the North (2019)
- Growth Deal Implementation Plan, Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2018)
- Actively Moving forward: Ten year plan for cycling and walking, Lancashire County Council (2018)
- Highways Asset Management Framework, Lancashire County Council (2016)
- Lancashire Strategic Transport Prospectus, Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2016)
- Lancashire Growth Deal, Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2014)
- Central Lancashire Highways & Transport Masterplan, Lancashire County Council (2013)
- Lancashire Growth Plan 2013-2014, Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2013)
- Lancashire Cycling and Walking Strategy 2016-2026, Jacobs (2016)
- Towards Zero Lancashire: Road Safety Strategy for Lancashire 2016-2026, Lancashire Partnership for Road Safety (2017)
- Transforming Cities Fund Preston City Region, Lancashire County Council (2018)
- Air Quality and Public Health - Reducing deaths and ill-health caused by poor air quality in Lancashire and Cumbria, Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria (2018)
- A healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria – Improving health and care for local people, Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria (2017)
- Equality, Cohesion and Integration Strategy 2014-2017, Lancashire County Council (2014)
- Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change - A Framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, and Merseyside, Community Forests Northwest (2011)
- School Place Provision Strategy 201/18 to 2019/20, Lancashire County Council (2017)
- Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Strategy, Blackpool Council and Lancashire County Council (2013)
- River Douglas Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency (2009)
- River Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency (2009)
- River Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency (2009)
- The Lancashire Skills and Employment Strategic Framework 2016 - 2021, Lancashire Enterprise Partnership
- Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan 2019-2024, Forest of Bowland AONB Partnership
- Draft Sustainability and Transformation Plan 2016/17-2020/21, Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria (2016)
- Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal, Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2013)
- Our Health, Our Care: Central Lancashire Local Delivery Plan 2016/17 - 2020/2021, Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria
- West Pennine Moors Management Plan 2010-2020 Lancashire County Council (2010)
- Central Lancashire Core Strategy (2012)
- Central Lancashire Employment Land Study (2017) and Objectively Assessed Needs Update 2019, BE Group (2019)
- Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal (2013)

Local level

- Preston City Council Statement of Community Involvement (2018)
- South Ribble Borough Council Statement of Community Involvement (2013)
- Chorley Borough Council Statement of Community Involvement (2019)
- Preston City Council Local Plan 2012-2026 (2015)
- South Ribble Borough Council Local Plan 2012-2026 (2015)
- Chorley Borough Council Local Plan 2012-2026 (2015)
- Lancashire Sustainable Energy Study – Chorley renewable energy potential, SQW Ltd (2011)
- Lancashire Sustainable Energy Study - Preston renewable energy potential, SQW Ltd (2011)
- Lancashire Sustainable Energy Study – South Ribble renewable energy potential, SQW Ltd (2011)
- Chorley Town Centre Public Realm Proposals and Masterplan (2017)
- Chorley Council Corporate Strategy 2017/18 – 2018/2019
- Preston City Living Prospectus, Preston City Council and Invest Central Lancashire (2017)
- Corporate Plan 2018-23 Focusing on 2019-20 Delivery, South Ribble Borough Council
- Achieving Preston's Priorities - Budget and Policy Proposals 2019/20, Preston City Council
- Cultural Framework for Preston 2014-2018, Preston City Council
- Preston City Centre Plan: An Area Action Plan to 2026 (2016)
- Winckley Square Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI), Groundwork Lancashire West and Wigan (2014)
- The Winckley Square Futures Project, Winckley Square Community Interest Company (2014)
- South Ribble Borough Council Air Quality Action Plan (2018)
- Preston City Council Air Quality Action Plan for Broughton (2014)
- Chorley Economic Development Strategy, Chorley Council (2012)
- South Ribble Council Green Links Programme (2019)

PPPSI's: Summary of Key targets & indicators identified, and implications for the Local Plan & SA

International level

International PPPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014)			
To limit and/or reduce all greenhouse gas emissions which contribute to climate change	No targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should support reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives to support reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.
World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)			
<p>The World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10-year framework of programmes of action ▪ Reverse the trend in loss of natural resources ▪ Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy ▪ Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 	<p>No specific targets or indicators, however key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater resource efficiency ▪ Support business innovation and take up of best practice in technology and management ▪ Waste reduction and producer responsibility ▪ Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement ▪ Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency ▪ New technology development ▪ Push on energy efficiency ▪ Low-carbon programmes ▪ Reduced impacts on biodiversity 	The Local Plan should contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and encourage resource efficiency when allocating land.	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, biodiversity protection and enhancement, and careful use of natural resources.</p> <p>It should include objectives to cover the action areas.</p>
Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations 2015)			

International PPPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
The Un adopted this agenda in September 2015 and which came into force 1 st January 2016. It is an action plan for people, planet and prosperity. The agenda contains 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets which are to be implemented through policy at all levels and across all disciplines. They are aimed to stimulate across the areas identified over the next 15 years	There are specific targets within each of the 17 Goals to deliver specific aspects between now and 2030 . Many have already been implemented through national policy/strategy and are then to be delivered locally.	The Local Plan should be aware of the 17 goals and those with specific relevance for planning	The SA Framework should ensure objectives reflect the requirements for sustainable development identified through the 17 goals.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)			
The Strategy sets out how the European Union (EU) will effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and the importance of strengthening work with partners outside of the EU. The Strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public Health • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges 	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Local Plan 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. Addressing transport, health, climate change, accessibility and biodiversity protection and enhancement.
EU Seventh Environment Action Programme to 2020 (2014)			
The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and 	The programme identifies three priority areas where more action is needed to protect nature and strengthen ecological resilience, boost resource-efficient, low-carbon growth, and reduce threats to human health and wellbeing linked to pollution, chemical substances, and	The Local Plan should be mindful of the broad goals of the Plan, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be	The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform to EU goals and aims, and

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<p>competitive low-carbon economy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 3. to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation by improving implementation 4. to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy 5. to secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities 6. to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy 7. to make the Union's cities more sustainable 8. to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	<p>the impacts of climate change.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first action area is linked to "natural capital" –from fertile soil and productive land and seas to fresh water and clean air – as well as the biodiversity that supports it. The EAP expresses the commitment of the EU, national authorities and stakeholders to speed up the delivery of the objectives of the 2020 Biodiversity Strategy and the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources. There are also topics which need further action at EU and national level, such as soil protection and sustainable use of land, as well as forest resources. 2. The second action area concerns the conditions that will help transform the EU into a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy. This requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ full delivery of the climate and energy package to achieve the 20-20-20 targets and agreement on the next steps for climate policy beyond 2020; ▪ significant improvements to the environmental performance of products over their life cycle; ▪ reductions in the environmental impact of consumption, including issues such as cutting food waste and using biomass in a sustainable way. 3. The third key action area covers challenges to human health and wellbeing, such as air and water pollution, excessive noise, and toxic chemicals. The EAP sets out commitments to improve implementation of existing 	<p>taken with regard to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.</p>

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	legislation, and to secure further reductions in air and noise pollution. The EAP also sets out a long-term vision of a non-toxic environment and proposes to address risks associated with the use of chemicals in products and chemical mixtures, especially those that interfere with the endocrine system.		
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 are for the most part deferred to Member States.	The Local Plan needs to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and should encourage sustainable development.	The SA should include objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP. The issues outlined in this document are of particular relevance to Central Lancashire in view of the high quality environment but also the need for sustainable locations for new housing and economic development.
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	The development of the Local Plan needs to be a transparent process, and each authorities' Statement of Community Involvement identifies	As part of the SA process the SA should highlight that while the Local Plan will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and

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	provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.	how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions ▪ Launch national strategies for climate change ▪ Co-operate in adapting to the impacts of climate change 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should recognise that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. A number of locations across Central Lancashire are at risk of flooding and the results of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should be considered in the SA.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)			
The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It addressed the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.	Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own 	The Local Plan should consider the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change,

International PPPSI's			
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	<p>country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<p>action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.</p>	<p>flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>A number of locations across Central Lancashire are at risk of flooding and the results of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should be considered in the SA.</p>
Second European Climate Change Programme (2005)			
<p>The programme builds on the First Climate Change Programme and seeks 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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>There are therefore no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the need to understand and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change such as weather extremes and river flooding.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a target to contribute towards the mitigation and adaptation of the effects of climate change. As well as ensuring that policies are relevant from a climate change and flood risk perspective.</p>
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)			
<p>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.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy</p>	<p>Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in</p>	<p>The Local Plan should recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.</p>

International PPPSI's			
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sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.	total Community electricity consumption by 2010. UK target: renewables to account for 15% of UK consumption by 2020.	electricity produced from renewable energy sources.	
European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (2001)			
This policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The development of the Local Plan should consider issues relating to transport and access.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the need for a sustainable and efficient transport system. Accessibility of communities to facilities should be a central consideration of the SA process.
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. 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 Local Plan 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 (WFD) (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:	Objectives for surface waters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015 	The Local Plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and	The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water

International PPPSI's			
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<p>(a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>(b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources</p> <p>(c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances</p> <p>(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution</p> <p>(e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015 ▪ 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 	enhanced, and should seek to promote the sustainable use of water resources.	quality and resources.
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)			
Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.	The Directive includes standards that constitute legal limits.	The Local Plan needs to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality, and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformances.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address water quality.
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)			
This Directive has the objective of:	The Directive provides guidelines for monitoring nitrate	The Local Plan should seek to protect water	The SA Framework should include

International PPPSI's			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources ▪ Preventing further such pollution 	levels for the purpose of identifying vulnerable zones.	resources.	objectives that seek to protect environmental quality and promote enhancements with regard to nitrate levels resulting from agricultural practice.
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)			
<p>This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all watercourses and coastlines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the WFD, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within floodplains.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)			
<p>This was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The conservation of biological diversity ▪ The sustainable use of its components ▪ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources <p>The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.</p>	The Convention aims to halt the worldwide loss of animal and plant species and genetic resources and save and enhance biodiversity.	The Local Plan must consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection (and enhancement where possible) of Central Lancashire's European, national and local designated sites.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)			
The principle objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan must	The SA Framework

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Key Objectives Relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>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.</p> <p>In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party is obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention. ▪ Have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution. ▪ Promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. 		<p>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.</p>	<p>should include objectives relating to the protection (and enhancement where possible) of Central Lancashire's European, national and local designated sites.</p>
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)			
<p>The Convention is an <u>intergovernmental treaty</u> under the UN Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species.</p> <p>The overarching objectives set for the Parties are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species. ▪ Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under this directive, and should include provision for their protection, preservation and</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives protecting biodiversity and also enhancement where possible.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>species included in Appendix I.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II. 		improvement.	
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)			
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats, and wild fauna and flora within the EU.</p>	<p>Member States are required to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and SPAs and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites (European Sites).</p> <p>Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of European sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Directive, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA must recognise the conservation provisions of the Directive, and include objectives that address the protection of biodiversity.</p> <p>Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening should be completed in parallel to the SA.</p>
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)			
<p>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.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must consider biodiversity protection and enhancement.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection (and enhancement where possible) of Central Lancashire's European, national and local designated sites.</p> <p>HRA screening should be completed in parallel to the SA.</p>

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European Landscape Convention (2000)			
<p>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.</p> <p>The UK is a signatory to this Convention and is committed to its principles.</p>	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Local Plan needs to consider the preservation and enhancement of the landscape (including views) as it is a significant part of Central Lancashire.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to landscape protection and enhancement.
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)			
<p>This replaces the old Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). The aims of this <u>Directive</u> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. ▪ To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society. ▪ To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management. ▪ To provide environmental criteria for certain waste streams, to establish when a waste ceases to be a waste (rather than significantly amending the definition of waste). 	Targets have been updated through the Circular Economy and those of relevance should be implemented locally through the Lancashire Municipal Waste management Strategy when this is updated.	The Local Plan should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, reduction, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.	The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues, e.g. minimisation and re-use etc.
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)			
The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.	The Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities or biodegradable waste being sent to landfill. The key targets are set to be achieved within set timeframes from the start year. Some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included.	Lancashire County Council is responsible for waste and landfills within Central Lancashire, and where	The SA Framework should incorporate principles of waste management in conjunction with

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	With 2001 as the start year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%. 	appropriate the Local Plan must comply with this Directive, other international legislation, national policy and Lancashire's Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework.	Lancashire County Council – the competent waste authority.
EU Birds Directive <u>2009/147/EC</u>			
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 most suitable territories for these species.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan must consider the preservation / enhancement of biodiversity resources including the protection of bird species.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for the preservation /enhancement of biodiversity resources. HRA screening which has been undertaken in parallel to the SA has assessed the potential for significant effects on European sites as a result of policies/site allocations within the Local Plan.
Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC	The Directive establishes guidelines and targets for bathing water quality.	The development of the Local Plan should consider impacts on bathing water quality.	The SA needs to consider any potential impacts on bathing water quality.

