

Ribble Valley Borough Council



Ribble Valley
Borough Council
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A Local Plan for Ribble Valley 2008-2028

Regulation 18 Issues and Options consultation of the
Housing and Economic Development DPD

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

AUGUST 2016



**Produced on behalf of RVBC
by Arcadis Consulting UK
(Ltd)**





Ribble Valley
Borough Council

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SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DPD

MAY 2016

Incorporating

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ABBREVIATIONS

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BHS	Biological Heritage Site
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change
Defra	Department for the Environment, Food and rural Affairs
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
ESDP	European Spatial Development Perspective
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GP	General Practitioner
GVA	Gross Value Added
HED	Housing and Economic Development
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
LCC	Lancashire County Council
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NWDA	North West Regional Development Agency
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

ONS	Office for National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Area
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RVBC	Ribble Valley Borough Council
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMR	Standardised Mortality Ratio
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
VAT	Value Added Tax

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Scoping Report

This Scoping Report has been prepared by Ribble Valley Borough Council (RVBC) as part of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Housing and Economic Development (HED) Development Plan Document (DPD) which will form part of the Borough's Local Development Framework. The HED DPD forms part of the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF) 2008-2028 and sets out detailed site-based policies, including site specific allocations for housing and employment generating uses. Section 1.3 of this report provides further information about the background to and the development of the HED DPD.

The Scoping Report represents the initial stage in the SA process for the emerging HED DPD and sets the scope for the remainder of the process. Its purpose is to:

- Set the scope and level of detail of the SA;
- Identify relevant plans, policies, programmes and initiatives that will inform the SA process and the HED DPD;
- Identify relevant baseline information;
- Identify key sustainability issues and problems; and
- Present an SA Framework, consisting of sustainability objectives and indicators, against which the HED DPD can be assessed.

The SEA Directive¹ which is transposed directly into UK law through the SEA Regulations² requires the authority preparing the plan to consult the Consultation Bodies on the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report (in this case a Sustainability Report which will ultimately document the findings of the SA). The preparation of a Scoping Report provides the most effective means of undertaking this consultation by providing the consultees with a document upon which they can make comments.

1.2 Background to the Borough

Ribble Valley is a predominantly rural Borough situated in the North East of Lancashire. It is situated to the east of the M6 motorway and Preston and lies to the north of the M65 and the towns of Blackburn and Burnley. It is the largest borough in the County of Lancashire covering an area of 585 square kilometres. The main commercial centres are Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley. The Borough has a very high quality environment with the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) occupying over 70% of the Borough's land area.

The Ribble Valley has excellent communications that open up the area to the rest of the North West. The A59 is a main artery through the Borough, linking directly to the M6 and serving access routes to the M65 motorway. There are rail services from Clitheroe to Preston and Manchester. Figure 1-1 shows the location of the Borough and Figure 1-2 is a map of the 24 wards in the Borough that are referred to in this Scoping Report.

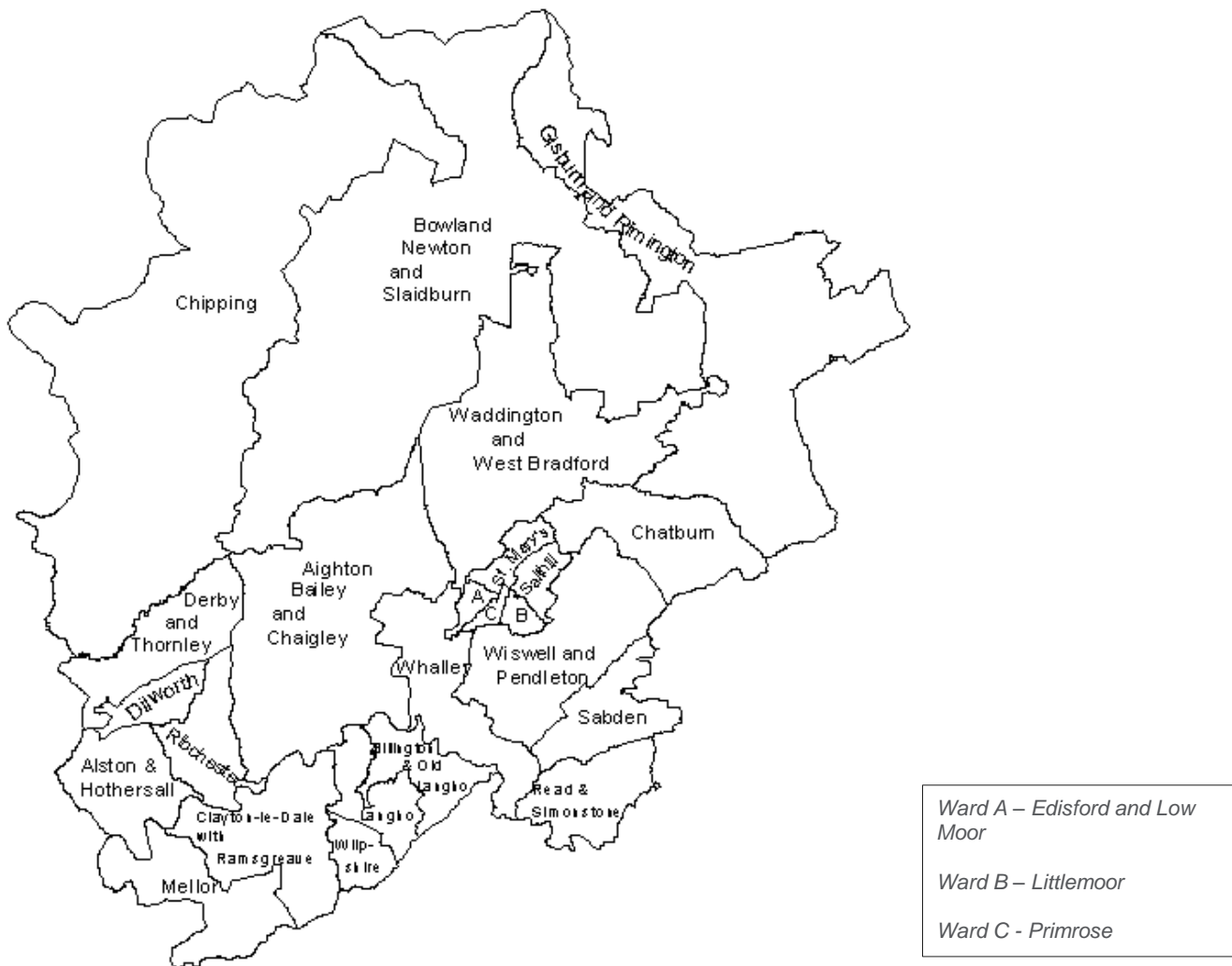
¹ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

² The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

Figure 1-1 Location of Ribble Valley (Source: Ribble Valley Economic Strategy, 2009 – 2013)



Figure 1-2 Wards in the Ribble Valley (Source: Lancashire County Council)



1.3 Background to the LDF and the HED DPD

The statutory plan making process places a legal duty on all Local Planning Authorities, including Ribble Valley Borough Council, to prepare a put in place a LDF. This will provide the basis for guiding investment decisions, determining planning applications and managing how the local area will change over future years.

The Core Strategy, which was formally adopted in December 2014, is the central document to the LDF and establishes the vision, underlying objectives and key principles that will guide the development of the area over the period 2008 to 2028. It sets the strategic level of planning policy for the area by identifying: an overall spatial development strategy; broad locations for development; a strategic development site (at Standen, Clitheroe); the amounts of housing and employment land to be provided for in the plan period; and key policies for environmental, housing, and economic matters. In addition, the Core Strategy includes a suite of Development Management policies to guide decisions on individual planning applications.

The Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out that it will also produce an HED DPD, the role and purpose of which is to provide more detailed policy coverage on key issues related to the economy and housing. It will include relevant allocations, including housing and employment land and policies for the town centres of Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley. It will also establish constraints and allocations relating to wider environmental matters, and land uses emerging from the Core Strategy. Following on from this, the detailed information on potential allocations of land for development are set out in this document, which provides information on a series of issues and a number of options for allocation. These potential allocations include detailed boundaries set out on an Ordnance survey plan base and show a number of potential specific sites that the Council proposes to allocate for differing forms of development.

Through the production of this document, allocations will be made as required for housing, employment uses and for town centre development as identified.

In setting out potential allocation sites, details are included such as the number and expected nature of housing and the nature and type of employment land uses. Detailed settlement boundaries to help manage development across the defined settlements are also provided and are set out on the Proposals Map.

The Council is currently consulting on an Issues and Options document (Regulation 18) for the HED DPD.

1.4 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

SA is a process for assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan and aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process.

It is a legal requirement that all DPDs are subject to SA, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive¹ which was transposed directly into UK law through the SEA Regulations².

SEA is a systemic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of plans and programmes to ensure that environmental issues are integrated and assessed at the earliest opportunity in the decision-making process. Article 1 of the SEA Directive states that the aim is to:

"...provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development."

It is possible to combine the processes of SEA and SA, as they share a number of similarities. Guidance to date has promoted a combined process (i.e. a process which assesses social, economic and environmental effects) and this is the approach that has been adopted here. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been and will continue to be adhered to throughout the combined SA and SEA for the Local Plan. The combined SEA and SA is referred to as SA throughout the remaining sections of this Scoping Report. This Scoping Report includes a series of boxes which clearly identify the specific requirements of the SEA Directive that need to be fulfilled.

1.5 Consultation

This Scoping Report is being consulted upon in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 12 (5) of the SEA Regulations. The Scoping Report has, therefore, been issued to the statutory consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) for the mandatory five week period. Further details about consultation linked to the development of the HED DPD are provided in Section 2 of this Scoping Report.