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EU Circular Economy Action Plan 2015			
<p>In 2015, the European Commission adopted an ambitious Circular Economy Action Plan, which includes measures that will help stimulate Europe's transition towards a circular economy, boost global competitiveness, foster sustainable economic growth and generate new jobs.</p> <p>The EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy establishes a concrete and ambitious programme of action, with measures covering the whole cycle: from production and consumption to waste management and the market for secondary raw materials and a revised legislative proposal on waste. The revised legislative framework on waste has entered into force in July 2018. It sets clear targets for reduction of waste and establish an ambitious and credible long-term path for waste management and recycling and for ensuring that we move from a linear economy to a circular economy.</p>	<p>Three years after adoption, the Circular Economy Action Plan is fully completed. Its 54 actions have been delivered, though some of the work on some of them continues beyond 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • common EU target for recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2035; • A common EU target for recycling 70% of packaging waste by 2030; • There are also recycling targets for specific packaging materials: • Paper and cardboard: 85 %, Ferrous metals: 80 %, Aluminium: 60 %, Glass: 75 %, Plastic: 55 %, Wood: 30 % • A binding landfill target to reduce landfill to maximum of 10% of municipal waste by 2035; • Separate collection obligations are strengthened and extended to hazardous household waste (by end 2022), bio-waste (by end 2023), textiles (by end 2025). • Minimum requirements are established for extended producer responsibility schemes to improve their governance and cost efficiency. • Prevention objectives are significantly reinforced, in particular, requiring Member States to take specific measures to tackle food waste and marine litter as a contribution to achieve EU commitments to the UN SDGs. 	<p>The Local Plan remit does not cover minerals and waste and so direct implications are limited, however the Local Plan must be mindful of the need to ensure the development of sustainable buildings which maximise the use of sustainable building materials and will ensure that the design of new buildings/homes incorporates the need for storage of waste on site and appropriate access for collection and removal of waste.</p>	<p>The SA needs to consider the Circular Economy, which is a fundamental shift in supply systems that enables human activity to become more inherently sustainable. Commercial premises and housing must be planned in consideration for initiatives that support this cause (i.e. household recycling, garden waste composting built into site plans, etc).</p>

National level

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
The Inclusive Transport Strategy: achieving equal access for disabled people (2018)			
<p>Sets out the Government's ambition for disabled people to have the same access to transport as everyone else, and to be able to travel confidently, easily and without extra cost. By 2031, they envisage equal access for disabled people using the transport system, with assistance if physical infrastructure remains a barrier and to raise awareness and training on the issue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and enforcement of passenger rights - raising awareness of the obligations on transport operators, the processes for raising concerns or complaints and working with regulators to hold operators to account. • Staff training - ensuring that transport staff (frontline and managerial) understand the needs of disabled people with physical, mental, cognitive or sensory impairments, and can provide better assistance. • Improving information - ensuring that transport operators provide travel information in formats that all passengers can easily access and understand, before and during a journey. • Improving physical infrastructure - ensuring that vehicles, stations and streetscapes are designed, built and operated so that they are easy to use for all. • The future of inclusive transport - ensuring that technological advances and new business models provide opportunities for all, and that disabled people are involved from the outset in their design. 	<p>The Local Plan must consider the needs of disabled people, and ensure the transport infrastructure is accessible and inclusive for all.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets to ensure inclusivity and accessibility for disabled people, who should have equal access to sustainable travel options and facilities.</p>
The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy (2018)			
<p>Put the UK at the forefront of the design and manufacturing of zero emission vehicles and for all new cars and vans to be effectively zero emission by 2040. As set out in the NO2 plan, end the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040. By then, expect the majority of new cars and vans sold to be 100% zero emission and all new cars and vans to have significant zero emission</p>	<p>Key indicators to ensure success include ensuring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adequate vehicle supply • a strong consumer base and the right market conditions • a fit for purpose infrastructure network 	<p>The Local Plan must consider how infrastructure can be delivered to facilitate low and zero carbon emission vehicles, and</p>	<p>The SA needs to ensure there are objectives and indicators relating to improving air quality, promoting sustainable transport, and access</p>

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capability. By 2050, almost every car and van to be zero emission.		to provide sufficient employment provision for local businesses to thrive.	to education and employment opportunities.
Cycling and walking investment strategy (2017)			
<p>'Our objectives are that by 2020, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double cycling, where cycling activity is measured as the estimated total number of cycle stages made each year, from 0.8 billion stages in 2013 to 1.6 billion stages in 2025, and will work towards developing the evidence base over the next year. • Reduce the rate of cyclists killed or seriously injured on England's roads, measured as the number of fatalities and serious injuries per billion miles cycled • Increase walking activity, where walking activity is measured as the total number of walking stages per person per year, to 300 stages per person per year in 2025, and will work towards developing the evidence base over the next year • Increase the percentage of children aged 5 to 10 that usually walk to school from 49% in 2014 to 55% in 2025.' 		The Local Plan should encourage active travel and appropriate infrastructure and facilities. Site allocations should be in close proximity to safe and accessible cycle networks and PROWs.	The SA needs to include relevant sustainability objectives relating to sustainable transport and active travel. promoting cycling and walking for shorter journeys.
'Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen' (DFT, 2011)			
A transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage cycling and walking • Make public transport more attractive • Car sharing, car clubs • Traffic management • Freight modal shift • Eco driving for HGV and bus drivers 	The Local Plan must seek to reduce the need to travel, and encourage the use of sustainable transport, including active travel.	The SA needs to include relevant sustainability objectives relating to the promotion of sustainable modes of transport, and improving air quality.

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Understanding Walking and Cycling: Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations (2011)			
The key message that comes from this research is that at present in Britain using the car for short trips in urban areas is convenient, habitual and normal. Policies have to be put in place that make walking and cycling easy, safe, comfortable, and accepted as the normal and obvious way of moving around urban areas for most people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is essential that the urban environment is made safe for cyclists and pedestrians. pedestrian routes must be made as welcoming as possible to increase footfall there need to be effective restrictions on traffic speeds, parking and access on all residential roads and other routes without segregated cycle and pedestrian paths 	The Local Plan needs to ensure a network of accessible, connected, safe and attractive routes and associated facilities and information for pedestrians and cyclists, to encourage walking and cycling.	The SA needs to include relevant sustainability objectives relating to active travel, including promoting cycling and walking for shorter journeys.
Fair Society, Healthy Lives. The Marmot Review (2010) & Executive Summary			
Reducing health inequalities is a matter of fairness and social justice. Economic growth is not the most important measure of the country's success. The fair distribution of health, well-being and sustainability are important social goals that will benefit society in many ways, including improving productivity and tax revenue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give every child the best start in life Enable all children young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives Create fair employment and good work for all Ensure healthy standard of living for all Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention 	The Local Plan needs to ensure sufficient high quality education, employment and health provision as well as ensuring that high quality design is achieved.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that ensure health inequalities are tackled.
Promoting Healthy Cities, RTP1 (2014)			
Considers one of the most pressing challenges facing our societies – ensuring the health and wellbeing of people who live in cities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lack of adequate planning for urbanisation can result in sprawling environments, poorly connected places, limited access to services, housing and opportunities, exacerbating inequality, social exclusion and poor health. 	The Local Plan needs to ensure that urban areas and infrastructure supporting them are	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that ensure

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If planned well, cities expand the possibilities for economic growth, innovation and social development, and improve people's access to work, education, healthcare, housing and other services. • Transport systems need to incentivise 'active travel' and tackle car-dominated environments. 	carefully planned and designed to a high standard.	places are designed and planned to a high quality, improving health and wellbeing.
The NHS Long Term Plan, NHS England (2019)			
Health and care leaders have come together to develop a Long Term Plan to make the NHS fit for the future, and to get the most value for patients out of taxpayers' investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making sure everyone gets the best start in life • Delivering world-class care for major health problems • Supporting people to age well 	The Local Plan needs to ensure it aligns with NHS priorities in relation to health.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that support improved health and wellbeing of the population and ensure people are adequately served by key healthcare facilities, regardless of socio-economic status.
Putting Health into Place: Introducing NHS England's Healthy New Towns programme			
Putting Health into Place sets out national recommendations for change and provide practical tools for anyone involved in creating new places, based on the 10 principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan ahead collectively (across organisations) • Plan integrated health services that meet local needs • Connect, involve and empower people and communities • Create compact neighbourhoods • Maximise active travel • Inspire and enable healthy eating 	The Local Plan needs to ensure that all developments integrate health objectives based on the 10 principles.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that ensure developments enable people to live healthy lives.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster health in homes and buildings • Enable healthy play and leisure • Provide health services that help people stay well • Create integrated health centres 		
Childhood obesity: a plan for action, Chapter 2, Department of Health and Social Care (2018)			
Aims to significantly reduce England's rate of childhood obesity within the next ten years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing a soft drinks industry levy • Taking out 20% of sugar in products • Supporting innovation to help businesses to make their products healthier • Developing a new framework by updating the nutrient profile model • Making healthy options available in the public sector • Continuing to provide support with the cost of healthy food for those who need it most • Helping all children to enjoy an hour of physical activity every day • Improving the co-ordination of quality sport and physical activity programmes for schools • Creating a new healthy rating scheme for primary schools • Making school food healthier • Clearer food labelling • Supporting early years settings • Harnessing the best new technology • Enabling health professionals to support families 	The Local Plan needs to tackle childhood obesity.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets, to improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities, including reducing the prevalence of childhood obesity.
Obesity and the environment: regulating the growth of fast food outlets, Public Health England (2014)			
Summarises the importance of action on obesity and a specific focus on fast food takeaways, and outlines the regulatory and other	Identifies a number of tools for LPAs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning laws 	The Local Plan should manage / restrict the	The SA Framework should include

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approaches that can be taken at local level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning permission/appeals • Environmental health and licensing • Encouraging healthier provision 	amount and locations of new hot food takeaways.	sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which tackle obesity.
Healthy lives for people in the UK, The Health Foundation (2017)			
<p>Good health is an asset. It is necessary for a prosperous and flourishing society. The greatest influences on our wellbeing and health are factors such as education and employment, housing, and the extent to which community facilitates healthy habits and social connection.</p> <p>During 2017, the Health Foundation will begin to implement a long-term strategy that aims to bring about better health for people in the UK. The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change the conversation so the focus is on health as an asset, rather than ill health as a burden • promote national policies that support everyone's opportunities for a healthy life • support local action to address variations in people's opportunities for a healthy life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting a social determinants of health approach • Taking a systems approach • Seeing health as an asset • Working across sectors • Using the principles of co-creation • Shifting habits and norms • Building the evidence base • Mobilising wider resources 	The Local Plan needs to promote healthy lifestyles and address health inequalities.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which ensure health is a key consideration in new developments.
The Broken Plate, The Food Foundation (2019)			
The Broken Plate is the Food Foundation's annual "State of the Nation's Food Health" reporting on 10 key metrics (or vital signs) by which the health outcomes of the food system can be measured, making a series of policy recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price fixing on sugary items • Improve affordability of healthy food • Advertise healthy foods better • Restrict unhealthy content through revised 'red' product labelling • Ensure publicly procured food is healthy and accessible • Shift investor patterns into industries that promote healthy foods and choices 	The Local Plan needs to ensure that people have the ability to grow their own food, eliminate food deserts, and tackle the prevalence of hot food takeaways in certain locations, especially in parts of South Ribble.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which ensure people can access healthy food.

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The Missing Links - Revitalising our rural economy, Federation of Small Businesses (2012)			
<p>Government needs to put in place policies that ensures rural firms are served by their local authorities. This includes local authorities being innovative and flexible in their use of business rates and being instrumental in the promotion of the benefits of farm diversification and tourism. It is also crucial for both central and local government to finally deliver a planning system that is responsive to small businesses' needs and allow them to play their part in creating vibrant rural communities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating successful rural economies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities should provide tailored guidance on appropriate types of farm diversification suitable for their localities and what farmers need to do, to give them the best chance of submitting a successful planning application. • There should be an assumption in favour of permitted development for small agricultural buildings and larger agricultural buildings should be subject to prior notification procedure rather than full planning control. 2. Encouraging sustainable developments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of local plans by councils must reflect the positive stance, of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), towards business growth in rural areas. • Local authorities should ensure the sequential test is not applied to small scale rural development applications. • Local authorities should only require proportionate information in support of planning applications, provide jargon free guidance to applicants and adopt a 'pro-jobs' approach. • Local authorities should ensure local business communities have a key role in neighbourhood planning, and that their needs are fully reflected in local development policies. 	<p>The Local Plan needs to take account of the need to support the rural economy, including access to infrastructure for small businesses, including utilities and digital infrastructure, and vibrant market towns and villages.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which support the rural economy and small businesses, including access to utilities and digital infrastructure.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and local councils should quickly implement the key recommendations of the Portas Review in local high streets, such as making local parking policies more reflective of the needs of shoppers, to ensure our market towns and villages remain vibrant business communities. Local authorities and LEPs should undertake a strategic review of redundant building stock within their areas in order to promote adaptive re-use of such premises for business or residential purposes. Government should be proactive in promoting the 'Home on the Farm' Scheme across England. <p>3. Improving access to markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FSB calls for the delivery of high speed broadband (20Mbps) to 98 per cent of rural communities and businesses by 2015. Government should urgently proceed with the spectrum auction to allow small rural businesses to benefit from a full range of 4G services. 		
Fixing our broken housing market, DCLG (2017)			
<p>The emphasis of the Paper is on four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Planning Authorities planning for the right homes in the right places Building homes faster Diversifying the housing market Helping people right now to invest in affordable homes 	No specific targets but need to enable more homes to be delivered quicker.	The Local Plan needs to take account of the changes proposed in the White Paper. Greater clarity required in respect of Objectively Assessed Housing Need,	The SA should include objectives in relation to housing provision, community facilities and services, and for the delivery of good quality, well designed housing.

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		delivery rates, the process of plan making, generation of new communities. Need to build more homes which are affordable to all and provide for home buyers and rental market. Homes fit for all sectors and an aging society.	
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG (2015)			
<p>Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning. • To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites. • To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale. • That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development. • To promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites. • That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies. 	<p>No targets or indicators of relevance. The updated policy now includes: If a local planning authority cannot demonstrate an up-to date 5 year supply of deliverable sites, this should be a significant material consideration in any subsequent planning decision when considering applications for the grant of temporary planning permission. The exception is where the proposal is on land designated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Belt • Sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives • Sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest • Local green space • An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty • Within a National Park (or the Broads) 	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that the relevant considerations of the PPTS are taken into account when assessing housing need, including allocating sufficient provision of traveller sites in appropriate locations.</p>	<p>The SA should include relevant sustainability objectives relating to social inclusion and environmental protection to ensure the housing needs of all parts of the community are met, promote equality and community cohesion.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply. • To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions. • To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure. • For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 			
Clean Air Strategy 2019, DEFRA (2019)			
The draft Clean Air Strategy 2018 sets out actions to improve air quality by reducing pollution from a wide range of sources. The final Clean Air Strategy will inform the detailed National Air Pollution Control Programme, to be published by March 2019.	No targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should ensure that the Local Plan will contribute to maintaining and improving air quality.	The SA should include sustainability objectives to protect and improve air quality.
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our strategy for public health in England, HM Government (2010)			
Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.	No targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should ensure that policies in the Local Plan reflect the objectives of the strategy.	The SA should include a sustainability objective relating to health and wellbeing.
The Clean Growth Strategy, HM Government (2017)			
Under the Climate Change Act, the Government is required to publish a set of policies and proposals that will enable the legally-binding carbon budgets, on track to the 2050 target, to be met. The Clean Growth Strategy sets out a range of policies and proposals, as well as possible long-term pathways for UK emissions in two ways – by decreasing emissions and by increasing economic growth.	The strategy covers the fourth and fifth carbon budgets, spanning 2023-2027 and 2028-2032, by when the UK must cut its greenhouse gas emissions to 57% below 1990 levels.	The Local Plan should support renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.	The SA should include a sustainability objective relating to improving air quality, and increasing energy from decentralised

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			renewable sources.
Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future (Government White Paper – 2017)			
The Government White Paper sets out the approach to building an industrial strategy that addresses long term challenges to the UK economy by improving living standards and economic growth by increasing productivity and driving growth across the whole country. It identifies five foundations of productivity: Ideas; people; Infrastructure; Business Environment; and Places.	No targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan needs to encourage economic growth across the whole plan area and take account of changing economic conditions and requirements to support businesses and enterprises.	The SA should include objectives in relation to economic growth and development.
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)			
Created the Marine Management Organisation. The MMO exists to make a significant contribution to sustainable development in the marine area, and to promote the UK government's vision for clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas. The MMO aims to focus all of its activities and resources to meet its mission of enabling sustainable growth in the UK's marine area through 5 strategic outcomes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marine businesses support sustainable growth in the UK economy 2. The marine environment is protected for current and future generations 3. Coastal communities are thriving and engaged 4. Our decisions are trusted 5. Be a highly effective public body 	No relevant specific plans or targets.	The Local Plan needs to consider the protection of species and habitat, and public access to marine / coastal areas.	The SA will need to include objectives in relation to impacts on designated wildlife habitats and species, including marine areas, and public access.
The Protection of Badgers Act (1992)			
This Act makes it an offence to kill injure or take a badger from the	No relevant specific plans or targets.	The Local Plan needs to	The SA framework

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wild. It is also an offence to damage or interfere with a set unless a licence is obtained from a statutory authority.		consider the impact on all protected species and habitat, including badgers.	should include objectives to avoid damage or destruction of designated wildlife sites, habitats and species.
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)			
Protecting and improving our natural environment; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing a green economy; and • Reconnecting people and nature. 	No targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan needs to ensure that the intrinsic value of nature is protected, and recognise the multiple benefits it can have for communities.	The SA should include a sustainability objective relating to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)			
The lists have been prepared by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs as required under section 41(1) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. They identify the living organisms (species) and types of habitat which the Secretary of State considers are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity in England.	The extensive lists of habitats and species are available on the DEFRA website.	The Local Plan needs to further the conservation of the habitats and species on the list.	The SA Framework should include objectives and Indicators focusing on biodiversity which reflect the requirements of the NERC Act.
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, DEFRA (2018)			
The 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to tackle a wide range of environmental pressures. The 25 Year Environment Plan identifies six areas around which action will be focused. These include:	The 25 Year Environment sets out ambitious goals to manage pressures on the environment in the UK, based on England's 159 National Character Areas and monitoring indicators.	The Local Plan needs to promote conservation and enhancements of	The SA should include sustainability objectives that relates to the protection of

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using and managing land sustainably. • Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes. • Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing. • Increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution and waste. • Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans. • Protecting and improving the global environment 		the natural environment and ensure that site allocations take account of the goals of the Environment Plan.	the natural environment.
National Planning Policy for Waste, DCLG (2014)			
<p>The National Planning Policy for Waste was adopted in October 2014 and sets out the need for local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare local plans using a robust proportionate evidence base • Identify need for waste management facilities • Identify suitable sites and areas • Determine planning applications Monitor and report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Take up in allocated sites and areas o Existing stock and changes in the stock of waste management facilities. o The amount of waste recycled, recovered or going for disposal. 	No targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan needs to ensure that new non-waste developments provide for storage and collection of waste on site and take account of the National Planning Policy for Waste.	The SA should include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable waste management, and promote waste prevention and minimisation.
Water for Life White Paper, DEFRA (2011)			
<p>Objectives of the White Paper are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint a clear vision of the future and create the conditions which enable the water sector and water users to prepare for it; • Deliver benefits across society through an ambitious agenda for improving water quality, working with local communities to make early improvements in the health of our rivers by reducing pollution and tackling unsustainable abstraction; 	No targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should support the efficient use of water, and improvement of water quality.	The SA should include sustainability objectives that relate to water quality and quantity.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep short and longer term affordability for customers at the centre of decision making in the water sector; • Protect the interests of taxpayers in the policy decisions that we take; • Ensure a stable framework for the water sector which remains attractive to investors; • Stimulate cultural change in the water sector by removing barriers to competition, fostering innovation and efficiency, and encouraging new entrants to the market to help improve the range and quality of services offered to customers and cut business costs; • Work with water companies, regulators and other stakeholders to build understanding of the impact personal choices have on the water environment, water resources and costs; and Set out roles and responsibilities – including where Government will take a stronger role in strategic direction setting and assessing resilience to future challenges, as well as clear expectations on the regulators. 			
Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA (2013)			
Provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England, and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised Waste Framework Directive. At the local authority level, the Waste Management Plan notes that waste planning authorities (county and unitary authorities in England) are responsible for producing local waste management plans that cover the land use planning aspect of waste management for their areas.	No targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan needs to take account of the National Waste Management Plan.	The SA should include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable waste management.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2018)			
A national strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services; it was published in summer 2011. It sets out the Government's	To halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological	The Local Plan should seek to prevent	The SA should include sustainability objectives

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ambition to halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. National Character Areas fall under this legislation.	networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	biodiversity loss and enhance the overall biodiversity of the area.	which seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.
Conservation 21: Natural England's Conservation Strategy for the 21st Century			
<p>Conservation 21 sets out how Natural England will work to protect England's nature and landscapes for people to enjoy and for the services they provide, using an adjusted 'outcomes' approach to account for the national context of Brexit and reduced funding, which also supports DEFRA's plans.</p> <p>The strategy is based on three guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating resilient landscapes and seas • putting people at the heart of the environment • growing natural capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embrace and drive change to secure positive environmental outcomes. Exploring how change can add value, looking to improve long term resilience, using the outcomes approach. Take ownership of shaping the future, and not be fixated on, or constrained by, the past. • Shift to focus on creating and delivering against big opportunities, move away from the routine of managing small risks. Thinking long term and about the big picture, focusing on making places more resilient. • Encourage people to be more imaginative and ambitious for the natural world around them. Taking an approach based on trust and exploring solutions, change attitudes to environmental conservation that are at best negative and at worst positively damaging (such as developers frustrated by newts and bats or farmers who distrust designations). Understanding people's motivations, recognising and rewarding positive action, exploring self-monitoring and reporting arrangements and using knowledge to help develop shared outcomes. • Focus on where work adds the greatest value. Work with a wider range of organisations and sectors. Consider where insight, delivery and leadership is needed and not needed, bringing the best science to bear. Help organisations and individuals to work together and focus on shared plans and outcomes. 	<p>The Local Plan needs to align with the values and priorities around conservation, recognising the value of nature to people and place making and the need to engage with delivery partners, and working with developers to turn "constraint" into "opportunity".</p>	<p>The SA should ensure biodiversity, green infrastructure and geodiversity assets are conserved and enhanced, through objectives and indicators which contribute to a connected, cohesive, and resilient approach to nature conservation, and recognising the importance of nature in place making, and community involvement.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on places, join up our delivery levers and define the best tools/mechanisms to use to achieve these objectives. 		
Resource Revolution; Creating the Future – WRAP's Plan 2015-2020, WRAP			
<p>The adoption of a circular economy offers considerable economic benefits; through low cost or no cost improvements in the efficient use of resources, whilst the global value of resource efficiency will also be improved. WRAP provides a model for the UK to transform its economy by 2020.</p>	<p>The vision when compared with a 2010 baseline assumes that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30Mt fewer material inputs into the economy 20% less waste produced (50Mt less waste) 20Mt more materials recycled back into the economy potential savings of 38Mt for selected materials (including rare earths) <p>Four key ways of realising these savings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lean production (i.e. making goods with a lower material requirement); reducing waste in manufacture and commerce; reducing the amount of working products thrown away, and; goods to services (i.e. increasing the proportion of some products which are leased). 	<p>The Local Plan needs to promote the use of sustainable materials in the development of new buildings and infrastructure.</p> <p>The Circular Economy is a fundamental shift in supply systems that enables human activity to become more inherently sustainable. The Local Plan can play a part by encouraging the use of sustainable materials in building new developments and designing new developments to be fit for long term use.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which reflect the need to be more resource efficient and less reliant on primary materials.</p>
DEFRA 25 Year Environmental Plan			
<p>The environment plan sets out goals for improving the environment within a generation and leaving it in a better state than we found it. It details how government will work with communities and businesses to do this, to improve the UK's air and water quality and protect our many threatened plants, trees and wildlife species.</p>	<p>A number of headline aims are identified with sub-targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clean air clean and plentiful water thriving plants and wildlife 	<p>The Local Plan needs to reflect the principals of the plan within the policies developed and the approaches used to</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives and indicators which reflect the key topics in the 25 Year Environment Plan,</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing the risk of harm from environmental hazards Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment Mitigating and adapting to climate change Minimising waste Managing exposure to chemicals Enhancing biosecurity 	identify locations for future development.	including the betterment of all listed points with regards to pollution, climate mitigation, air quality and the access to and protection of biodiversity..
Planning Act 2008			
<p>The Act created amendments to the functioning of the planning system, following recommendations from the Barker Review first proposed in the 2007 White Paper: Planning for a Sustainable Future. The two principal changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to make decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects. Creation of the Community Infrastructure Levy, a charge to be collected from developers by local authorities for the provision of local and sub-regional infrastructure. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan needs to consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should include objectives which consider the measures included within the Act that relate to sustainable development, including having regard to the desirability of achieving good design.
World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)			
<p>The Strategy identifies the benefits of creating well-designed places, including elements of spatial planning, urban design, architecture, green infrastructure and community involvement. It seeks to promote the consideration of place at all levels of planning. An Action Plan accompanying the Strategy sets out the following seven broad objectives</p> <p>1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level</p>	<p>The majority of actions reflect how the Government will take forward the strategy and use it in the creation of new guidance and to direct its interactions with relevant agencies. However, of particular relevance are:</p> <p>2.3: Working with local authorities to achieve high quality development</p> <p>2.5: Establishing an award scheme for high quality places</p> <p>4.1: Encouraging public involvement in shaping the vision</p>	The Local Plan needs to reinforce and promote a sense of place, particularly in key regeneration areas. High standards of design and public consultation should be	The SA Framework should include objectives that recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and

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<p>2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place</p> <p>3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly</p> <p>4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping</p> <p>5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place</p> <p>6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development</p> <p>7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity</p>	<p>for their area and the design of individual schemes</p> <p>4.2: Ensuring the citizens and service users are engaged in the design and development of public buildings</p> <p>4.3: Encouraging community involvement in ownership and management of the public realm and community facilities</p> <p>4.4: Promoting public engagement in creating new homes and neighbourhoods</p> <p>6.1: Encouraging local authorities to set clear quality of place ambitions in their LDFs</p> <p>7.1: Strengthening advisory support on design quality for local authorities, the wider public sector and developers</p> <p>7.2: Encouraging local authorities to share planning, design, conservation and related expertise</p>	<p>encouraged as part of new development.</p>	<p>promoting high levels of community involvement.</p>
The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)			
<p>This document was jointly published by the Countryside Agency and Groundwork, in 2005.</p> <p>It presents a new vision for the countryside in and around England's towns and cities. The vision is to reduce the pressures that urban life places on the local and global environment and 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'.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should complement the aims of the strategy and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that seek to promote sustainable communities and protect both the urban and rural environment. As part of the assessment the needs of the rural settlements in the Borough and their accessibility to services must be considered.</p>

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Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness, ODPM (2005)			
<p>The key actions of the strategy for addressing homelessness are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing homelessness ▪ Providing support for vulnerable people ▪ Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness ▪ Helping more people move away from rough sleeping ▪ Providing more settled homes <p>For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.</p>	<p>Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and should seek to reduce the number of people sleeping rough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness. In particular, affordable housing, which is an issue within Central Lancashire.</p>
Climate Change Act (2008)			
<p>The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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]. 	<p>Relevant commitments within the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The creation of a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad (against 1990 levels). Also, a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020. ▪ A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over 5-year periods. ▪ The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made. ▪ The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012. ▪ Further measures to reduce emissions, including powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce 	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that it encourages a reduction in CO₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