1.6 Habitats Regulations Assessment

European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (the 'Habitats Directive') requires that any plan or programme likely to have a significant impact upon a Natura 2000 site (Special Area of Conservation (SAC), candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), potential Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site), which is not directly concerned with the management of the site for nature conservation, must be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. The overarching process is referred to as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

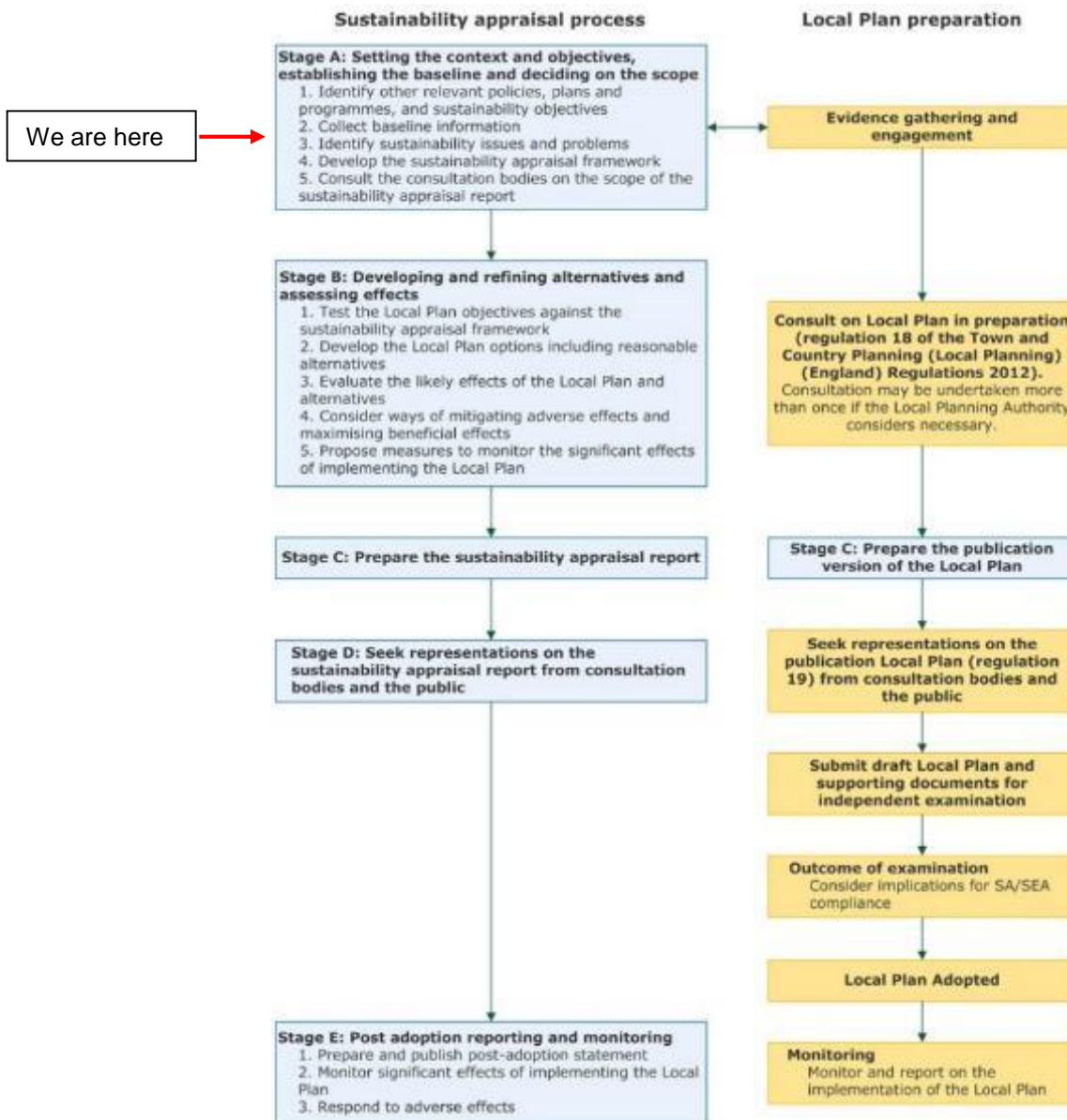
A HRA screening exercise will commence upon the options which are developed for the HED DPD to determine whether the HED DPD (either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects) would generate an adverse impact upon the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. This process will be documented in a Screening Report that will be submitted to Natural England. At this stage in the HED DPD development, evidence gathering for the HRA Screening Report has commenced and liaison will occur with Natural England during the process. If the Screening Report identifies that significant effects are likely then the HED DPD must be subject to Appropriate Assessment.

2 The SA Process

2.1 Stages in the SA Process

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)³ subdivides the SA process into a series of stages. While each stage consists of specific tasks, the intention should be that the process is iterative. Image 2-1 presents the key stages in the SA process as they correspond with the stages of the plan-making process.

Image 2-1: Stages in the SA Process



³ <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-local-plans/>
Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 11-013-20140306

The SA Scoping stage (this stage) corresponds with Stage A of image 2-1. Table 2-1 demonstrates how each of the tasks within Stage A are linked to the preparation and development of the HED DPD and where that information can be found in this report.

Table 2-1: Tasks within Stage A – SA Scoping

SA Stage	Section of the Report (where applicable)	Application to the HED DPD
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope		
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives	Section 3 and Appendix A	Stage A corresponds to the scoping stage of the SA and the findings of this stage are presented in this Scoping Report. During this stage the scope of the HED DPD will also be defined. This scoping report will be consulted upon for five weeks with the statutory consultation bodies.
A2: Collecting baseline information	Section 4 and Appendix B	
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems	Section 4	
A4: Developing the SA Framework	Section 5	
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA	Purpose of this Scoping Report is to seek feedback on the scope of the SA.	

Following the Scoping Consultation, the SA will move to Stage B which will involve the appraisal of the alternative and preferred options. This will be reported in the formal SA Report which will be consulted upon alongside the Publication HED DPD. This is anticipated later in 2016.

3 Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

3.1 Introduction

The box below stipulates the SEA Directive requirements for this stage of the process.

Box 1: SEA Directive Requirements for the Review of Plans Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

‘...an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmers’ (Annex 1 (a)).

‘the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation’ (Annex 1 (e))

A review of other plans and programmes that may affect the preparation of the HED DPD was undertaken in order to contribute to the development of both the SA and the Local Plan. This included:

- Identification of any external social, environmental or economic objectives, indicators or targets that should be reflected in the SA process.
- Identification of any baseline data relevant to the SA.
- Identification of any external factors that might influence the preparation of the document, for example sustainability issues.
- Identification of any external objectives or aims that would contribute positively to the development of the HED DPD.
- Determining whether there are clear potential conflicts or challenges between other identified plans, programmes or sustainability objectives and the emerging HED DPD.

The review included documents prepared at international, national, regional (sub-regional) and local scale. A brief summary of the documents reviewed and the main findings are summarised in Table 3-1 and section 3.2. Further details presented in Appendix A.

Table 3-1 Summary of main findings of the Plans and Policy Review

Level	Summary
International Plans and Programmes	A review was undertaken of key International Conventions and European Directives that could potentially influence the development of the Local Plan and the SA. European Directives are transposed into national legislation in each individual Member State and, therefore, there should be a trickle-down effect of the key principles and an application to the relevant national, regional and local circumstances in other planning documents.
National Plans and Programmes	Central Government establishes their guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics within the NPPF and PPG. The Framework sets out planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. The

Level	Summary
	<p>Framework was reviewed to ensure that the SA process aligned with its aims and objectives.</p> <p>A review was also undertaken of relevant White Papers, plans and strategies including the Sustainable Development Strategy which outlines the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in our communities.</p>
Regional and County Level Plans	<p>Where appropriate, county and sub-regional level plans have been considered. The objectives of these plans as well as some of the challenges they raise need to be taken on board as appropriate. However, it must be noted that the overarching goals of these plans and strategies may be outside the remit of the HED DPD which forms only individual parts of a number of different vehicles trying to deliver the county level targets.</p>
Local Policy	<p>Plans produced at the local level specifically address issues relating to the economy; health; safety; sustainable communities; housing and employment. The HED DPD and the SA should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in their policies and proposals where appropriate. These plans, should in theory, have included the main influences of international, national, regional and county level plans through the 'trickle-down effect'. They should also provide more of a local focus for the borough. It is, through identifying these themes and incorporating them into the HED DPD that synergies can be achieved with other relevant documents.</p>

3.2 Key Results from the Review

There were many common themes identified in the review of plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives. Whilst specific results relating to each document are presented in Appendix A, the list below provides a summary of the main themes and issues identified:

- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency.
- The need to ensure that new housing development meets the borough needs (for all sections of society).
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of both rural and urban areas.
- The need for the protection and enhancement of the quality and character of urban and rural areas.
- Recognising the importance of protecting and enhancing landscape character, particularly within the Forest of Bowland AONB.
- Recognising the need for the landscape to evolve and for development to be appropriate to the landscape setting and context.
- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development.
- The need to protect and enhance the historic environment. The Government has an overarching aim for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment and heritage assets.
- To need to promote sensitive waste management.
- To need to promote more sustainable transport choices and to improve accessibility.
- The need to promote the use of renewable/low carbon energy and renewable/low carbon technologies in appropriate locations.