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	<p>pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme. 		
Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)			
<p>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.</p> <p>The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to encourage reduction in CO₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as considering issues such as flood risk and the vulnerability to climate change.</p>
UK Carbon Plan (2011)			
<p>The Carbon Plan sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to in the first four carbon budgets, on a 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.</p>	<p>Commitment to reduce carbon emissions by at least 80% by 2050.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that reducing carbon emissions is a key theme throughout the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities of this Plan.</p>
Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)			
<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve existing biodiversity 1a Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to include recommendations from this report. Biodiversity assets within Central Lancashire should be protected from inappropriate</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which refer to specific guidance in the document for using SA to improve the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate</p>

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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		development.	change.
Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities (2010)			
<p>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.</p> <p>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 CO₂ emissions, and adapting to future climatic conditions.</p> <p>Guidance is provided on developing both strategic and development control policies.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance, other than to support local authorities in mitigating and adapting to climate change.	The Local Plan needs to follow this guidance and climate change issues should be addressed.	The SA should include objectives and indicators which examine the likely effectiveness of mitigating and adapting to climate change. Such judgements should be made with reference to this guidance.
Energy Act (2011)			
<p>The Act sets out new legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies) 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan needs to encourage the reduction in CO ₂	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	increasing energy efficiency, encouraging low-carbon generation and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)			
<p>The document explains how the strategic aims set out in 'Towards a Sustainable Transport System' (2007) will be translated into policy and practical actions. It takes on recommendations contained in the Eddington transport study and the Stern Review. The five goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; To reduce transport's emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; To contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to 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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable transport and consider the location of new development in relation to sustainable transport links.</p>
The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)			
<p>This Paper sets out the vision for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system for the next 30 years, with a funding commitment until 2015.</p> <p>The aim is for a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but that</p>	<p>The document indicates a number of Public Service Agreement objectives. Those of relevance include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions 	<p>The Local Plan needs to address the need for an integrated and sustainable transport network.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives that support an efficient and sustainable transport</p>

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<p>can also achieve environmental objectives. This means coherent networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel ▪ The rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, 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 ▪ Improving international and domestic links from ports and airports <p>The strategy is built around three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustained investment over the long term ▪ Improvements in transport management ▪ Planning ahead sustained <p>Underlining these themes is the need to balance travel demand with improving quality of life. This means seeking solutions that meet long term economic, social and environmental goals.</p>	<p>below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for CO, lead, NO₂, PM₁₀, SO₂, benzene and 1, 3 butadiene. 		<p>system, and also cover issues relating to improving air quality by reducing harmful emissions.</p>
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)			
<p>The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified.</p> <p>Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that species and habitats are protected.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)			
<p>These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC[8] on the</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must consider biodiversity</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include</p>

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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).		protection.	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.	The Local Plan needs to consider access to rights of way and nature conservation legislation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to public access and nature conservation legislation.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)			
The act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities and, amongst other measures, it extended the biodiversity duty set out in the CRoW Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity. The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Act, and states that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan must consider biodiversity protection and enhancement.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources , including European, national and locally designated sites, and protected species. A HRA screening report will be undertaken in parallel to the SA process which will guard against inappropriate development within

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			Central Lancashire.
Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)			
<p>The document sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 but also to guide action into the second decade of the 21st Century.</p> <p>The statement emphasises an ecosystem approach. There is a close relationship between ecosystems and human well-being and there is a need to take action to reverse ecosystem degradation by addressing the key drivers and valuing ecosystem services. There is a need to maintain, create and restore functional combinations of habitats.</p> <p>The shared priorities for action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting the best sites for wildlife ▪ Targeting action on priority species and habitats ▪ Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making. ▪ Engaging people and encouraging behaviour change ▪ Developing and interpreting the evidence base ▪ Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and contributes fully to their domestic delivery. 	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trends in populations of selected species of birds and butterflies ▪ Protected areas ▪ Sustainable woodland management ▪ Area of agri-environment land ▪ Sustainable fisheries ▪ Ecological impact of air pollution ▪ Invasive species ▪ Habitat connectivity ▪ River quality 	<p>The Local Plan must consider biodiversity protection and enhancement.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.</p>
Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)			
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the</p>	<p>A key Defra objective is to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To care for natural heritage, make the countryside 	<p>The Local Plan needs to support the vision of emphasising biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. ▪ Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. ▪ Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. ▪ Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. ▪ Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. 	<p>attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020 ▪ Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites <p>Of the Government's Quality of Life Counts indicators, those that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The populations of wild birds ▪ The condition of SSSIs ▪ Progress with BAPs ▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement ▪ Biological quality of rivers ▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits 		
The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)			
<p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework supersedes the 1994 UK Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>The Framework covers the period from 2011 to 2020, and was developed in response to two main drivers: The Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 5 strategic goals and 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets', published in October 2010; and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), released in May 2011.</p> <p>The Framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to</p>	<p>The framework identifies the following strategic goals and the key activities required to achieve these goals at a UK scale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. ▪ Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. ▪ Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. ▪ Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems 	<p>The Local Plan must consider the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>

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<p>international obligations. In total, 23 areas of work have been identified where all the countries have agreed that they want to contribute to, and benefit from, a continued UK focus, and an Implementation Plan was published in November 2013. Reporting on progress with the Implementation Plan is also undertaken.</p> <p>Most work which was previously carried out under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) is now focussed at the country level (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. 		
Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities, Town and Country Planning Association (2004)			
<p>The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The guidance is designed to apply at a variety of scales from whole sub-region growth points, to neighbourhood schemes.</p>	<p>This is a guidance document and therefore does not set targets or identify indicators</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the multi-functional nature of open space, and should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity resources and open space.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect Central Lancashire's European, national and locally designated sites along with areas of open space.</p>
Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket, DEFRA (2010)			
<p>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.</p>	<p>The UK Government committed to two important international targets to protect biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<p>The Local Plan needs to include indicators relating to biodiversity in order to monitor progress.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity and the quality of the natural environment. The proposed Monitoring Framework should also include biodiversity indicators to monitor effects of the Core</p>

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	<p>There are eighteen UK biodiversity indicators grouped under six focal areas aligned to those used by the Convention on Biological Diversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		Strategy on biodiversity resources.
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)			
<p>The strategy strives to achieve sustainable forest management and has five aims for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests over the following 10-15 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and in the future. ▪ To ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to climate change. ▪ To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland. ▪ To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England. ▪ To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan must consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources, which includes areas of woodland, particularly ancient woodland.
Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance, CABE and the Greater London Authority (2009)			

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This document offers clear, practical guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should recognise the multi-functional benefits of open space.	The SA should include objectives which consider impacts on open spaces, and opportunities for enhancements, including multi-functional green space.
The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)			
The GCR is designed to identify sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. They display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to our understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan needs to recognise the status of GCR sites in Central Lancashire and aim to protect this and other geodiversity sites (i.e. Central Lancashire's 17 Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).	The SA should include objectives which consider potential impacts on geodiversity. In addition, the SA should consider opportunities to improve understanding of important geological assets within the area.
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 Local 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	The SA should consider the extent to which soils may be impacted by proposals supported within the Local Plan.

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		Local 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 Local Plan should protect existing green infrastructure, and promote new multi-functional green spaces. Guidance should be followed where possible.	The SA should include objectives which consider the impacts on the quality and quantity of green infrastructure and the extent to which the guidance has been followed.
Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)			
These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The 2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments.	ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5 minutes' walk) from home; ▪ at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; ▪ one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and ▪ one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home; plus ▪ a minimum of 1ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population. 	The Local Plan needs to ensure that the standards are met within the area.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.
Historic Environment: A Force for the Future (2001)			
The Government vision is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public interest in the historic environment is matched by effective partnerships and the development of a sound base from which to develop policies. ▪ Maximising the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource. 	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Local Plan should take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document. This would ensure heritage	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment /

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as a something with which the whole of society can identify and engage with. The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed. <p>The document sets out actions to protect and sustain heritage for future generations.</p>		assets within the area are protected and sensitive areas are protected (i.e. Conservation Areas). In addition, the Local Plan include opportunities to promote understanding of local heritage within Central Lancashire.	heritage assets.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)			
<p>The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to deliver environmental, health and social benefits.</p> <p>It examines the costs and benefits of air quality improvement proposals, the impact of exceedances of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.</p>	The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of annual average NO_2 .	The Local Plan needs to consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)			
<p>This document forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years.</p> <p>The focus of the strategy is on understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources is also considered.</p> <p>30 action points are identified to deliver the strategy, which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should consider the protection and enhancement of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the protection of the water environment.

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water and promoting the value of water.			
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)			
<p>Defra's vision for the state of the water environment in 2030 is for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued high levels of drinking water quality; ▪ Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; ▪ Sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; ▪ Reduced greenhouse gas emissions; and ▪ An embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	<p>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.</p> <p>One headline target is to reduce per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to support the aims of this Strategy through requiring high levels of protection for the water environment and innovative new development to reduce water consumption.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives related to water resources, flooding and climate change.</p>
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)			
<p>The Act will provide better, more comprehensive management of coastal erosion and flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It also contains financial provisions related to the water industry.</p> <p>The Act will give the EA an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of local floods. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality, and will help to manage and respond to severe weather events such as flood and drought.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to consider flood risk issues and seek to avoid siting new development in the floodplain and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)			
<p>This 20-year strategy seeks to implement a more holistic strategy to flood and coastal erosion risks.</p> <p>The aim is to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should avoid development in floodplains, and Flood Risk Assessments</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address</p>

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<p>reduce the threat to people and their property and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits</p> <p>A whole catchment and whole shoreline approach will be adopted and adaptation to climate change will be an inherent part of flood and coastal erosion decisions.</p>		(FRAs) are completed where necessary.	flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.
Waste Strategy for England (2007)			
<p>The aim has to be to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. The link between economic growth and waste growth must be broken. Most products should be re-used, or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered where possible. Land filling of residual waste, in small amounts, may be necessary. The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries.</p> <p>The Government's key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use. ▪ 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. 	<p>The strategy includes targets for reducing household waste production, but these are not relevant to this PPP review.</p> <p>The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004.</p> <p>A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.</p>	The Local Plan should seek to reduce waste and promote sustainable waste management.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.
The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)			
<i>"Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and</i>	A series of indicators are defined for each of the key	The Local Plan should	The SA Framework

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<p><i>future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity."</i></p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. ▪ Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. ▪ Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. ▪ Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. ▪ Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. ▪ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment ▪ Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities. 	<p>components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of population who live in wards ranking within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards nationally. ▪ Percentage of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. ▪ Percentage of respondents surveyed who feel they 'belong' to the neighbourhood (or community). ▪ Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected. ▪ Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. ▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity). ▪ Percentage people satisfied with waste recycling facilities. ▪ Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO₂, SO₂, O₃, CO or PM₁₀. ▪ No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. ▪ Percentage of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk of decay. ▪ Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. ▪ Percentage of people of working age in employment. ▪ Average life expectancy. ▪ No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population. 	<p>support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>should include a number of objectives and indicators in the document to ensure communities are sustainable and socially inclusive.</p>
<p>Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black's Review of the health of Britain's working age population (2008)</p>			

<p>This Review sets out the first ever baseline for the health of Britain's working age population, seeking to lay the foundations for urgent and comprehensive reform through a new vision for health and work in Britain. Three principles lie at the heart of this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being ▪ Early intervention for those who develop a health condition ▪ An improvement in the health of those out of work so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so <p>The Review recognises the human, social and economic costs of impaired health and well-being in relation to working life in Britain. The aim of the Review is not to offer a utopian solution for improved health in working life, but more to identify the factors that stand in the way of good health and to elicit interventions (including services, changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices) that can help to overcome them.</p> <p>Monitoring the baseline presented in this Review will be critical, together with a research programme to inform future action with a comprehensive evidence base and increased cross-governmental effort to ensure progress.</p>	<p>Although there are no relevant targets within the Review, it presents a number of indicators of working age health, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life expectancy ▪ Mortality during working age ▪ Percentage of the working age population being in good, fairly good or poor health ▪ Proportion of people out of work due to sickness or disability ▪ Sickness absence per annum ▪ Sickness notes issued per medical condition ▪ Percentage of working time lost due to sickness ▪ Percentage of working age population on incapacity benefits ▪ Employment rate ▪ Employment rate for disabled people ▪ Income rates ▪ Economic inactivity and reasons for inactivity, split into those inactive who would like to work and those seeking work ▪ Proportion of deviation from perfect health by social class (Quality Adjusted Life Year health measure) and work status ▪ Proportion of adult population who smoke ▪ Work related illness by industry ▪ Proportion of working age population with mental health conditions ▪ Incapacity benefits claimants by primary medical condition ▪ Costs of working age ill health 	<p>The Local Plan needs to consider issues relating to human health, and contribute to improving quality of life.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>
<p>Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002</p>			
<p>The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative</p>	<p>A number of indicators are presented in this Report. The</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to address the issues</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include</p>