- Recognising the importance of open spaces, sport and recreation and the contribution that they make to enhancing quality of life.
- The prudent use of natural resources.
- The need to promote and protect the water environment including issues such as quality and resource use.
- The need to protect and enhance air quality.
- The need to promote community cohesion and to establish towns and villages where individuals want to both live and work.
- The need to broaden the economic base of rural areas and to promote sensitive rural diversification schemes.
- The need to adapt to the threat and mitigate the effects posed by climate change.
- The need to protect and enhance biodiversity resources particularly sites of international importance e.g. SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites.
- The need for long-term sustainable patterns of development that provide for the economic and social needs of all populations.
- The need to reduce crime and fear of crime.
- The need to protect and enhance ecosystem functions and services.
- Raising levels of health and well-being and promoting greater levels of physical activity.
- Promoting sustainable economic development and a range of employment opportunities that meet the needs of all sectors of the population and all skills levels.
- Providing opportunities to achieve strong and sustainable economic growth.
- Promoting higher levels of design quality including improvements to energy efficiency.
- The importance of education and knowledge based industries should be built upon.

The European Spatial Development Perspective identified a potential conflict that is likely to prevail in all countries, irrespective of their location and this concerns balancing the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions to ensure that the most sustainable patterns of development are achieved. Through the SA process and the inclusion of suitable SA Objectives, indicators and targets it should be possible to identify where potential issues and conflicts may arise and to develop suitable policy modifications and mitigation measures.

4 The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

4.1 Introduction

Box 2 defines the SEA Directive requirements for this element of the process.

Box 2: SEA Directive Requirements for Baseline Data Collation

'...the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex 1 (c))

'...any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme, including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EC'(Annex 1 (d)).

4.2 Methodology

Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline, issues and context is an essential part of developing the SA Framework. It comprises the following key elements:

- Characterising the current state of the environment of the borough including social and economic aspects; and
- Using this information to identify existing problems and opportunities that could be considered in the HED DPD.

The environmental, social and economic baseline was characterised through the following methods:

- Review of relevant local, regional and national plans, strategies and programmes; and
- Data research based around a series of baseline indicators developed from the SEA Directive topics and previous consultation recommendations from the SA of the Core Strategy. Data was also collated for additional socio-economic topic areas including deprivation, housing and the economy to ensure that a broad range of environmental, social and economic issues were considered.

The collation of baseline data also enabled the identification of key sustainability issues and opportunities affecting the borough.

Appendix B summarises the key baseline trends across the borough. Each section is subdivided to present the following:

- The baseline indicators that have been used (some are also contextual indicators and may not specifically form part of the SA Framework).
- Descriptive text, graphs and statistics about the borough.
- Key data gaps.

Sustainability issues and opportunities identified from the baseline review are detailed in Table 4-1 below.

The SEA Directive requires 'material assets' to be considered within the SA. Material assets refer to the stock of valuable assets within a study area and can include many things from valuable landscapes, natural and cultural heritage through to housing stock, schools, hospitals and quality agricultural land. It is considered that the material assets of the borough are appropriately covered in the following baseline sections, and consequently will not be repeated as a separate section:

- Population
- Education and qualifications

- Human health
- Water
- Soil and land quality.
- Air quality
- Climatic factors and energy
- Biodiversity, flora and fauna.
- Cultural heritage.
- Landscape
- Waste and minerals
- Transportation
- Economy
- Deprivation
- Housing.

4.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The table that follows presents the key sustainability issues and opportunities for Ribble Valley.

Table 4-1 Key sustainability issues and opportunities for Ribble Valley.

Baseline Topic	Key Issues / Opportunity
Population	<p>The Borough has a small, ageing and dispersed population, which has implications for access to services for those living outside of the main urban centres (Clitheroe and Longridge).</p> <p>Availability of health care provision, in particular, is likely to be an issue for elderly residents in some settlements.</p> <p>There are also potential challenges that could arise in the future relating to the type and tenure of housing provision on offer in the Borough as explained in the Ribble Valley Borough Council strategic housing market assessment.</p> <p>An increasingly ageing population in the Borough could also have long-term effects on the vitality and vibrancy of settlements.</p> <p>The need to retain the younger sectors of the population is a theme that is highlighted in other sections of this Scoping Report as it could also have effects upon the economy of the Borough and its attractiveness for inward investment.</p>
Education and Qualifications	<p>Educational attainment in the Borough is very good compared to county, regional and national levels, and this needs to be maintained.</p> <p>A number of people commute daily into the Borough for educational reasons as a result of the high level of attainment and the quality of Ribble Valley schools.</p> <p>However, opportunities to improve vocational training opportunities should be pursued, as this is likely to benefit local employers and would also help to develop training linked to key growth sectors across the region and could help to encourage more inward investment in the Borough.</p>

Baseline Topic	Key Issues / Opportunity
	The Ribble Valley Economic Strategy identifies the loss of young talented, well-educated people as a key threat to the local economy.
Human Health	<p>Health in Ribble Valley is generally good, although poorer levels of health have been identified in Littlemoor and Whalley wards.</p> <p>There is an elderly population in the Borough and it is essential that the elderly have sufficient access to health care facilities.</p> <p>The elderly population is also likely to put increasing pressure on health facilities in the Borough.</p> <p>There are opportunities to further promote the outdoor recreational pursuits in the Forest of Bowland AONB to benefit the health of the local population.</p>
Water	<p>Water quality in the Borough is very good and it is important that these high levels are maintained.</p> <p>There are large areas of agricultural land in the Borough which means that diffuse pollution issues are more likely to be prevalent than in other Lancashire Boroughs.</p> <p>Significant areas of Flood Risk exist, primarily associated with the River Ribble and its tributaries. Areas at risk from flooding should be protected from development that would increase that risk.</p> <p>New developments should be encouraged to use SuDS to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.</p> <p>New developments and households within the Borough should also be encouraged to minimise water use and to re-use rainwater where possible.</p>
Soil and Land Quality	<p>Where previously developed sites exist, the aim should be to continue to remediate and re-use them, although this should be undertaken on a site-by-site basis as some brownfield sites may have biodiversity constraints.</p> <p>Geological resources such as Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and Site of Specific Scientific Interests (SSSIs) should be protected from inappropriate development and opportunities to raise awareness of geological designations and resources should be pursued where possible.</p>
Air Quality	<p>An Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was declared for NO₂ in 2010 but no new areas of poor air quality have been identified, as such no further AQMAs have been declared.</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to reduce road traffic and promote public transport use to further improve air quality.</p>
Climatic Factors and Energy	<p>Reducing carbon footprint through energy conservation and efficiency and the promotion of renewable energy sources should be a priority for the Borough given its relatively high consumption of energy.</p> <p>New developments should be encouraged to include sustainable design principles such as the incorporation of solar panels, although due care must be given to the preservation of biodiversity, landscape and heritage resources when siting renewable energy projects.</p>
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	There is a very high quality environment in the Borough, which needs to be preserved and enhanced. In particular, the Bowland Fells Special Protection Area (SPA) is subject to international protection and has a series of Conservation Objectives which need to be met.

Baseline Topic	Key Issues / Opportunity
	<p>The high quality of the environment provides an opportunity to develop recreation and tourism in the Borough, although care needs to be taken to ensure that such developments are appropriate and do not adversely affect the quality of the natural environment.</p> <p>The condition of the SSSIs needs to be improved and opportunities should be sought to deliver biodiversity enhancements through the DPD.</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to promote land management schemes as these can lead to a number of environmental benefits and enhancements.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>The Borough has a large number of statutory and non-statutory heritage assets including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas etc. which could potentially be affected either directly or indirectly by new development.</p> <p>The setting of heritage assets is an important consideration when allocating land for development.</p> <p>All cultural heritage features should be appropriately conserved and enhanced.</p> <p>Whalley Abbey Scheduled Monument has declined in condition in recent years which should be considered when allocating land in the vicinity.</p> <p>In addition to protecting statutory sites it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and also non-designated heritage and archaeological resources.</p> <p>Ribble Valley has great tourism potential due to the quality of its natural environment which is complemented in many cases by cultural heritage resources.</p> <p>Many of the Borough's towns and village including Dunsop Bridge, Clitheroe and Slaidburn (amongst others) have a distinctive character that should be protected and enhanced.</p>
Landscape	<p>A large portion of the Borough is designated as part of the Forest of Bowland AONB. It is essential that landscape quality and character is restored, maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>The Borough's high quality landscape is a vital resource for attracting visitors and enhancing the quality of life for residents.</p> <p>In addition to considering the wider strategic preservation of the Borough's landscape, opportunities should be sought to enhance design and landscaping at the local level to improve the quality of the local environment.</p>
Waste and Minerals	<p>The major strategic landfill site for the Borough is located in a neighbouring authority and Ribble Valley is therefore an exporter of waste.</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to further improve composting and recycling performance in new developments.</p> <p>Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new developments that occur in the Borough.</p>
Transportation	<p>Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependence on the private car and increase public transport use.</p> <p>It will be important to ensure that any new employment sites can be easily accessed by public transport.</p> <p>The good road connections to other parts of Lancashire and proximity to the motorway network are both an opportunity and a threat to the Borough, as they could help to encourage inward investment but they also enable the Borough's residents to easily commute to neighbouring Boroughs for employment purposes leading to a leakage of skills and also daily spending from the Borough.</p>