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<p>estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health. Since the original report, the assessment of future climate change has been updated. A new generation of high-resolution climate models has allowed for improved estimates of future changes in the frequency, intensity and duration of extreme events in the UK. Some of the major areas of concern are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flooding ▪ Vector-borne diseases ▪ Food-borne diseases ▪ The effects of climate change on drinking water supplies ▪ The direct effects of high temperatures ▪ The air pollution climate ▪ Exposure to ultra-violet light 	<p>key ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mean annual temperature ▪ Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding 20°C ▪ Number of days per year with daily mean below 0°C ▪ Annual total rainfall ▪ Seasonal rainfall ▪ Maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual highest maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual cases of malaria 	<p>relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services that are accessible to new developments.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)			
<p>This Programme for Action was prepared by the Department of Health, setting out plans for the following three years to tackle health inequalities that are found across different geographical areas, between genders and different ethnic communities and also between different social and economic groups. It established the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere, by 2010.</p> <p>The programme was organised around four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health ▪ Engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability 	<p>The Programme for Action presents a number of national headline indicators that can be attributed to health inequality, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary care professionals per 100,000 population ▪ Road casualties in disadvantaged communities ▪ Proportion of children living in low-income households ▪ Proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C ▪ Proportion of households living in non-decent housing ▪ Prevalence of smoking among people in manual social groups, and among pregnant women ▪ Age-standardised death rates per 100,000 population for the major killer diseases (cancer, circulatory diseases), ages under 75 (for the 20% of areas with 	<p>The Local Plan needs to address issues relating to climate change, and encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services that are accessible to new developments.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – making certain that the NHS provides leadership and makes the contribution to reducing inequalities that is expected of it ▪ Addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the long-term underlying causes of health inequalities <p>These themes are underpinned by discrete principles to guide how health inequalities are tackled in practice.</p> <p>The programme sets out an ambitious agenda including targets and milestones, in order to help to reduce inequalities by progressing against the 2010 national target and also tackling the underlying causes in the future.</p>	<p>the highest rates compared to the national average).</p>		
By All Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access to The Outdoors for Disabled People, Countryside Agency (2005)			
<p>This guide is designed to help countryside and urban greenspace managers and landowners improve accessibility of their sites, routes and facilities.</p>	<p>The guide does not contain targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to support inclusive access to the outdoors.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to issues of access for all groups.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)			
<p>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.</p> <p>The Government aims to achieve sustainable development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building a strong, competitive economy ▪ Ensuring the vitality of town centres ▪ Supporting a prosperous rural economy ▪ Promoting sustainable transport ▪ Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to 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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to economic, environmental and social issues.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes ▪ Requiring good design ▪ Promoting healthy communities ▪ Protecting green belt land ▪ 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 			
National Planning Practice Guidance (2013 with ongoing updates)			
<p>The planning practice guidance sets out clear and concise advice on a range of issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ new affordability test for determining how many homes should be built ▪ opening up planning appeal hearings to be filmed ▪ discouraging councils from introducing a new parking tax on people's driveways and parking spaces ▪ encourage more town centre parking spaces and end aggressive 'anti-car' traffic calming measures like speed bumps ▪ housing for older people - councils should build more bungalows and plan positively for an ageing population ▪ new neighbourhood planning guidance to help more communities start their own plans ▪ new local green space guidance to help councils and local communities to plan for open space and protect local green spaces which are special to them <p>There are a selection of guides including the following:</p>	<p>The guide documents do not contain targets or indicators.</p>	<p>This guidance will be used to inform all aspects of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take this guidance into consideration.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air quality ▪ Climate change ▪ Conserving and enhancing the historic environment ▪ Ensuring the vitality of town centres ▪ Flood risk and coastal change ▪ Health and wellbeing ▪ Housing and economic development needs assessment ▪ Local Plan ▪ Natural Environment ▪ Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space 			
Localism Act (2011)			
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New freedoms and flexibilities for local government; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan needs to 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 within Central Lancashire.

National PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New rights and powers for local communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - passing power from bodies not directly answerable to the public, to democratically accountable ministers ▪ Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 			

National PPPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
- Gives people who live in social housing new ways of holding their landlords to account, and make it easier for them to move			
Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution, Institute of Lighting Engineers (2000)			
Provides guidance to the development sector on the proper siting, setting and direction of lighting to avoid light pollution. The paper outlines basic principles of types of light pollution and their negative effects for humans, nature and the environment.	No relevant targets or indicators.	The Local Plan should take account of these baseline principles and standards for new development.	The SA should include objectives which consider the effects of light pollution on health and wellbeing. It.
Water Resources Management Plan 2015-2040, United Utilities (March 2015)			
To successfully meet the demand for water resources in the North West, UU recognise that there are several key issues to address, including: Balancing the needs of all customers Planning for future uncertainty and climate change; Providing evidence based plans to enable people to make informed decisions; Carrying out our statutory duty to protect the water environment; Protecting the landscape and amenity of the areas we live, work and play in.		The Local Plan needs to ensure there is sufficient infrastructure in place, including access to utilities / water resources.	The SA should consider the need to protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources, and to use resources sparingly.

Regional and Sub-Regional level

Regional and Sub-Regional PPPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
Lancashire's Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2021 (2011)			
<p>The Transport Plan highlights the potential impact facing the Central Lancashire region of the delivery of planned major road and rail infrastructure, focussing on those that will cause significant impact, namely the Preston Western Distributor and the Ribble Link Bridge. A Habitats Regulation Assessment screening process was thus undertaken.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<p>Promotion of sustainable transport provision, including equality of access to it and for all abilities of users. Mitigation for surface water runoff and flood risk. The need to promote and protect diversity, including wildlife corridor maintenance and noise reduction. Consideration for infrastructure design in the interest of landscape character and user safety.</p> <p>Progress of the plan will be measured using a series of performance indicators grouped under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<p>The Local Plan needs to encompass transportation issues and the LTP goals, and should align with the sustainable transport principles and the planned strategic transport infrastructure for the area, including equality of access.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and indicators which reflect the goals within the LTP to address transport and accessibility, and ensure that any new transport development in the area is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.</p> <p>The SA Framework should also ensure there is sufficient coverage and capacity of transport to support growth and development, and that the transport network can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Lancashire, bringing improvements in the health of Lancashire's residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
Ambitions for the North: A spatial framework for people and places in the North of England			
<p>This Spatial Framework covers the period to 2050 and identifies what needs to be done to overcome the barriers and enable planning to play a wider role in delivering a better future for the people and places of the North. The overarching principles that underpin the Framework are: – Spatial planning should be aligned with strategic investment in infrastructure and economic development to deliver sustainable communities and create long-lasting, positive outcomes for people, the environment and the economy; – The planning system should create the conditions in which we can create better, more attractive places for people to live and work, and for communities to prosper – economically, socially and environmentally; and – The planning system should support and enhance the North's cultural identity, protect and enhance its environment, and increase its ability to confidently adapt to change.</p>	<p>There are three main targets or 'ambitions' identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To become a globally competitive, sustainable and attractive North, underpinned by a vision which aligns strategic opportunities for housing, economic development and environmental enhancement with investment and infrastructure proposals To deliver this transformational vision by coordinating planning and investment across functional areas, covering housing, employment, infrastructure, technology, environment and community To narrow the disparities within the North, provide better and more coordinated planning for rural and coastal communities, to create well connected, high quality, sustainable places which are attractive to live, work and visit, and capable of competing in a fast changing world 	<p>The Local Plan needs to include opportunities for economic growth within the plan area which will contribute to the aims of this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which address the issues identified in this strategy such as economic growth, housing, the environment, infrastructure, and health.</p>
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy (2009)			
<p>The Core Strategy sets the vision and direction – the amounts, broad locations and priorities – for future mineral extraction and waste management in Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen and Central Lancashire. It will guide the more specific locations for any</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of construction aggregates to be recycled or secondary materials by 2021. Zero growth in industrial and commercial waste 1% growth in municipal waste 	<p>The Local Plan should take account of any minerals and waste issues that are likely to</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>new quarries and waste facilities, including sites for recycling and composting facilities, treatment plants, and any possible new landfill sites in the future.</p> <p>Its high level objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safeguarding Lancashire's mineral resources ▪ Minimising the need for minerals extraction ▪ Meeting the demand for new minerals ▪ Identifying sites and areas for minerals extraction ▪ Achieving sustainable minerals production ▪ Community involvement and partnership working ▪ Promoting waste minimisation and increasing waste awareness ▪ Managing our waste as a resource ▪ Identifying capacity for managing our waste ▪ Achieving sustainable waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<p>affect Central Lancashire and ensure that MSA's and identified and taken account of when identifying new land for development.</p>	<p>promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.</p>
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Part 1 and Part 2 (2013)			
<p>The plan provides site specific policies and allocations, and detailed development management policies for minerals and waste planning in the areas covered by the Councils of Lancashire, Central Lancashire and Blackburn with Darwen. It should be read together with the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy adopted in 2009 and the individual local plans of the two unitary authorities and the twelve districts which make up the Plan area.</p>	<p>The plan outline development management policies which when read in conjunction with the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy support key targets and indicators identified within the core strategy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to take account of these policies and any minerals and waste issues that are likely to affect Central Lancashire and ensure that consideration of location of existing M&W sites is looked at when identifying new land for development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.</p>
Lancashire's Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources			
<p>The key Strategy Objectives are:</p>	<p>Key targets of this strategy include:</p>	<p>The Local Plan should</p>	<p>The SA should include</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To recognise municipal waste as a resource. ▪ To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced. ▪ To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources. ▪ To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible. ▪ To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream. ▪ To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill. ▪ Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content. ▪ To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context. ▪ To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year ▪ Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives ▪ Extend the three-stream collection to all households and to extend the segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting. ▪ Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020 ▪ Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020 ▪ Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre ▪ Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Central Lancashire Council's municipal waste. ▪ Create new native woodland across Lancashire and Central Lancashire with 2.5million trees planted over the next 25 years. 	<p>promote waste reduction, prevention, recycling and re-use of materials.</p>	<p>objectives which promote the principles of sustainable waste management.</p>
Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan (2014)			
<p>The LSEP identifies key priorities and programmes, which command local support and funding commitments. All programmes have the ability to deliver and benefit from Growth Deal and European Structural & Investment Fund support from 2015/16 onwards. The LSEP is also seeking a number of specific Government policy flexibilities to maximise their impact.</p>	<p>The Growth Deal Innovation Excellence Programme represents a comprehensive £270m investment framework, involving 11 major initiatives, which can deliver nearly 3,000 new employment opportunities, safeguard a further 1,500 jobs, and generate almost £400m in new GVA by 2020.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to promote the priorities and outcomes of this plan which promote economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that support this plan.</p>
Lancashire Growth Deal (2014)			
<p>Lancashire's Growth Deal takes the vision, objectives and priorities of the SEP and sets out an integrated programme of interventions that the LEP believes are capable of generating the step change</p>	<p>The Growth Deal includes a number of aims and projects which are linked to each of its priority areas that collectively contribute to improving the local economy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the significance of the growth deal in shaping</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
required to move the local economy forward.	<p>The Growth Deal identifies four key priorities, set out below, against which the LEP's Single Local Growth Fund is set out.</p> <p>Releasing Growth Potential - by strengthening transport connectivity to create jobs and enable housing development; Supporting the renewal and growth of Blackpool;</p> <p>Growing the local skills and business base; and Innovation and manufacturing excellence.</p>	the local economy and facilitating future growth.	enable economic growth.
Lancashire Sport Partnership Strategy 2013-2017			
<p>Lancashire Sport Partnership, is part of the network of 49 County Sport Partnerships across the Country. The Partnership is the 'one voice for sport' in Lancashire, co-ordinating delivery to avoid duplication and ensuring the optimum use of existing and potential resources. Within Lancashire local partners include Local Authorities, National Governing Bodies of Sport, Sports Clubs, Schools, Colleges and Universities, and Health, the Constabulary and Voluntary sector organisations.</p> <p>The partnership aims to improve the health and well-being of the groups below by growing the number of people taking part in sport and physical activity, retaining those already involved, and improving the infrastructure.</p> <p>The priorities agreed as groups who are less likely to take part in sport and physical activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Young People (11-25) ▪ Disabled People (11 plus) 	The strategy outlines a focus for each group linked to either growth, retaining or improving participation, activity and skills.	The Local Plan needs to promote health, well-being and physical activity among the population.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to health, well-being and physical activity.

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women ▪ Girls (11-17) ▪ Inactive People (11 plus) ▪ People resource (Coaches & Volunteers) ▪ Places resource (Clubs & Facilities) 			
National Character Area Profiles: North West (2014)			
<p>This document presents the results of Natural England's survey of the countryside character and landscape of the North-West. It reflects the guidance issued by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002), referred to in the National Plans and Policies section above.</p>	<p>The document contains no targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that landscape character is a component of the Local Plan baseline which is considered when proposing new development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape character and quality.</p>
Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)			
<p>The four main objectives of the landscape character assessment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To outline how the landscape of Lancashire has evolved in terms of physical forces and human influences. ▪ To classify the landscape into distinct landscape types identifying key characteristics and sensitivities and providing principles to guide landscape change. ▪ To describe the current appearance of the landscape, classifying it into distinct zones of homogenous character, summarising the key features of each landscape character area. ▪ To describe the principal urban landscape types across the County, highlighting their historical development. <p>The document outlines the characteristics of the Lancashire landscape and divides the landscape into character areas.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to restore, protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality.</p>	<p>The landscape character assessment has been used to identify the baseline conditions and the SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The strategy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To review the forces for change that are affecting the landscape, highlighting key issues and implications of different forms of development and land use change for landscape character and quality. ▪ For each landscape character type, to identify key environmental features and the specific implications of change, as well as 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. <p>For each of the landscape character types a series of recommendations are outlined to protect, restore and enhance various landscape elements.</p>			
Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020			
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<p>A key target of this strategy is that it aims that in 2020 Lancashire will have reduced its emissions of CO₂ by at least 30% relative to 1990.</p> <p>The strategy also includes the following national indicators which may be of relevance to the SA and LDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CO₂ reduction from local authority operations. ▪ Per capita reduction in CO₂ 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. 	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues and should seek to contribute towards achieving Lancashire's CO₂ reduction target.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>transport fuels, including sustainable bio-fuels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 developing adaptation capacity in Lancashire. 			

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support practical measures to allow Lancashire's biodiversity to adapt to climate impacts. Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions. 			
Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (2011)			
<p>The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species in Lancashire.</p> <p>For each of the habitats and species information is provided about current national, regional and local status.</p>	<p>For each habitat type/species a series of objectives, actions and timescales for implementation are identified. The actions are also assigned a priority for implementation i.e. low, medium and high.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must support and promote the enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should integrate the relevant objectives, targets and indicators from the Plan into the SA Framework.</p>
Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015			
<p>The document seeks to guide new planting and woodland management in the context of the Lancashire landscape strategy. Main objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate a strategy or vision to guide the development of woodlands and associated businesses in Lancashire. Produce local woodland vision statements for the 21 landscape character types and urban landscape types of Lancashire. Identify priorities for woodland planting and management action. Assist in formulating advice and targeting resources through existing and proposed grant aid schemes. Inform the public at large of woodlands and their management in the context of Lancashire landscapes. <p>There is a specific vision and objective for the woodland resource in each of the landscape character types.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to take opportunities to promote urban forestry and street trees and to protect the wider biodiversity resource.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect biodiversity including woodland.</p>
North West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021 (2016)			

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Risk Management Authorities are committed to producing Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) required by the EU Floods Directive. This FRMP is an important part of meeting that objective and aligns with the Defra Strategy and guiding principles of the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy.</p> <p>The FRMP will provide the evidence to support decision making. The FRMP will also help promote a greater awareness and understanding of the risks of flooding, particularly in those communities at high risk, and encourage and enable householders, businesses and communities to take action to manage the risks. The highest priority is to reduce risk to life.</p>	<p>The Plans do not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the floodplain.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk.</p>
North West River Basin Management Plan: Part 1 and Part 2 (2015)			
<p>The River Basin Management Plan provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve this, and because water and land resources are closely linked, it also informs decisions on land-use planning. This plan contains 4 sets of information that groups who manage land and water should pay particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseline classification of water bodies ▪ Statutory objectives for protected areas ▪ Statutory objectives for water bodies ▪ Summary programme of measures to achieve statutory objectives <p>This plan is an update of and replaces the river basin management plan published in 2009.</p>	<p>The Plan identifies contributions to environmental outcomes for 2021 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A programme of improvements (currently in development phase) including actions to improve habitat quality and connectivity, improve water quality, provide natural flood management for improved climate resilience. ▪ Additionally, a sub-project targeting rural pollution in the Lower Ribble will improve water quality and contribute to improvement of bathing waters. 	<p>The Local Plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.</p>
Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013)			

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) has been produced by Lancashire County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), in partnership with Blackpool Council. The Flood Water Management Act places a legal duty on each LLFA to produce a LRMS and this document creates a framework around which flood risk management will be undertaken by the LLFA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The LFRMS identifies strategic objectives which are sub-divided into short term (within 1 year) and medium term (within 1 to 3 years). These strategic objectives include: ▪ Identify Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) and define each RMA's roles and responsibilities in relation to managing risk from all sources of flooding ▪ Deliver flood risk management through effective partnership working ▪ Establish effective data sharing agreements ▪ Take account of climate change when fulfilling duties and responsibilities in flood risk management ▪ Understand key local flood risks ▪ Work together with other RMAs to investigate and manage interactions between Main River, coastal flooding, sewer flooding and local flood risks ▪ Record, investigate and report flooding incidents ▪ Ensure alignment of local Flood Risk Management and Emergency Planning functions ▪ Manage development so that it reduces flood risk ▪ Promote the use of SuDS ▪ Encourage stakeholder and community involvement in flood risk management ▪ Set out an asset management plan ▪ Work with the owners of assets with a flood risk management function ▪ Define the approach to, and opportunities for, resourcing and funding local flood risk management activities ▪ Encourage beneficiaries to invest in local flood risk 	<p>The Local Plan needs to consider how flood risk from local sources will be managed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include indicators, targets and objectives that address flood risk management.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
	management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate economic, social and environmental improvements with local flood risk management in line with sustainability principles ▪ Encourage innovation in local flood risk management ▪ Allow RMAs to make efficient decisions on flood risk management and exploit opportunities effectively ▪ Five RMAs powers to undertake flood related works 		
Lancashire County Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015-2025			
<p>The plan consists of an assessment which sets out the adequacy of the rights of way and wider access network in Lancashire and a Statement of Action which sets out how the council will work with others to address the demands and needs identified in the assessment; as summarised below:</p> <p>The assessment of need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent to which local rights of way meet present and future needs of the public, ▪ The opportunities presented by local rights of way for exercise and other forms of open-air recreation and the enjoyment of the authorities' area with particular emphasis on footpaths, cycle tracks, bridleways and restricted byways ▪ The accessibility of the local rights of way network to blind or partially sighted persons and others with mobility problems <p>The statement of actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage public rights of way ▪ Secure an improved network of public rights of way ▪ Improve wider public access 	<p>Aims and objectives are focussed around six inter-related themes each of which identify an action and timescale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Theme 1: Condition and connectivity of the wider access network ▪ Theme 2: Education and information provision ▪ Theme 3: Twenty to thirty minute walks ▪ Theme 4: Multi user routes ▪ Theme 5: Encourage community involvement in improving wider access ▪ Theme 6: The Definitive Map and other records 	<p>The Local Plan should consider impacts on rights of way, including access and recreation.</p>	<p>Baseline information, issues and opportunities are identified within the Improvement Plan. These should be considered when developing the SA Framework.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
The Long Term Rail Strategy for the North of England (2018)			
A thriving North of England, where modern transport connections drive economic growth and support an excellent quality of life.	<p>Increase efficiency, reliability and resilience in the transport system Improve the performance and integration of the North's strategic transport network by making the case for interventions that improve its efficiency, reliability and resilience.</p> <p>Improve opportunities across the North Ensure that the Strategic Transport Plan works for everyone who lives and works in the North through improved access to opportunities for all across the North.</p> <p>Promote and support the built and natural environment Ensure that transport interventions across the strategic transport system protect and enhance the natural and built environment.</p>	The Local Plan needs to ensure the transport network is connected, accessible and fit for purpose.	The SA should ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of transport to support growth and development, and improve people's travel choices and quality of life, with minimal impacts on the built and natural environment.
Strategic Transport Plan (Transport for the North, February 2019)			
TfN's vision is of a thriving North of England, where world class transport supports sustainable economic growth, excellent quality of life and improved opportunities for all. Connecting people, connecting business and moving goods.	<p>Supporting this vision are four pan-Northern transport objectives, which have informed the development of the Strategic Transport Plan and TfN's work programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transforming economic performance • Increasing efficiency, reliability, integration, and resilience in the transport system. • Improving inclusivity, health, and access to opportunities for all. • Promoting and enhancing the built, historic, and natural environment. <p>These objectives also align closely with the five foundations of productivity set out in the Government's Industrial Strategy</p>	The Local Plan should ensure there is an accessible and connected transport infrastructure which supports economic growth and employment opportunities.	The SA should ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of transport to support growth and development.

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
Growth Deal Implementation Plan, Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2018)			
<p>1. Releasing Growth Potential Create the right conditions for business and investor growth, and unlock new development and employment opportunities across Lancashire by strengthening transport connectivity to create jobs and enable housing development.</p> <p>3. Growing the local Skills and Business Base Realise the full potential of Lancashire's competitive economic strengths and business base and refocussing Lancashire's approach to skills provision, ensuring it is responsive to business needs and demands.</p> <p>4. Innovation and Manufacturing Excellence Maximise the economic value of Lancashire's centres of research and innovation excellence and globally competitive business clusters.</p>	<p>By 2021, this Deal is expected to bring to Lancashire's economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11,000 jobs; • 3,900 homes; • £1.2bn private sector investment. 	<p>The Local Plan needs to promote the priorities and outcomes of this plan to bring forward key infrastructure schemes and strategic locations to unlock the growth potential of Central Lancashire.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider objectives, targets and indicators that support this plan to support economic growth and accessibility.</p>
Actively Moving forward: Ten year plan for cycling and walking, Lancashire County Council (2018)			
<p>Vision: More people cycling and walking for everyday and leisure journeys in Lancashire.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double the number of people cycling by 2028. • Increase the number of people walking by 10% by 2028. • Bring levels of physical inactivity in every district below the national average by 2028. 	<p>The Local Plan needs to encourage active travel, including promoting a network of accessible and convenient cycle routes and footpaths, and more storage facilities to encourage active travel.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which promote active modes of transport, including promoting cycling and walking for shorter journeys, to improve health and wellbeing and to reduce the number of motor vehicles on the road (particularly for short trips) and improving air quality.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
Highways Asset Management Framework, Lancashire County Council (2016)			
<p>Maintain its highway assets in an appropriate and cost-effective manner so as to maximise the benefits arising from the resources available, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising asset groupings • Prioritise within asset groupings • Direct investment by basis of need 	<p>Aiming to improve the overall condition of assets from their current acceptable condition to fair by the end of 2019/20 and good by the end of 2024/25 as calculated by the overall weighted average score which reflects the value and condition of each asset grouping.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure sufficient highway coverage and capacity, alongside other modes of travel to ensure choice of travel, and to support growth and development.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which ensure there will be a transport infrastructure that will improve transport connectivity and support growth.</p>
Lancashire Strategic Transport Prospectus, Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2016)			
<p>Re-establish Lancashire as an economic powerhouse and a national centre of excellence in advanced manufacturing by maximising its clear competitive strengths and capabilities in the aerospace, automotive, energy and Higher Education research related sectors. This will be achieved by focusing on an 'Arc of Prosperity' that extends across Lancashire and incorporates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key sector priorities of national and international significance • key strategic sites • key clusters of high value activity • internationally recognised centres of excellence in research and innovation. <p>Also key assets and other sectors including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality of life and housing growth offers • a significant tourism and visitor economy • health, digital and food manufacturing. <p>As such Lancashire's economic strengths and growth priorities are a key part of, and critical to, the building of the Northern</p>	<p>By 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal Highway Improvements* • Preston to Manchester Rail Corridor Improvements to provide additional capacity and better quality rolling stock • Blackburn to Bolton Rail Corridor Improvements to provide additional capacity* • Blackpool Tramway Extension North Pier to Blackpool North Station* • Blackpool North Interchange (Talbot Gateway) • A585 Corridor Improvements, including a bypass of Little Singleton* By 2026 • Preston Railway Station / HS2 Interchange • New Ribble Crossing • East Lancashire Rail Network Transformation, including electrification and better quality rolling stock → M65/M66 East Lancashire Gateway Improvements 	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure planned strategic growth and economic development are in alignment with the delivery of key strategic transport initiatives and improvements to existing transport corridors as outlined in the plan.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which support growth and employment and the delivery of a sustainable transport infrastructure.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
Powerhouse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skelmersdale Rail Link and Town Centre Transport Interchange • Lancaster South Supporting Infrastructure • Lancaster to Morecambe Rail Electrification By 2031 → 'Smart Motorway' technology extended northwards along the M6 to Junction 32 • Ormskirk to Preston Rail Electrification • South Fylde Line Enhancements 		
Central Lancashire Highways & Transport Masterplan, Lancashire County Council (2013)			
<p>'We have a vision for highways and transport in Central Lancashire that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accepts that we have no choice but to create new highway capacity to support new development and allow us to solve specific problems. <p>But that makes the most of the opportunities this new capacity gives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public transport by improving the most important bus corridors • Enhance our public realm to encourage sustainable travel and support economic growth.' 	<p>In fulfilling this vision, new highway capacity will be created by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Preston Western Distributor, a new road linking the M55 near Bartle with the A583/A584 at Clifton, providing access to the North Preston housing sites • Early delivery of improvements to M55 Junction 1 and the northern section of the Broughton Bypass linking the A6 north of Broughton and the B5269 Whittingham Lane • The upgrading of the A582 South Ribble Western Distributor and the B5253 Flensburg Way to improve capacity between Moss Side, Cuerden and Preston City Centre, and support delivery of housing along this corridor. <p>The completion of Penwortham bypass between the Broad Oak roundabout and Howick Cross.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure the highway infrastructure has the coverage and capacity to support growth and economic development, whilst encouraging active travel and other sustainable modes of transport, including enhancing connectivity and accessibility and improving the public realm.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives and indicators to encourage active travel and other sustainable modes of transport, improve the public realm, reduce the reliance on the car, and improve air quality and health and wellbeing.</p>
Lancashire Growth Plan 2013-2014, Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2013)			
<p>The LEP's purpose and focus is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Lancashire as a natural home for high growth companies 	<p>Improve growth targets for the region and improved economic opportunities for communities in acute need.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to align the delivery of strategic infrastructure</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which seek to improve educational</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reclaim Lancashire's role as one of the nation's key centres for advanced manufacturing Maximise the economic value and benefits of an emerging arc of innovation across Lancashire Drive forward the Lancashire Enterprise Zone and Preston City Deal, as the key drivers of new growth Oversee and develop complementary Local Growth Accelerator Strategies Develop Sector Delivery Plans to unlock opportunities of national significance in emerging and established growth sectors Create the right local conditions for business success Refocus the local skills system to make it more responsive to business skills demands. Ensure Lancashire's major transport projects are fully aligned with the delivery of key economic priorities Strengthen Lancashire's strategic casemaking and refresh the area's offer to attract new investors and businesses 		and key strategic locations, with the key economic priorities and growth outlined in the plan.	attainment and skill levels for all, regardless of background, and promote equality of opportunity.
Lancashire Cycling and Walking Strategy 2016-2026 (Jacobs, August 2016)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy – Create a framework to deliver coordinated investment in active travel across Lancashire. Place – Build on Lancashire's existing walking and cycling assets and centres of excellence. Develop a high quality, safe, comprehensive and joined up network with complementary facilities such as cycle parking. Promotion - Promote the Lancashire walking and cycling offer and inspiring people to travel actively. People – Support people to walk and cycle for everyday and leisure journeys on our active travel network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double the number of people cycling by 2026; Increase the number of people walking by 10% by 2026 with a focus on increasing the percentage of children aged 5-10 usually walking to school; Bring levels of physical activity in all districts to at least the annual national average by 2026. 	The Local Plan will need to consider the key objectives in the plan, and should promote active travel by developing a high quality, safe, comprehensive and joined up network, with complementary facilities such as cycle parking.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that promote more sustainable transport patterns and reduce the need to travel by private car; improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options;