Baseline Topic	Key Issues / Opportunity
	<p>Whilst external linkages are good, internal linkages within the Borough could be improved and this was acknowledged as a weakness in 2009-2014 Economic Strategy.</p>
Economy	<p>Key statistics suggest that the Ribble Valley economy is performing well having low levels of unemployment and supporting a strong culture of entrepreneurial behaviour. It will be important for such qualities to be maintained and further improved.</p> <p>There are high skills levels in the Borough, although a significant number of people out-commute on a daily basis for employment purposes, leading to a daily leakage of skilled individuals.</p> <p>There is a need to provide jobs that maximise the skills of the resident population to promote more sustainable travel patterns and to benefit the Borough's long-term economy.</p> <p>A small number of employers provide a significant amount of the employment in the Borough and opportunities should be sought to promote diversification and to support new businesses and inward investment.</p> <p>There are potential opportunities for the Borough linked to the lack of high quality employment sites in other parts of location, for example along the M65 corridor where high-quality sites are already occupied. For example, there is potential to develop the A59 into an employment corridor.</p> <p>Whilst there is a general perception that the Borough is affluent with a well-performing economy, there are households in the Borough that experience lower than average incomes and addressing the needs of those on lower incomes and raising their skills levels should be a key priority.</p> <p>There are further opportunities to capitalise upon the Borough's environmental and cultural assets and to develop the tourist industry.</p>
Deprivation and Living Environment	<p>Ribble Valley is overall a very prosperous Borough with low levels of deprivation. However, owing to its rural nature there are issues associated with access to services and facilities which largely affect the wards in the north of the Borough.</p> <p>There will be long-term challenges associated with the localised closure of facilities such as post offices. Maintaining and ensuring access to other centres and facilities in the Borough will be particularly important.</p> <p>There may be scope in the future to more actively involve the local community in decision-making which will also enable the Council to understand the needs and desires of the residents which in the long-term could help contribute to the establishment of more sustainable communities.</p>
Housing	<p>Although there has been increase in recent years there still remains a shortage of affordable housing across Ribble Valley therefore affordable housing should remain a priority for the Borough.</p> <p>There has been an increase in the number of wealthy in-migrants to the Borough in recent years which is creating housing affordability problems for local people.</p> <p>Investment is also required to upgrade the significant numbers of unfit and vacant housing.</p> <p>There is need for increased provision of sheltered housing for the elderly and also to provide for the housing needs of the younger sectors of society.</p> <p>The issue of homelessness must also continue to be effectively addressed.</p> <p>Sustainable development should be promoted where possible. The overarching aim is to make the design of homes more resilient and sustainable and to reduce carbon footprint.</p>

4.4 Transboundary Issues

For many authorities, the geographical scale of particular baseline issues means that they relate closely to neighbouring authorities. For example, housing provision and prices, employment migration and commuting, service provision and education can all result in flows of people across Local Authority boundaries. In order to help to characterise the baseline further, some of these key 'transboundary' issues have been identified below.

- Over half of the Borough's population out-commute daily from Ribble Valley to other Boroughs for employment reasons and this may be contributing to problems associated with a decline in local spending.
- Ribble Valley is a popular place for people to relocate to live.
- Waste disposal is a significant strategic issue for all of East Lancashire with the main waste disposal site being located in Hyndburn. This is likely to have adverse impacts upon traffic movements between Ribble Valley and Hyndburn.
- There are limited adult education training facilities in the Borough and therefore people may be commuting out of the Borough for educational reasons. The absence of a further and Higher Education establishment in the Borough is a weakness identified in the Economic Strategy.

5 The SA Framework

5.1 Background to the SA Framework

The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology and comprises a series of Sustainability Objectives (covering social, economic and environmental issues) that are used to test the performance of the plan being assessed. Whilst the SEA Directive does not require the use of Sustainability Objectives, they are a recognised tool for undertaking the assessment and are aspirations/goals that an authority/organisation should work towards achieving.

The Sustainability Objectives are separate from the HED DPD Objectives, although there may be some overlaps between them. To help measure the performance of the HED DPD components against the Sustainability Objectives, it is beneficial if they are supported by a series of indicators and targets. Baseline data should be collated to support each of the indicators, as this provides a means of determining current performance across the Borough and gauging how much intervention or the extent of work needed to achieve the targets that have been identified. The following sections provide further details about the development of the SA Framework.

5.2 Development of the Sustainability Objectives

The Sustainability Objectives were previously developed for the SA of the Core Strategy that was implemented in 2014 using the review of other relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives, the baseline data and the key issue and opportunities. After a detailed review of the Sustainability Objectives set out for the preparation of Core Strategy, it was deemed that the Objectives remain relevant to the preparation of HED DPD and therefore there is no requirement for any further Sustainability Objectives to be identified.

Table 5-1 presents the proposed objectives, indicators and targets that will be used in the assessment of the HED DPD. Where possible, the indicators selected link to those used to describe the baseline conditions across the Borough, as an understanding of the existing conditions is needed to inform the assessment. Each of the Sustainability Objectives is supported by a series of sub-objectives to add further clarity and to assist the assessment process.

Those indicators written in italics highlight current data gaps which will be reviewed and additional information gathered where possible.

The targets included in Table 5-1 will need to be reviewed throughout the SA process to take account of updates and the development of new, more challenging targets.

Table 5-1: SA Objectives, Indicators and Targets

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime		
<p>To maintain low crime levels</p> <p>To reduce the fear of crime</p> <p>To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour</p> <p>To encourage safety by design</p>	<p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 40% most deprived for crime deprivation.</p> <p>Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences.</p> <p><i>Number of new development actively incorporating safety by design principles.</i></p> <p><i>Number of new initiatives implemented to tackle anti-social behaviour.</i></p>	<p>Reduce the number of crimes per '000 population.</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society		
<p>To maintain and increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society.</p> <p>To improve the provision of education and training facilities</p> <p>To improve access to and involvement in higher education for 16-19 year olds</p>	<p>Location and number of educational establishments in Ribble Valley.</p> <p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 40% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation.</p> <p>Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent.</p> <p>Percentage of people aged 19-64 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4 or above.</p> <p>Percentage of resident adults with no qualifications.</p> <p>Percentage of 16-19 year olds continuing in to higher education.</p>	<p>At least 95% of adults to have basic skills in both functional literacy and numeracy.</p> <p>At least 90% of adults to hold at least level 2 qualifications or equivalent.</p> <p>At least 40% of adults to hold at least level 4 qualifications or equivalent.</p> <p>[Based on Pennine Lancashire Integrated Economic Strategy]</p> <p>No net loss of educational establishments</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities		
<p>To reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community</p> <p>To improve access to health and social care services</p> <p>To promote healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>Percentage of the resident population who consider themselves to be in good health.</p> <p>Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 40% most deprived for health deprivation and disability.</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth for males and females.</p> <p>Percentage of working-age population with a long-term limiting illness.</p>	<p>Increase the number of adults and young people participating in sport and physical activity through increasing accessibility to sport facilities and recreational space.</p> <p>Increase access to health services.</p> <p>Maintain and increase number of people claiming to be in good health.</p>

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SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
	Percentage of adults (16+) taking part in sport and active recreation at least three times a week). <i>Number and distribution of sports facilities and recreational space.</i>	
4. To increase the availability of quality affordable housing and social and sheltered accommodation in areas most at need		
To tackle homelessness more effectively To increase the availability of affordable housing To reduce the number of unfit homes To reduce the number of vacant housing	Average house price. Ratio of median house prices to median income Percentage of homes deemed unfit. Percentage of housing vacant. Number of affordable housing completions per annum. Number of homeless presentations.	Increase the number of affordable homes provided in the District in accordance with housing targets. Increase the number of empty properties brought back into use. Reduce proportion of homes deemed unfit. Reduce levels of homelessness.
5. To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups		
To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities To maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities	Number of LSOAs in the bottom 40% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision. Number of essential services and facilities within local settlements.	Increase access to basic services and amenities. No net loss of basic services and amenities.
6. To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the borough		
To diversify employment opportunities To increase employment opportunities To encourage economic growth	Location of key industries and major employers. Economic activity rate. Employment by sector. Number of VAT registered businesses including sectoral information. Visitor numbers and tourist revenue data.	Increase number of VAT registered businesses. Provision of sufficient employment land to meet economic needs. No net loss in employment land provision. No increase in businesses relocating outside the Borough. [2015 AMR] Net gain in number of planning permissions involving new or improved tourism or recreational facilities [2015 AMR] Increase the visitor spend on tourism Decrease the numbers of employed people currently working outside of the District.
7. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour market		

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SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
<p>To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society</p> <p>To improve the number of 16-19 moving in to higher education</p>	<p>Number of 16-19 moving in to higher education</p> <p>See SA Objective 2 indicators and targets</p>	<p>See SA Objective 2</p>
<p>8. To encourage economic inclusion</p>		
<p>To reduce levels of unemployment</p> <p>To improve physical accessibility to jobs</p>	<p>Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 40% most deprived for employment deprivation.</p> <p>Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 40% for income deprivation.</p> <p>Percentage of unemployed working-age population</p> <p>Location of employment areas relative to housing.</p>	<p>Increase accessibility to employment areas in particular for LSOAs exhibiting higher levels of employment and income deprivation.</p>
<p>9. To protect and enhance biodiversity</p>		
<p>To protect and enhance designated sites of nature conservation importance</p> <p>To protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and endangered species</p> <p>To protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors</p> <p>To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces</p>	<p>Number and distribution of designated sites including SAC, SPA, Ramsar sites, SSSI, NNR, LNR) and BHS.</p> <p>Condition of SSSIs.</p> <p>Proportion of the population that has full access to the requirements of the Accessible Natural Green Space Standard</p>	<p>Maintain and improve number of SSSIs in favourable condition.</p> <p>Increase access to greenspace per head.</p> <p>Amount of statutory LNR per 1000 population. Target is 100%. 1ha of statutory local nature reserve per 1000 population [2015 AMR]</p> <p>No net loss of BHS or other statutory ecological conservation site</p>
<p>10. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality</p>		
<p>To protect and enhance landscape character and quality</p> <p>To protect and enhance townscape character and quality</p> <p>To promote sensitive design in development</p>	<p>Number, location, size and character of Conservation Areas.</p> <p><i>Amount of development in AONB</i></p> <p><i>Conservation Areas at risk</i></p>	<p>No inappropriate development in AONB</p> <p>No net loss of Conservation Areas.</p> <p>No increase in Conservation Areas at risk.</p>
<p>11. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource</p>		

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SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
<p>To protect and enhance historic buildings and sites</p> <p>To protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value</p>	<p>Number and distribution of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens.</p> <p>Percentage of listed buildings or other assets on the English Heritage at risk register.</p> <p>Number of permissions granted against English heritage advice.</p>	<p>No increase in heritage at risk as a result of new development.</p> <p>No permissions granted against English heritage advice [2015 AMR].</p>
12. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources		
<p>To protect and enhance ground and surface water quality</p>	<p>Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding (Environment Agency)</p> <p>Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water quality</p> <p>Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice</p>	<p>To introduce SuDs into new development</p> <p>No planning permissions granted against EA advice</p>
13. To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites within the urban boundary and to protect soil resources		
<p>To reduce the amount of derelict, contaminated, and vacant land.</p> <p>To encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate</p> <p>To protect soil functions</p>	<p>Percentage of housing completions on previously developed land.</p> <p>Percentage of employment development on previously developed land.</p>	<p>100% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land</p> <p>Greater than 51% of employment land permitted for development on previously developed land [2015 AMR]</p>
14. To limit and adapt to climate change		
<p>To reduce or manage flooding</p> <p>To reduce greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>To encourage the inclusion of SuDS</p>	<p>Total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per capita per year.</p> <p><i>Number of SuDS implemented across the Borough.</i></p> <p>Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice regarding flooding.</p>	<p>To reduce per capita CO₂ emissions each year.</p> <p>No planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding.</p> <p>Number of new developments where SuDS are appropriately used to increase each year.</p>
15. To protect and improve air quality		
<p>To protect and improve local air quality</p>	<p>Number and distribution of AQMAs.</p> <p>Combined Air Quality Indicator Scores for LSOAs in Ribble Valley.</p>	<p>No new AQMAs to be designated in the Borough.</p>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
	Distribution of known key polluting industries.	
16. To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources		
<p>To increase energy efficiency</p> <p>To increase the use of renewable energy</p> <p>To reduce the use of energy</p>	<p>Total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per capita per year.</p> <p>Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer.</p> <p>Annual gas and electricity consumption in the commercial/industrial sector.</p> <p><i>Number of applications for renewable energy developments and details of their location.</i></p>	<p>To reduce per capita CO₂ emissions each year.</p> <p>To reduce Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer</p> <p>To reduce Annual gas and electricity consumption in the commercial/industrial sector</p> <p>90% of permissions granted fulfilling renewable energy requirements within policy and by type of renewable energy [2015 AMR].</p> <p>20MW/pa delivery of renewable energy generation permitted [2015 AMR].</p>
17. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources		
<p>To reduce the demand for raw materials</p> <p>To promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction</p>	<p><i>Incorporation of secondary and recycled materials in new development projects.</i></p> <p><i>Number of grey water recycling and water minimisation schemes implemented.</i></p> <p><i>Number of sustainable design schemes implemented.</i></p> <p><i>Use of BREEAM⁴ in new developments.</i></p>	<p>Increase use of secondary and recycled materials in construction for new developments.</p> <p>Increase use of water efficiency schemes in new developments.</p>
18. To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling		
<p>To increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use</p> <p>To reduce the production of waste</p> <p>To reduce the proportion of waste landfilled</p>	<p>Levels of composting and recycling achieved.</p> <p>Levels of fly-tipping</p> <p><i>Amount of household waste landfilled.</i></p> <p><i>Number and distribution of Household Waste Recycling Centres.</i></p>	<p>Increase the percentage of municipal waste recycled from.</p> <p>Decrease the amount of fly-tipping.</p>
19. To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport		

⁴ BREEAM (BRE Environmental Assessment Method) is a widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. It sets standards for best practice in sustainable design and can be used to assess a building's environmental performance.

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SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
<p>To reduce the use of private car</p> <p>To encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport</p> <p>Encourage the uptake of ICT</p>	<p>Journey to work by mode.</p> <p>Public transport patronage.</p> <p><i>Percentage of dwellings approved and located within 400m of an existing or proposed bus stop or within 800m of an existing or proposed railway station.</i></p> <p><i>Number of homes with broadband internet access.</i></p>	<p>To increase use of sustainable transport and reduce private car dependence.</p> <p>To increase access to broadband internet across the Borough (for residential and employment uses).</p>

6 The Appraisal Process

6.1 Geographical Scope of the SA

The geographical scope of the SA will be driven by the geographical scope of the HED DPD i.e. the entirety of Ribble Valley. The HED DPD must be in general conformity with the Core Strategy and so policies should be aligned. Regarding the allocations element of the HED DPD the SA will consider the spatial extent of their likely impacts. In some cases this may be only local to the site in question whereas in other cases the impacts of the allocation may be felt over a wider area including potentially outside the borough. Similarly, the cumulative effects of a number of allocations may result in impacts occurring over a wider area. These will also be considered in the SA.

6.2 Temporal Scope of the SA

As the Local Plan is intended to apply until 2028. This timescale will be reflected in the SA of the HED DPD. If there are likely to be any sustainability effects of the HED DPD that would last longer than this, these would also be considered.

6.3 Aspects of the HED DPD to be assessed and how

Individual components of the HED DPD will be assessed to determine their sustainability performance and to provide recommendations for sustainability improvements. At this stage in the HED DPD's development it is anticipated that the following elements will need to be assessed:

- The land allocations (housing, employment)
- Reasonable alternatives to these land allocations.

The intention will be to ensure that the process is iterative with regular feedback occurring between the plan-makers and the SA team as options are developed. Allocations will be appraised in turn to determine how well they perform against the SA Framework Objectives. The assessors will consider each of the guide questions whilst drawing a conclusion on the performance against the headline objective.

The appraisal will be presented in an appraisal matrix for each group of policies and allocations. The matrix is an established method for clearly analysing the performance of the policies or sites and helps meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations by ensuring that the following elements are considered. This will enable significant effects to be identified:

- Impact – whether the impact will be positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the SA Objectives.
- Temporal scale – whether the impact will be short-term (within 5 years), occur in the medium term (5 – 10 years) or occur in the long-term (10 years +).
- Spatial scale – where the impacts will occur within the area. Any transboundary effects outside of the study area would also be considered.
- Permanency – whether effects will be permanent or temporary.
- Level of certainty – the level of certainty in the prediction will be classified as low, medium or high.
- Cumulative and synergistic effects.

Where negative impacts are identified, measures will be proposed to offset, avoid or otherwise mitigate for the impact. In addition, measures which may further enhance benefits will also be identified as appropriate.

An example section of a policy appraisal matrix is shown below. Note that the appraisal of sites will contain one site per matrix only:

Table 6-1: Example Site Appraisal Framework

Site Name: XXX
 Site Location: XXX
 Site Area: XXX
 No. units / floor space: XXX

SA Objective (see Table 5-1)		Score	Comments
1	Crime	e.g. + L-T, I, R, M	
2	Education		
3	Health		
4	Housing		
5	Community		
6	Access		
7	Economic growth		
8	Skills		
9	Economic inclusion		
10	Rural economy		
11	Marketing the Borough		
12	Biodiversity		
13	Landscape / townscape		
14	Cultural heritage		
15	Water		
16	Soil		
17	Climate change		
18	Air quality		
19	Energy		
20	Resources		
21	Waste		
22	Transport		

SA Objective (see Table 5-1)	Score	Comments
HRA Summary:		
Cumulative Comments:		
Why is the site being taken forward/ rejected:		

The scoring used for the appraisal of the policy/allocation is defined below:

Table 6-2: *Notations used in the SA Assessment*

Impact	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Impact	The allocation contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective and is likely to deliver enhancements.	++
Positive Impact	The allocation contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective but not completely.	+
No Impact/ Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the allocation and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Negative Impact	The allocation partially detracts from the achievement of some elements of the SA Objective.	-
Major Negative Impact	The allocation detracts from the achievement of all elements of the SA Objective.	--
Uncertain impact – more information required	It is not possible to determine the nature of the impact as there may be too many external factors that would influence the appraisal or the impact may depend heavily upon implementation at the local level.	?
Positive and Negative Impacts	The allocation has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-

The assessment of the allocations will also make use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to identify the relationship between the allocations and existing environmental and sustainability features, for example designated sites. Maps will be prepared that zoom into the areas where allocations are proposed to provide more detail at the assessment stage. Socio-economic factors cannot so easily be mapped using GIS although as a minimum, spatial data can be obtained pertaining to the different facets of deprivation and access to services. It will be important to consider the immediate local impacts of the allocations as well as the wider borough and regional implications. Where appropriate, the assessment will consider existing evidence and research when making linkages between new development and the types of impact this could have on different strands of the community, for example, community cohesion, equality, health etc.

In all cases, the assessment of allocations will make good use of the baseline data collated which will be supplemented with further detail as appropriate at the assessment stage. When assessing each element, the questions will be asked:

- To what extent does the allocation meet the SA Objectives?
- To what extent will the allocation seek to address key sustainability issues?
- To what extent will the allocations/ affect the current baseline conditions?

It should also be remembered that this is a strategic assessment, and, whilst allocations will be assessed individually, it is not the intention to enter into the level of detail reserved for project-level Environmental Impact Assessment. All assessment will be desk-based.

In addition to assessing sites individually, the cumulative effects of multiple sites will also be assessed. This will consider how the allocations throughout the entire area and, where appropriate, more localised groups of allocations might affect specific receptors and receptor types. This would also consider the cumulative effects of sites within individual settlements where appropriate and in particular any cumulative impacts on local character. These might include, the receptor topic of biodiversity, for example at the district level, or specific ecological features or designations at the sub-district level. Cumulative effects of policy proposals together with sites and other potential plans and projects will also be considered.