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
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			and in particular increase opportunities for cycling and walking.
Towards Zero Lancashire: Road Safety Strategy for Lancashire 2016-2026 (Lancashire Partnership for Road Safety (2017))			
<p>'It is our vision that 'people are safe and feel safe on Lancashire's roads' and we are committed to delivering the following four aims (by 2027). We recognise that we need to work hard to achieve these aims and to do so we have agreed to focus on delivering four key priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinated and evidence based response to road safety 2. Enabling, engaging and educating individuals and communities to influence road user attitudes and behaviour 3. Intelligence led enforcement 4. Engineering for safety 	<p>Aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce road traffic fatalities by user group and age 2. Reduce severity and numbers of road traffic injuries by user group and age 3. Improve outcomes for vulnerable road users 4. Improve and change road safety attitudes and behaviours 	<p>The Local Plan should contribute to reducing traffic accidents by reducing the number of vehicles on the road, and by designing buildings and neighbourhoods so that they are safe and welcoming.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to reduce the number of vehicles on the road, and provide a safe and attractive environment in which to travel.</p>
Transforming Cities Fund Preston City Region, LCC (2018)			
<p>£1.7bn Transforming Cities Fund, focused on intra-city connectivity, making it quicker and easier for people to get around – and access jobs in – some of England's biggest cities. The government will make £840 million available over the four year period to 2021-22. Preston has been shortlisted since December 2018.</p>	<p>Aim of driving up productivity and spread prosperity through investment in public and sustainable transport in some of the largest English city regions.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to promote a safe, sustainable and connected public transport network, with efficient and integrated patterns of movement.</p>	<p>The SA should reflect the aims of the Fund by improving accessibility and connectivity both within and outside the area, and improving opportunities for employment.</p>
Air Quality and Public Health - Reducing deaths and ill-health caused by poor air quality in Lancashire and Cumbria, Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria (2018)			
<p>Relevant suggestions put forward at the Summit included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a common set of principles/guidance for planning policy and ensure these are considered as part of (any) new application. A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is the strongest form of guidance needed to compete 	<p>Reducing the impact of pollution and improving quality of life are both key objectives.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to promote active travel and sustainable transport modes, reduce pollution and</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives and indicators which seek to tackle pollution,</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>with other planning issues and priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion and consolidation of air quality in strategic plans, such as Health and Wellbeing Strategies, Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Walking and Cycling, Public Health, Transport and Economic plans. <p>Collaborate across Lancashire and Cumbria to understand and develop best practice in relation to green infrastructure / barriers, for example type of species and locations, and their potential to mitigate against air pollution National air quality grant funding could be accessed collectively to develop green barrier projects in suitable pollution hotspots.</p>		improve air quality.	air quality and public health issues.
A healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria – Improving health and care for local people, Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria (2017)			
Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria is a partnership of organisations which have a shared vision for health and care across our region to join together with people who use and who provide services to tackle our challenges and improve health and care.	Embed health into planning to prevent ill health; recognise that mental health is important; ensure GP services and community care can deliver services locally and align those services with social care, and deliver successful urgent care services.	The Local Plan should plan for healthcare services and facilities in alignment with the priorities of Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which ensure health services deliver what patients require.
Equality, Cohesion and Integration Strategy 2014-2017, LCC (2014)			
<p>'Our Vision for a fair and cohesive Lancashire. Over the next four years our priorities will focus on what we fundamentally believe to be most important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote a sense of personal and social responsibility across neighbourhoods advance equality of opportunity for all inspire our communities and citizens to realise their potential' 	Key aims that related to improved accessibility for residents and improved community engagement at the neighbourhood level.	Neighbourhood plans should be encouraged to help facilitate further community engagement with planning.	The SA Framework should include objectives which promote accessibility and equality of access to public spaces.
Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change - A Framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, and Merseyside, Community Forests			

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
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<u>Northwest (2011)</u>			
<p>Green infrastructure is planned, designed and managed by stakeholders and communities to combat climate change and deliver external benefits, safeguarding, enhancing and maintaining green infrastructure to improve adaption and mitigation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing surface water reducing car journeys permeable/moveable landscapes for species more green infrastructure building material substitution (i.e. wood, not concrete) 	<p>Implications for design policies in terms of sustainable materials and permeable surfaces and boundaries.</p> <p>Implications for urban areas with the need to incorporate green spaces.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to include policies which ensure climate change and flood risk mitigation are key considerations in new developments, through sustainable design and materials, making green infrastructure more accessible and multifunctional, and management of surface water.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives to ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change, and support and enhance multifunctional use of green infrastructure.</p>
<u>School Place Provision Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20, LCC (2017)</u>			
<p>A 'live' document that sets out how LCC will carry out their responsibility for ensuring there are the right number of school places, in the right areas, at the right time to meet demand. The key strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aim to provide additional places at existing schools, wherever possible and appropriate, rather than commission new provision Where new housing development creates a demand for school places in excess of those available, the Council will expect district councils to work with us to seek a financial contribution from the developers, which is proportionate to impact, in order to mitigate against the effect on education infrastructure 	<p>Implications for the CIL contributions and deployment lists and future policies that will impact proposals in proximity to education settings.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure there is sufficient school place provision to meet demand.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which seek to ensure access to education for all.</p>
<u>Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Strategy (2013)</u>			

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>'One of the key aims of this Strategy is to improve local flood risk management in a sustainable way. In other words, the risk of flooding must be reduced now, but in a way which does not compromise the interconnected needs of the economy, society and environment in the future.'</p> <p>There are 19 objectives have been divided into 5 key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles and Responsibilities • Understanding Risk • Funding • Communication and Involvement • Sustainable Flood Risk Management 	<p>The risk of flooding needs to be reduced and managed in a sustainable way.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should restrict development of property in areas of flood risk, or ensure sufficient mitigation measures are put in place. The risk of flooding needs to be considered in new developments through sustainable flood risk management.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives to reduce the risk of flooding to people, land and property in a sustainable way, and make communities more resilient to flood risk.</p>
River Douglas Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)			
<p>The Douglas and tributaries run through parts Chorley and South Ribble. On the rivers Lostock and Yarrow, fluvial Douglass, Appley Bridge and Croston there is a need to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p>In the tidal villages of the western settlements, work in partnership with the local authority and United Utilities is sought over sewer and local surface water flooding to Identify and promote joint solutions.</p> <p>In Leyland and Lostock to Whittle-le-Woods and around the Fluvial Yarrow, studies to investigate suitable locations for habitat inundation will be carried out to reduce flooding in the Croston sub-area whilst also identifying areas for the floodplain to be reconnected and restored, and for habitat improvement and enhancement or habitat creation. The issue of good quality agricultural land being flooded more often must also be addressed.</p> <p>In Appley Bridge and Croston, action is required to better protect from flooding now and in the future. The risk of flooding from drains, sewers and surface run-off is likely to increase due to</p>	<p>The risk of flooding needs to be reduced and managed in a sustainable way.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure there are measures to reduce the risk of flooding, and support sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions such as habitat creation.</p>	<p>The SA should reduce the risk of flooding to people, land and property in a sustainable way, and make communities more resilient to flooding/ flood risk, including the predicted effects of climate change.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
climate change.			
River Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)			
<p>The middle and lower course of the Ribble and tributaries run through South Ribble and Preston.</p> <p>In rural Calder and Darwen there is low flood risk, habitat creation schemes should be pursued. In the lower Ribble and Fylde there is low risk but climate change will increase risk in the future, inappropriate development on the floodplain should be discouraged and habitat creation schemes pursued, especially around Preston and Walton-le-Dale.</p>	Inappropriate development on the floodplain should be avoided, and the risk of flooding needs to be reduced and managed in a sustainable way.	The Local Plan needs to reduce the risk of flooding, and encourage sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions such as habitat creation.	The SA should include objectives to reduce the risk of flooding to people, land and property, including the predicted effects of climate change.
River Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)			
Tributaries of the upper river Wyre run from part of Preston, where flood risk is low. Changes to soil management practices, moorland habitat restoration and policies to control run-off are proposed.	The risk of flooding needs to be reduced and managed in a sustainable way.	The Local Plan needs to reduce the risk of flooding, and support sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions such as habitat creation.	The SA should include objectives to reduce the risk of flooding to people, land and property in a sustainable way, and make communities more resilient to flood risk.
The Lancashire Skills and Employment Strategic Framework, Lancashire Enterprise Partnership, 2016-2021			
<p>The purpose of the Strategic Framework is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase prosperity and economic growth • Deliver Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) priorities • Address issues of unemployment and economic inactivity • Promote social inclusion, social cohesion, and equality and diversity 	The skills and employment system should be more responsive to the needs of Lancashire.	The Local Plan needs to consider local skills and employment needs.	The SA should include objectives and indicators to ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation, support education and training for future growth, and ensure opportunities

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
			are available for all.
Forest of Bowland Management Plan April 2014 - March 2019			
<p>The aims of the Forest of Bowland Management Plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect, conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the Forest of Bowland ▪ AONB. ▪ Promote the sustainable social and economic development of the area, particularly where such activity conserves and enhances the environment. ▪ Encourage enjoyment of the area where it is compatible. 	<p>The Forest of Bowland Management Plan contains many targets. The most relevant of which are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure 100% of the AONB's SSSIs are in favourable or recovering condition ▪ Ensure at least 50% of SSSIs are in favourable condition ▪ Restoration and re-wetting of 35 hectares of blanket bog habitat (subject to funding availability) ▪ Restore 10ha. of hay meadow ▪ Restore and ensure management of 12 small species-rich grassland sites ▪ Survey at least 10% of PRoW within AONB per year 	<p>The Local Plan needs to protect (and enhance, where possible) sensitive landscapes within Central Lancashire, such as the Forest of Bowland AONB.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to ensure the protection and enhancement of the Forest of Bowland AONB and other sensitive landscapes.</p>
Draft Sustainability and Transformation Plan 2016/17-2020/21, Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria (2016)			
<p>Aims to ensure that the people of Lancashire and South Cumbria receive the highest quality health and social care now and in the future. To make sure quality improves wherever care is being delivered. We want everyone to know where, when and how they can access the support they need and is in the right places.</p>	<p>This Plan seeks to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold hospital capacity broadly at current levels • Employ more staff • Increase primary and community services by 20%. 	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure new homes are served by appropriate community healthcare services. The implications of increases in staffing and primary and community services will need to be understood and planned for.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which deliver the highest quality health and social care.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
Our Health, Our Care: Central Lancashire Local Delivery Plan 2016/17 - 2020/2021			
<p>Equal and fair access to safe, effective and responsive health and social care for communities that represent value now and in the future underpinned by these relevant objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve outcomes and experiences of health and social care by helping our local population take responsibility for prevention and enable them to manage their own care and seek early intervention support. • Promote accessibility and choice, and provide the right care in the right setting to meet the needs of the individual. • Reduce over dependency on acute hospital provision particularly for those patient in the over 65 category. 	<p>Move away from a reactive treatment and intervention based system to a preventative, anticipatory, whole person approach to care based on individuals and carers' needs. A collaborative approach to preventative planning for positive health is included in this aim.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure new homes are served by appropriate community healthcare services.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which deliver the highest quality health and social care.</p>
West Pennine Moors Management Plan 2010-2020, LCC (2010)			
<p>The vision is to protect, enhance and celebrate the 'landscape heritage' of the WPM and to develop and promote 'good practice' in sustainable tourism, wildlife conservation, responding to climate change and managing land to provide ecosystem services. Objective themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural and Historic Environment • Community and Education • Local Economy • Enjoyment and Access • Partnership and Management • Responding to Climate Change 	<p>Protection and enhancement of a landscape and associated biodiversity are key objectives in the SA topics of the natural environment and natural resources.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that site allocations and any development in or near this area are afforded greater scrutiny as to the impacts on natural landscapes of the WPM management plan.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, natural and historic assets, and public access.</p>
Central Lancashire Core Strategy (2012)			
<p>Guiding this Core Strategy is a Spatial Vision of what Central Lancashire aspires to be like by 2026 taking account of it current issues, attributes and potential. It then outlines a number of</p>	<p>Synergies throughout as well as background for strategic direction of the emerging plan, to be aligned and updated</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider the content of all policies which are</p>	<p>The SA will need to ensure the new Local Plan policies meet</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
strategic objectives SO1-24, which are designed to set out the key issues to be addressed in each policy area.	<p>accordingly.</p> <p>All to be updated as appropriate and absorbed into the emerging Central Lancashire Local Plan, which will supersede the old plan.</p> <p>Baseline is now largely dated and where appropriate has been completely revisited and updated as part of this Sustainability Appraisal for the emerging Central Lancashire Local Plan, which will supersede the old plan.</p>	still relevant and up to date. New policies will need to be informed by a robust and updated evidence base, and reflect current circumstances.	current and future needs and demands.
Central Lancashire Employment Land Study Objectively Assessed Needs Update (2019)			
Recommendations regarding the amount of additional employment land split by authority, and use type, as well as reallocation issues.	<p>Additional employment land required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chorley – 37.18 ha further need, especially larger B8 and also 13.55ha B1(a) uses • Preston – 22.54 ha further need, especially B1(a) and B8 uses • South Ribble – 43.72 ha further need, especially large B"/B* and B1(a) uses <p>Additional office space required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chorley – 13.55 ha • Preston – 22.33ha • South Ribble – 24.97ha <p>Where oversupply by use class is shown specific sites should not be de-allocated or re-allocated.</p> <p>If applicants seek reallocation of employment land they should prove that land is not deliverable for any B-Class uses.</p>	The Local Plan needs to ensure that allocations are made for land for employment uses and a site protection policy is required.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which ensure that sufficient high quality employment land is made available to meet forecast needs.
Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal (2013)			
Aims to drive forward local growth by empowering city areas like	Over a ten-year period, the deal will generate:	The Local Plan needs to	The SA Framework

Regional and Sub-Regional PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
Preston and South Ribble to make the most of their economic assets and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 20,000 net new private sector jobs, including 5,000 in the Lancashire Enterprise Zone; • Nearly £1 billion growth in Gross Value Added (GVA); • 17,420 new homes; £2.3 billion in leveraged commercial investment	take into consideration the ambitions of the City Deal, which will facilitate the infrastructure to bring forward a large number of new homes and economic development.	should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which complement City Deal's growth aspirations.
Lancashire Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2015- 2025)			
The assessment sets out the adequacy of the rights of way and wider access network ('the Assessment of Need') and the 'Statement of Action' sets out how we will work with others to address the demands and needs identified in the assessment.	The assessment sets out the adequacy of the rights of way and wider access network ('the Assessment of Need') and the 'Statement of Action' sets out how we will work with others to address the demands and needs identified in the assessment.	The assessment sets out the adequacy of the rights of way and wider access network ('the Assessment of Need') and the 'Statement of Action' sets out how we will work with others to address the demands and needs identified in the assessment.	The assessment sets out the adequacy of the rights of way and wider access network ('the Assessment of Need') and the 'Statement of Action' sets out how we will work with others to address the demands and needs identified in the assessment.