6.4 Assessment of Alternatives

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that alternatives are assessed and, therefore, alternative options will be assessed using the SA Framework. The purpose of the assessment will be to determine the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option such that this information can be used by the plan-makers to inform their decision to select the preferred options.

There are currently 18 options for site allocations presented in the DPD including numerous sites which already have planning permission. Further site options may also be submitted during the Issues and Options stage consultation call for sites. Alternative sites will therefore only be proposed for those sites which are not yet consented.

Each alternative site allocation will be appraised using the same appraisal matrix identified above. The table will also identify whether the site is being taken forward as a preferred option and why or whether it is a rejected alternative and why.

7 Next Steps

This Scoping Report has outlined how we intend to undertake the SA of the HED DPD. Below, we have included a series of questions we would like you to answer when providing your consultation responses:

- a** Do you agree with the sustainability issues that we have identified? Are there additional issues that the SA should consider?
- b** Are there any particular topics or geographical areas of specific concern to your organisation?
- c** The SA Framework was previously consulted upon in 2010 and was used in the SA of the Core Strategy. It is our intention to keep the headline objectives consistent with this. However, are there any changes you consider should be made to the assessment sub-objectives, indicators and targets?
- d** Do you have any comments regarding our proposed approach to identifying and assessing reasonable alternatives?
- e** Do you have any further suggestions regarding the scope of the SA and its proposed appraisal of the HED DPD?

Responses to this consultation should be sent to:

Post: Forward Planning, Regeneration & Housing, Ribble Valley Borough Council

Council Offices, Church Walk, Clitheroe, BB7 2RA

Email: issuesandoptions2016@ribblevalley.gov.uk.

Following the receipt of the consultation comments, they will be reviewed and modifications made to the scope of the SA as necessary. Stage B of the SA process comprising the appraisal of the HED DPD will commence following refinement of the scope. It is expected that the next consultation on the SA Report will be undertaken alongside the consultation on the Publication HED DPD later in 2016.

APPENDIX A

Plans and Programmes Reviewed

International Plans

- 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

National Plans

- UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)
- Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)
- Planning Act 2008
- Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005)
- World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)
- Rural Strategy (2004)

- The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)
- Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM) (2005)
- Climate Change Act (2008)
- Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)
- UK Carbon Plan (2011)
- 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 (2010)
- Energy Act 2011
- Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)
- The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)
- Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (2009)
- 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)
- The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)
- Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)
- Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)
- The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)
- Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (Town and Country Planning Association) (2004)
- Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2010) Defra
- A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)
- Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland (2002)
- Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)
- The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)
- 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 (2010)
- Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)
- The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans: Historic England Advice Note 3 (2015)
- The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
- Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)
- Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)
- Flood and Water Management Act (2010)

- Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)
- Waste Strategy for England (2007)
- The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)
- Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black’s Review of the health of Britain’s working age population (2008)
- Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002
- Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)
- By All Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access To The Outdoors For Disabled People (Countryside Agency, 2005)
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- National Planning Practice Guidance (2013 with ongoing updates)
- Localism Act (2011)
- Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (2000)
- Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (2006)

Regional and County Level Plans and Programmes

- Lancashire's Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2021
- Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2009)
- Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Part 1 and Part 2 (2013)
- Lancashire’s Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources
- Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan (2014)
- Lancashire Growth Deal (2014)
- Lancashire Growth Plan 2013/2014
- City Implementation Plan 2015-2018
- Lancashire Sport Partnership Strategy 2013-2017
- Countryside Character Volume 2: North-West (1998)
- Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)
- Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020
- Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (various dates)
- Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015
- Ribble, Douglas and Crossens Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013)
- North West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021 (2016)
- North West River Basin Management Plan: Part 1 and Part 2 (2015)
- Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013)
- Lancashire County Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015-2025 Consultation Draft
- Forest of Bowland Management Plan April 2014 - March 2019

Local Plans and Programmes

- Core Strategy 2008 – 2028 A Local Plan for Ribble Valley (adopted 2014)
- The Ribble Valley Economic Strategy 2009 – 2014
- Ribble Valley, Health Profile 2015
- Ribble Valley Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-2011
- Ribble Valley Community Strategy 2014 - 2019
- The Corporate Strategy 2015 - 2019
- Gypsy, Traveller and Showperson Accommodation Assessment Update (2013)
- Pennine Lancashire Integrated Economic Strategy 2009-2020
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Report 2013 Update
- Employment Land Study Refresh (2013)
- Retail Study Update (2013)
- Leisure Study Update (2013)
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment Report 2013
- Ribble Valley Play Strategy 2007
- Third Report and Review of the Homelessness Strategy (2007)
- Statement of Community Involvement (2013)
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level one) 2010

Summary of International Plans

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)			
<p>The World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10-year framework of programmes of action ▪ Reverse 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 	<p>The DPD should contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and encourage resource efficiency when allocating land.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, biodiversity protection and enhancement, and careful use of natural resources.</p> <p>It should include objectives to cover the action areas.</p>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)			
<p>The Strategy sets out how the European Union (EU) will effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and the importance of strengthening work with partners outside of the EU.</p> <p>The Strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public Health • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges 	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The DPD needs to take on board the key objectives, actions and priorities of the Strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement those of this Strategy.</p> <p>Addressing transport, health, climate change, accessibility and biodiversity protection and enhancement.</p>
EU Seventh Environment Action Programme to 2020 (2014)			
<p>The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are:</p> <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 competitive 	<p>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</p>	<p>The DPD should be mindful of the broad goals of the Plan, e.g. recognising that local</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform to EU goals</p>

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>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>wellbeing linked to pollution, chemical substances, and 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 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. 	<p>action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.</p>
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)			
The ESDP is based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD needs to	The SA should include

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>sustainable development, in particular by strengthening environmentally sound economic development and social cohesion. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development.</p> <p>This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory 	<p>Targets and measures are for the most part deferred to Member States.</p>	<p>recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and should encourage sustainable development.</p>	<p>objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP. The issues outlined in this document are of particular relevance to Ribble Valley in view of the high quality environment but also the need for sustainable locations for new housing and economic development.</p>
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)			
<p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.</p>	<p>As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the Member States:</p> <p>Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.</p>	<p>The development of the DPD needs to be a transparent process, and Ribble Valley's Statement of Community Involvement identifies how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.</p>	<p>As part of the SA process the SA should highlight that while the DPD will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it must still comply with principles in the Convention. The council should ensure that sufficient time is provided for consultation.</p>
United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)			
<p>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:</p> <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 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The DPD should recognise that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>A number of locations across Ribble Valley are at risk of flooding and</p>

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
			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 country ▪ Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries ▪ Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets 	The DPD should consider the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA 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 Ribble Valley are at risk of flooding and the results of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should be considered in the SA.
Second European Climate Change Programme (2005)			
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.	Most initiatives in the programme refer to EU-wide elements of policy related, for example, to emissions trading, technological specifications and carbon capture and storage. There are therefore no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should take account of the need to understand and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change such as weather extremes and river flooding.	The SA Framework should include a target to contribute towards the mitigation and adaption of the effects of climate change. As well as ensuring that policies are relevant from a climate change and flood risk perspective.
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)			
This Directive aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework. Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting	Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in	The DPD should recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of	The SA Framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
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 DPD 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 DPD 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: (a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems (b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources (c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances	Objectives for surface waters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015 ▪ Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas Objectives for groundwater: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015 	The DPD should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and should seek to promote the sustainable use of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resources.

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution</p> <p>(e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater ▪ Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas 		
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)			
Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.	The Directive includes standards that constitute legal limits.	The DPD needs to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality, and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformances.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)			
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources ▪ Preventing further such pollution 	The Directive provides guidelines for monitoring nitrate levels for the purpose of identifying vulnerable zones.	The DPD should seek to protect water resources.	Ribble Valley is a rural borough with many agricultural businesses. Therefore the SA Framework should include 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</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD 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.

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
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.			
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.	It is essential that the development of the DPD should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection (and enhancement where possible) of Ribble Valley's European, national and local designated sites.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)			
<p>The principle objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species.</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 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection (and enhancement where possible) of Ribble Valley's European, national and local designated sites.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)			
The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty under the UN Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under this directive, and should include provision	The SA Framework should include objectives protecting biodiversity and also enhancement where

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>The overarching objectives set for the Parties are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species ▪ Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I ▪ Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II 		for their protection, preservation and improvement.	possible.
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 DPD 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>It is essential that the development of the DPD should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection (and enhancement where possible) of Ribble Valley's European, national and local designated sites.</p> <p>HRA screening should be completed in parallel to the SA.</p>
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</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The DPD needs to consider the preservation and enhancement of the landscape (including</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to landscape protection</p>

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>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>		views) as a significant part of Ribble Valley is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	and enhancement.
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)			
<p>This replaces the old Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). The aims of this Directive 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). 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.	The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues, e.g. minimisation and re-use etc.
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)			
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>With 2001 as the start year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%. 	Lancashire County Council is responsible for waste and landfills within Ribble Valley, and where appropriate the DPD must comply with this Directive, other international legislation, national policy and Lancashire's Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework.	The SA Framework should incorporate principles of waste management in conjunction with Lancashire County Council – the competent waste authority.
EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC			
<p>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.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The development of the DPD 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.

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DPD: SA SCOPING REPORT

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
			HRA screening which has been undertaken in parallel to the SA has assessed the potential for significant effects on European sites within Ribble Valley.

Summary of National Plans

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)			
<p>The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable people to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p> <p>The following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable consumption and production - working towards achieving more with less ▪ Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend ▪ From local to global: building sustainable communities creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future ▪ Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat <p>In addition to these four priorities changing behaviour also forms a large part of the Government's thinking on sustainable development.</p>	<p>Because the UK sustainable development strategy aims to direct and shape policies, it is difficult to list the specific objectives of the strategy. The following principles will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government (WAG), and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy ▪ Promoting good governance ▪ Using sound science responsibly <p>There are no specific targets within the Strategy, although it makes reference to targets set in related PSA (currently 2010) and other relevant policy statements.</p> <p>Success against the objectives will be measured against 68 high level UK Government strategy indicators. The most relevant are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions ▪ CO₂ emissions by end user: industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation), other ▪ Renewable electricity: renewable electricity generated as a % of total electricity ▪ Energy supply: UK primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption ▪ Water resource use: total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources ▪ Waste arisings by (a) sector (b) method of disposal ▪ Bird populations: bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) birds of coasts and estuaries (d) wintering wetland birds ▪ Biodiversity conservation: (a) priority species status (b) priority habitat status ▪ River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical 	<p>The DPD needs to take on board the key objectives of the strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those of this strategy.</p>

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

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies.		recommended actions in this document.	objectives are developed that cover relevant aspects of the built and natural environment.
World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)			
<p>The Strategy identifies the benefits of creating well-designed places, including elements of spatial planning, urban design, architecture, green infrastructure and community involvement. It seeks to promote the consideration of place at all levels of planning. An Action Plan accompanying the Strategy sets out the following seven broad objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level 2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place 3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly 4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping 5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place 6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development 7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity 	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.3: Working with local authorities to achieve high quality development 2.5: Establishing an award scheme for high quality places 4.1: Encouraging public involvement in shaping the vision for their area and the design of individual schemes 4.2: Ensuring the citizens and service users are engaged in the design and development of public buildings 4.3: Encouraging community involvement in ownership and management of the public realm and community facilities 4.4: Promoting public engagement in creating new homes and neighbourhoods 6.1: Encouraging local authorities to set clear quality of place ambitions in their LDFs 7.1: Strengthening advisory support on design quality for local authorities, the wider public sector and developers 7.2: Encouraging local authorities to share planning, design, conservation and related expertise 	<p>The DPD should seek to reinforce and promote a sense of place, particularly in key regeneration areas. High standards of design and public consultation should be encouraged as part of new development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and promoting high levels of community involvement.</p>
Rural Strategy (2004)			
<p>The Strategy carries forward the Government's vision, of sustainable rural communities in which economic, social and environmental issues are all taken into account. It identifies three key priorities for rural policy, and explains the modernised delivery arrangements. The following priorities will inform the Government's rural policy for the next three to five years and the modernised delivery arrangements that will drive progress forward:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. 	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The DPD needs to recognise the importance of developing and enhancing the rural parts of the Borough.</p>	<p>Ribble Valley is a largely rural borough with many small villages. Rural needs must be considered as part of the SA process.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</p> <p>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</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 - 'the <i>need to ensure a high quality of life for all while at the same time reducing our collective impact on the resources we share</i>'.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD needs to complement the aims of the strategy and seek to develop sustainable communities.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that seek to promote sustainable communities and protect both the urban and rural environment. As part of the assessment the needs of the rural settlements in the borough and their accessibility to services must be considered.
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>Key target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010 	The DPD needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and should seek to reduce the number of people sleeping rough.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness. In particular affordable housing, which is an issue within Ribble Valley.
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 	<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 	The DPD should ensure that it encourages a reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009 [and beyond].	<p>5-year periods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made. The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012. Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme. 		emissions.
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>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should ensure that it encourages the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	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.
UK Carbon Plan (2011)			
The Carbon Plan sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to in the first four carbon budgets, on a 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>The Carbon Plan includes the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to reduce carbon emissions by at least 80% by 2050. 	It should be ensured that reducing carbon emissions is a key theme throughout the DPD.	The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities of this Plan.
Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)			
<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"> Conserve existing biodiversity 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Development of the DPD should include recommendations from this report. Biodiversity assets within Ribble Valley should be	The SA should refer to specific guidance in the document for using SA to improve the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
1a Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats 1b Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 2 Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate 3 Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes 3a Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats 3b Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts 4 Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation 5 Make sound decisions based on analysis 5a Thoroughly analyse causes of change 5b Respond to changing conservation priorities 6 Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice		protected from inappropriate development and i.e. use of buffer zones around sensitive sites.	
Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities (2010)			
The document has been produced by the Planning and Climate Change Coalition, a group of organisations seeking to ensure that the planning system responds effectively to the climate challenge. The guide is designed to provide clarity and guidance to local authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships on how best to plan for climate change, both in terms of reducing CO ₂ emissions, and adapting to future climatic conditions. Guidance is provided on developing both strategic and development control policies.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance, other than to support local authorities in mitigating and adapting to climate change.	This guidance should be followed when developing the DPD and climate change issues should be addressed.	The SA should examine the likely effectiveness of the DPD in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Such judgements should be made with reference to the guidance.
Energy Act 2011			
The Act sets out new legislation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies) ▪ Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage) ▪ Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should ensure that it seeks to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to minimising greenhouse gas emissions.
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)			
The document explains how the strategic aims set out in 'Towards a Sustainable Transport System' (2007) will be translated into policy and practical actions. It takes on recommendations contained in the Eddington transport study and the Stern Review. The five goals are:	The document does not contain specific targets or indicators, but rather sets out broad strategic priorities at a national level. Nonetheless, the goals provide a framework for local as well as national action.	The DPD should recognise the importance of safe, reliable and efficient	The SA Framework should ensure inclusion of objectives that promote sustainable

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<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. 		transport systems to economic and social wellbeing. The sustainability impacts of transport should also be fully understood.	transport and consider the location of new development in relation to sustainable transport links.
The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)			
<p>This Paper sets out the vision for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system for the next 30 years, with a funding commitment until 2015.</p> <p>The aim is for a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but that can also achieve environmental objectives. This means coherent networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel ▪ The rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, 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>The document indicates a number of Public Service Agreement objectives. Those of relevance include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables. ▪ Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for CO, lead, NO₂, PM₁₀, SO₂, benzene and 1, 3 butadiene. 	<p>The DPD should 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 system, and also cover issues relating to improving air quality by reducing harmful emissions.</p>
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (2009)			

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The Strategy sets out how the transport sector will meet its emissions reduction obligations and contribute to the Government's overall policy on climate change as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.	The Strategy does not contain its own targets; rather it sets out how those committed to elsewhere, notably in the Climate Change Act 2008, will be met by the transport sector and what actions the Government will take to see they are met.	The DPD should promote low-carbon transport options for passengers and freight. This should require the promotion of new and emerging technology and a modal shift in transport choices.	The SA should seek the promotion of low-carbon forms of transport.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)			
The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified. Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that species and habitats are protected.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)			
These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC[8] on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. They replace and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in England and Wales (and to a limited degree, Scotland - as regards reserved matters).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the DPD considers biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000)			
The purpose of the Act is to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the DPD should consider access to rights of way and nature conservation legislation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to access to rights of way 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	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the DPD considers biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources in Ribble Valley, including

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>purpose of conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>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.</p>			<p>European, national and locally designated sites, and protected species.</p> <p>A HRA screening report will be undertaken in parallel to the SA process which guard against inappropriate development within Ribble Valley.</p>
The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)			
<p>This guidance was issued by Defra and WAG to assist local authorities in fulfilling their Biodiversity Duty.</p>	<p>The guidance references a biodiversity indicator to measure local authority performance, which is based on four sub-indicators relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management of local authority landholdings (e.g. % of landholdings managed to a plan which seeks to maximise the sites' biodiversity potential). ▪ The condition of local authority managed Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (e.g. % of SSSI in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition). ▪ The provision of accessible greenspace. ▪ The effect of development control decisions on designated sites (e.g. change in designated sites as a result of planning permissions). 	<p>It is essential that the development of the DPD considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources. Targets should also form part of the SA monitoring-framework.</p>
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 	<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 	<p>It is essential that the development of the DPD considers biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive species ▪ Habitat connectivity ▪ River quality 		
Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)			
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. ▪ Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. ▪ Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. ▪ Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. ▪ Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. 	<p>A key Defra objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To care for natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by ▪ Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020 ▪ Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites <p>Of the Government's Quality of Life Counts indicators, those that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The populations of wild birds ▪ The condition of SSSIs ▪ Progress with BAPs ▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement ▪ Biological quality of rivers ▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits 	<p>The DPD should support the vision of emphasising biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p>
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</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 	<p>It is essential that the development of the DPD considers the protection of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>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 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>	<p>by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems 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 DPD should recognise the multi-functional nature of open space. The DPD should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity resources and open space.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should seek to protect Ribble Valley's European, national and locally designated sites along with areas of open space.</p>
Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2010) Defra			
<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>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"> Status and trends in components of biodiversity Sustainable use Threats to biodiversity 	<p>The DPD should 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 Strategy on biodiversity resources.</p>

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	4. Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services 5. Status of resource transfers and use 6. Public awareness and participation		
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)			
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: <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.	It is essential that the development of the DPD considers biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources, which includes areas of woodland, particularly ancient woodland.
Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland (2002)			
Produced jointly by the former Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, this document comprises the accepted national guidance on the practice and procedure of landscape character assessment.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should recognise the importance of protecting and enhancing landscape character, particularly within the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB).	The SA should include an objective related to landscape and townscape character.
Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)			
This document offers clear, practical guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should recognise the multi-functional benefits of	The SA should consider the potential for impacts on open spaces and