Local level

Local PPPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
Preston City Council Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (2018)			
Sets out how and when the council will consult the public on key planning policy stages.	Encourages community involvement in planning.	Differing public opinions may lead to a wide range of conflicting consultation representations. Consultations must adhere to the stated methods of publication and engagement.	To increase the level of participation in local decisions within the community and adapt plans accordingly.
Chorley Borough Council Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (2019)			
Sets out how and when the council will consult the public on key planning policy stages.	Encourages community involvement in planning.	Differing public opinions may lead to a wide range of conflicting consultation representations. Consultations must adhere to the stated methods of publication and engagement.	To increase the level of participation in local decisions within the community and adapt plans accordingly.
South Ribble Borough Council City Council Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (2013)			
Sets out how and when the council will consult the public on key planning policy stages.	Encourages community involvement in planning.	Differing public opinions may lead to a wide range of conflicting consultation representations. Consultations must adhere to the stated	To increase the level of participation in local decisions within the community and adapt plans accordingly.

Local PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
		methods of publication and engagement.	
Lancashire Sustainable Energy Study – Chorley renewable energy potential (2011)			
Sets out the technical potential of renewable energy sources to provide heat and power	None	The Local Plan needs to ensure that the technical potential of renewable energy resources is investigated and utilised as fully as possible.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which ensure that renewable energy resources are investigated and utilised as fully as possible.
Lancashire Sustainable Energy Study – Preston renewable energy potential (2011)			
Sets out the technical potential of renewable energy sources to provide heat and power	None	The Local Plan needs to ensure that the technical potential of renewable energy resources is investigated and utilised as fully as possible.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which ensure that renewable energy resources are investigated and utilised as fully as possible.
Lancashire Sustainable Energy Study – South Ribble renewable energy potential (2011)			
Sets out the technical potential of renewable energy sources to provide heat and power	None	The Local Plan needs to ensure that the technical potential of renewable energy resources is	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets which

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		investigated and utilised as fully as possible.	ensure that renewable energy resources are investigated and utilised as fully as possible.
Chorley Town Centre Public Realm Proposals and Masterplan (2017)			
<p>The Masterplan identifies a number of schemes to improve the public realm along with development opportunities, including pedestrianisation, bus station improvements and traffic and delivery management schemes.</p> <p>The masterplan is also designed to support business by stimulating economic activity. In particular the plan has to work for the independent business and retail sector in Market Street and Chapel Street, and around the Civic Quarter and Flat Iron, strengthening a number of key existing assets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the area impacting on its attractiveness to users • provide greater opportunities for pedestrians and cyclists • improvements to road safety and public transport • Stimulate footfall, encourage longer stays, increasing spends. 	<p>The Local Plan needs to take account of planned infrastructure and public realm improvements, and promote sustainable development including accessibility and sustainable transport and town centre accessibility and attractiveness. It also needs to promote economic growth and stimulate economic activity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure there are objectives and indicators which seek to conserve and/or enhance the townscape and the public realm, improve accessibility and support the use of safe and sustainable modes of transport, and support local economic growth.</p>
Chorley Council Corporate Strategy 2017/18 – 2018/2019			
<p>The corporate strategy seeks to be 'A proactive community leader, supporting the borough and all its residents, whether in rural or urban areas, to reach their full potential through working in partnership to deliver services that achieve the best outcomes for local people and protect vulnerable people'.</p> <p>Priorities and long term outcomes for the Council are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strong local economy 	<p>The strategy includes 31 performance measures that will be measured and reported against in order to demonstrate success against achieving the priorities and long term outcomes.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to promote a strong local economy, homes for all, and clean, safe and healthy communities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and indicators which provide a sufficient amount of housing with an appropriate mix of sizes, types, and</p>

Local PPSI's			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vibrant town centre and villages strong and expanding business sector across the whole of the borough Access to high quality employment and education opportunities across the borough <p>Clean safe and healthy homes and communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean and safe streets Reduced health inequalities wide range of quality recreational activities High quality, affordable and suitable housing High quality play areas, parks and open spaces in both urban and rural locations <p>Involving residents in improving their local areas and equality of access for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents who take pride in where they live and their achievements Residents who are all able to take an active part in their local and wider community Easy access to high quality public services, both face to face and online <p>An ambitious council that does more to meet the needs of residents and the local area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A council that consults and engages with residents An ambitious council that continually strives to improve Cohesive communities in and around our rural and urban areas 			tenures, and to support economic growth, including job creation and equality of opportunity and access, and support health and wellbeing.
Preston City Living Prospectus, Preston City Council and Invest Central Lancashire (2017)			
The City Living strategy was commissioned to support and accelerate the delivery of a thriving residential offer in Preston city centre. It seeks to identify the opportunities to promote and	Attract all groups: young professionals, students, graduates, families and couples and the retired into the city centre.	The Local Plan needs to take into consideration the benefits and	The SA Framework should include objectives and

Local PPSI's			
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<p>develop a range of residential opportunities.</p> <p>The strategy sets out how to build upon the existing residential offer in the city centre to create a prosperous central population to support the accelerated delivery ambitions of City Deal whilst meeting the broader place making and housing target objectives of the City Centre Plan. This strategy is supported by a promotional prospectus articulating Preston's city centre living proposition.</p>		<p>opportunities of city centre living, including the provision of different types of housing, and the benefits to the local economy.</p>	<p>indicators which ensure that land resources are used in an efficient and sustainable manner to meet the housing and employment needs of the CLLP area, and contribute to achieving an appropriate mix of sizes, types, tenures of housing in appropriate locations, support economic growth and revitalise city/town centres.</p>
South Ribble Corporate Plan 2018-23 Focusing on 2019-20 Delivery, South Ribble Borough Council			
<p>'South Ribble is and continues to be recognised nationally as the best place in the UK' with 'A Council that is recognised for being innovative, forward thinking and financially self-sufficient, whilst putting people at the heart of everything we do'.</p> <p>Three priorities underpin this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellence and financial sustainability • Health and wellbeing • Place 	<p>Promote economic prosperity, health and wellbeing of residents, and a sense of place.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure development and infrastructure is aligned with economic and place making ambitions, and promotes the health and wellbeing of all local residents.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and indicators which support economic growth, and improved health and wellbeing including reducing health inequalities.</p>
Achieving Preston's Priorities - Budget and Policy Proposals 2019/20, Preston City Council			
<p>A range of actions including direct investment and the facilitation of wider public and private sector investment aiming to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and enhance the shopping experience • Enhance the city centre as a hub for leisure activity 	<p>Promote economic growth, housing and infrastructure.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to support economic prosperity, including investment in housing and a vibrant city</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives and indicators which attract inward investment, revitalise city/town</p>

Local PPSI's			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attract additional tourism visitors to the city Make an attractive and comfortable place to visit, work and live Protect and enhance Winckley Square Enhance the Harris as the city's premier cultural asset Enable UCLAN to enhance its international reputation <p>Deliver the level and quality of housing required to support the future economic growth of the city</p>		centre.	centres, meet housing need, and support economic growth.
Cultural Framework for Preston 2014-2018, Preston City Council			
Preston (by 2018) is recognised as a major centre for culture in the North West, with a thriving creative sector, where everyone has opportunities to be inspired by and participate in arts and heritage and to have joyful experiences which reinforce the spirit of the Guild City.	No specific relevant aims of indicators.	The Local Plan should recognise the importance of Preston as a cultural centre.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that support and improve cultural facilities especially in Preston.
Preston City Centre Area Action Plan to 2026 (2016)			
<p>'Our Vision ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is of a confident and competitive city, centrally located within Lancashire famed for its creativity and entrepreneurial flair, driving a flourishing globally connected economy. Is for Preston to be distinctive and stand out from the crowd as a supporter of business through strong civic leadership working collaboratively with the private sector. Is to create and establish a positive image for Preston reflecting the dynamism of the city and the Central Lancashire sub-region. <p>Objectives OB1-6 outline how the vision is to be achieved, linked with the Central Lancashire Core Strategy objectives.'</p>	<p>Synergies throughout, to be aligned and updated as part of the emerging Local Plan.</p> <p>All to be updated as appropriate and will sit alongside the emerging Central Lancashire Local Plan as part of the development plan for the area.</p> <p>Baseline is now largely dated and where appropriate has been updated as part of this Sustainability Appraisal for the emerging Central Lancashire Local Plan.</p> <p>Sets the strategic direction of development in the city centre with a focus on regeneration.</p>	The Local Plan needs to consider the content of all policies which are still relevant and up to date. New policies will need to be informed by a robust and updated evidence base, and reflect current circumstances.	The SA will need to ensure the new Local Plan policies meet current and future needs and demands.
Winckley Square Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) (2014)			

Local PPSI's			
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<p>An action plan for the care and protection of all heritage assets and spaces of architectural and historic interest in and around Winckley Square.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve, improve and enhance the character and appearance of the area • Promote a better awareness of the need by owners to maintain their properties through education and training. 	No relevant targets.	The Local Plan should promote the benefits of the retention of heritage assets and ensure that they are preserved/enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance.	The SA should include objectives and indicators to conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.
The Winckley Square Futures Project (2014)			
The Winckley Square Futures Project – valued at £1million - aims to create and implement a new vision for the Georgian square which will improve access, security and drainage, celebrate the heritage of the area and enable users enjoy the green space to its fullest potential.	The project has delivered a regenerated green space of heritage value at the heart of Preston, a community-lead approach for potentially other similar schemes in other urban centres.	The Local Plan needs to ensure that heritage assets and their settings are preserved/enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance.	The SA should include objectives and indicators to conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.
South Ribble Borough Council Air Quality Action Plan (2018)			
<p>The objectives of this Air Quality Action Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve air quality across the borough of South Ribble. • To promote awareness of Air Quality & actions that individuals, companies, and organisations can take to reduce their impact on the environment. • To fulfil the legal responsibilities of South Ribble Borough Council, Lancashire County Council and other partner Organisations. • To embed Low emission behaviours into our organisation by 2024. 	To increase public involvement in reducing air pollution in the future through alternative transport choices.	The Local Plan needs to include policies which improve air quality.	The SA Framework will need to improve air quality within the CLLP area.
Preston City Council Air Quality Action plan for Broughton (2014)			
Provide the mechanism for a joint approach between Preston City	To reduce air pollution in Broughton, which is an	The Local Plan needs to	The SA Framework will

Local PPSI's			
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Council, Lancashire County Council and any interested parties to address the air quality issues affecting Broughton. Actions to tackle this include the Broughton Bypass and M55/M6 junction improvements.	aspiration throughout the urban areas of the Central Lancashire region as a whole.	include policies which improve air quality.	need to improve air quality within the CLLP area, particularly within the 9 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), and promote clean air strategies.
Chorley Economic Development Strategy (2012)			
<p>Capitalise on Chorley's location in order to be the place of choice in the North West to do business. Chorley will attract employers to its key employment sites and together with a strong local business base; residents will have a greater opportunity to gain well paid employment locally. In addition, Chorley will be a thriving market town.</p> <p>To have a thriving town centre - Improve and develop the town centre, attracting more visitors both during the day and evening.</p> <p>2. To promote and increase inward investment in Chorley – providing a mix of high and low skilled jobs and attracting well paid employment.</p> <p>3. To provide business support to new and existing businesses.</p> <p>4. Supporting young people through education, training and fostering entrepreneurship - Develop, support and provide training and opportunities for young people to develop Chorley's businesses of the future or find employment in the borough.</p> <p>5. Reducing the gap in our most deprived communities.</p>	Monitored by an action plan over a two year implementation period, with full delivery sought for 2022.	The Local Plan needs to promote economic growth, local employment opportunities, and equal access to employment for all.	The SA Framework should include objectives and indicators which support local economic growth and job creation, and equality of opportunity and equal access for all.
South Ribble Green Links Programme (2019)			
The green links programme is designed to deliver new and improved green links across South Ribble, to help improve the overall health and wellbeing of residents. It seeks to improve existing and create new green features across	Improve health and wellbeing by ensuring access and linking green spaces throughout the area.	The Local Plan needs to improve access and connectivity of green open spaces and green	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that support

Local PPSI's			
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the borough, such as parks and local green spaces and provide improved links between them, such as signposted cycle and walking paths.		links throughout the area.	improved health and wellbeing, including promoting active travel, and access to green open space.

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