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		open space.	opportunities for enhancements.
The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)			
The GCR is designed to identify sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. They display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to our understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should recognise the status of GCR sites in Ribble Valley and aim to protect this and other geodiversity sites (i.e. Ribble Valley's 25 Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).	The SA should consider potential impacts on geodiversity. In addition the SA should consider opportunities to improve understanding of important geological assets within the borough.
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 DPD 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 DPD.	The assessment should consider the extent to which soils may be impacted by proposals supported within the DPD.
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 DPD should protect existing green infrastructure and promote new multi-functional green spaces. Guidance should be followed where possible.	The assessment should consider the impact of DPD 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; 	The DPD should attempt to ensure that the standards are met within the Borough.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)			
<p>The Government vision is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public interest in the historic environment is matched by effective partnerships and the development of a sound base from which to develop policies. Maximising the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource. Ensuring the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as a something with which the whole of society can identify and engage with. The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed. <p>The document sets out actions to protect and sustain heritage for future generations.</p>	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The DPD will need to take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document. This would ensure heritage assets within the borough are protected and sensitive areas are protected (i.e. Conservation Areas). In addition the DPD should include opportunities to promote understanding of local heritage within Ribble Valley.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans: Historic England Advice Note 3 (2015)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, in which the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets should be considered. Development will be expected to avoid or minimise conflict between any heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal, taking into account an assessment of its significance. Great weight should be given to an asset's conservation and the more important the asset, the greater the weight to the asset's conservation there should be. DPDs must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. As such, significant adverse impacts on the three dimensions of sustainable development (including heritage and therefore environmental impacts) should be avoided in the first instance. Only where adverse impacts are unavoidable should mitigation or compensation measures be considered. 	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The DPD will need to take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document. This would ensure heritage assets within the borough are protected and sensitive areas are protected (i.e. Conservation Areas). In addition the DPD should include opportunities to promote understanding of local heritage within Ribble Valley.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)			
<p>The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to deliver environmental, health and social benefits.</p> <p>It examines the costs and benefits of air quality improvement proposals, the impact of exceedences of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.</p>	<p>The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain 40µg/m³ of annual average NO₂.</p>	<p>The DPD should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p>
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)			
<p>This document forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years.</p> <p>The focus of the strategy is on understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources is also considered.</p> <p>30 action points are identified to deliver the strategy, which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The DPD needs to consider the protection and enhancement of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the protection of the water environment.</p>
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 DPD should help 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</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The DPD should consider flood risk issues and seek to avoid siting new</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address</p>

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DPD: SA SCOPING REPORT

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
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.		development in the floodplain and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.	flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)			
<p>This 20-year strategy seeks to implement a more holistic strategy to flood and coastal erosion risks.</p> <p>The aim is to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to reduce the threat to people and their property and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits</p> <p>A whole catchment and whole shoreline approach will be adopted and adaptation to climate change will be an inherent part of flood and coastal erosion decisions.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD needs to ensure that development in floodplains is avoided and Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) are completed where necessary.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.
Waste Strategy for England (2007)			
<p>The aim has to be to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. The link between economic growth and waste growth must be broken. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered where possible. Land filling of residual waste, in small amounts, may be necessary. 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 DPD should seek to ensure 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 DPD should	There are a number of

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<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>objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p>
<p>Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black’s Review of the health of Britain’s working age population (2008)</p>			

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<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 DPD should consider issues relating to human health. Planning and DPDs can 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>
Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002			
<p>The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health. Since the original report, the assessment of future climate change has been updated. A new generation of high-resolution climate models has allowed for improved estimates of future changes in the frequency, intensity and duration of extreme events in the UK. Some</p>	<p>A number of indicators are presented in this Report. The key ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean annual temperature Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding 20°C Number of days per year with daily mean below 0°C 	<p>The DPD should address the issues relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services that are</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual total rainfall ▪ Seasonal rainfall ▪ Maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual highest maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual cases of malaria 	<p>accessible to new developments.</p>	<p>emissions. It should also include an objective related to human health.</p>
<p>Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)</p>			
<p>This Programme for Action was prepared by the Department of Health, setting out plans for the following three years to tackle health inequalities that are found across different geographical areas, between genders and different ethnic communities and also between different social and economic groups. It established the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere, by 2010.</p> <p>The programme was organised around four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health ▪ Engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability ▪ Preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – making certain that the NHS provides leadership and makes the contribution to reducing inequalities that is expected of it ▪ Addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the long-term underlying causes of health inequalities <p>These themes are underpinned by discrete principles to guide how health inequalities are tackled in practice.</p> <p>The programme sets out an ambitious agenda including targets and milestones, in order to help to reduce inequalities by progressing against the 2010 national target and also tackling the underlying causes in the future.</p>	<p>The Programme for Action presents a number of national headline indicators that can be attributed to health inequality, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary care professionals per 100,000 population ▪ Road casualties in disadvantaged communities ▪ Proportion of children living in low-income households ▪ Proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C ▪ Proportion of households living in non-decent housing ▪ Prevalence of smoking among people in manual social groups, and among pregnant women ▪ Age-standardised death rates per 100,000 population for the major killer diseases (cancer, circulatory diseases), ages under 75 (for the 20% of areas with the highest rates compared to the national average). 	<p>The DPD should address the issues 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>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>
<p>By All Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access To The Outdoors For Disabled People (Countryside Agency, 2005)</p>			
<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 DPD should support inclusive access to the outdoors.</p>	<p>The SA should consider issues of access for all groups.</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
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 ▪ 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 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The DPD should adhere to the principles of the draft Planning Policy Framework ensuring that all aspects of the core land-use planning principles underpin the plan-making process.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to economic, environmental and social issues.</p>
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 	<p>The guide documents do not contain targets or indicators.</p>	<p>This guidance should be used to inform the DPD.</p>	<p>This SA Framework should take this guidance into consideration.</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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> <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 Plans ▪ 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 ▪ 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 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should be mindful of the key principles of this Act.	The SA Framework should be mindful of this Act as its principles will help to create vibrant, cohesive and empowered communities within Ribble Valley.

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DPD: SA SCOPING REPORT

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>services get a chance to change how things are done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enables local residents to call local authorities to account for the careful management of taxpayers' money <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Gives people who live in social housing new ways of holding their landlords to account, and make it easier for them to move 			
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (2006)			
<p>This Good Practice Guide replaces PPG21: Tourism. The document is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions. ▪ Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism. ▪ Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way. <p>The guide highlights the strong link between tourism and the quality of the environment.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The DPD needs to recognise the potential benefits offered by tourism and seek to identify areas where further development could occur. However, the full environmental implications of such development must be appropriately mitigated.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to economic development including tourism and also the protection of the environment.</p>

Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
Lancashire's Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2021			
<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 Lancashire, bringing improvements in the health of Lancashire's residents. ▪ In all that we do, to provide value for money by prioritising the maintenance and improvement of Lancashire's existing transport infrastructure where it can help to deliver our transport goals. <p>The LTP states that Lancashire County Council will invest £22.21 million on highways and transport services in Ribble Valley, with £7.70 million of capital funding and £14.51 million of revenue support. It will be targeted at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proper access to employment areas for those without access to a car ▪ Tackling rural isolation 	<p>Progress of the plan will be measures 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 DPD needs to encompass transportation issues and the LTP goals.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include the goals and indicators within the plan to address transport and accessibility, and seek to ensure that any new transport development in the Borough is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.</p>

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

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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"> ▪ 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 Blackpool Council's municipal waste. 		
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 DPD should promote the priorities and outcomes of this plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider 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 required to move the local economy forward.</p> <p>The Growth Deal identifies six key priorities, set out below, against which the LEP's Single Local Growth Fund is set out.</p> <p>The six key priorities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sector Development & Growth Realise the full potential of Lancashire's competitive economic strengths and business base. 2. Innovation Excellence Maximise the economic value of Lancashire's centres of research and innovation excellence and globally competitive business clusters. 3. Skills for Growth Refocus Lancashire's approach to skills provision, ensuring it is responsive to business needs and demands. 4. Business Growth & Enterprise Strengthen and refresh Boost, Lancashire's business growth hub, and improve our strategic marketing capacity to attract new investors and occupiers. 5. Releasing Local Growth Potential Create the right conditions for business and investor growth, and unlock new 	<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 DPD should recognise the significance of the growth deal in shaping the local economy and facilitating future growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to enable economic growth.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>development and employment opportunities across Lancashire.</p> <p>6. The Renewal of Blackpool Focus on addressing Blackpool's unique characteristics which require a specific focus, to create economic opportunities for its local communities.</p>			
Lancashire Growth Plan 2013/2014			
<p>The plan sets out how the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership intends to achieve strong and sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>The Growth Plan provides the opportunity to articulate the LEPs agenda for change, with the LEPs purpose and focus to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish Lancashire as a natural home for high growth companies ▪ 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 	<p>The Growth Plan includes a number of aims and projects that collectively seek to contribute to improving the local economy.</p>	<p>The DPD should recognise the significance of the growth plan in shaping the local economy and facilitating future growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to enable economic growth.</p>
City Implementation Plan 2015-2018			
<p>The Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal agreed with Government, builds on the strong economic performance of the area over the last 10 years and will help to ensure that the city deal area continues to grow by addressing strategic transport infrastructure and development challenges to deliver new jobs and housing across the city deal area.</p>	<p>Over a ten-year period the deal will generate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More than 20,000 net new private sector jobs, including 5,000 in the Lancashire Enterprise Zone; 2. Nearly £1 billion growth in Gross Value Added 	<p>The DPD should consider the city deal priorities and should address the development of transport infrastructure.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that relate to transport infrastructure.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
This document sets out the arrangements for the City Deal implementation for the period 2015-2018 outlining critical financial and project delivery milestones and risks, and the management mechanisms in support of government monitoring and reporting processes.	(GVA); 3. 17,420 new homes; and 4. £2.3 billion in leveraged commercial investment.		
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) ▪ Women ▪ Girls (11-17) ▪ Inactive People (11 plus) ▪ People resource (Coaches & Volunteers) ▪ Places resource (Clubs & Facilities) 	The strategy outlines a focus for each group linked to either growth, retaining or improving participation, activity and skills.	The DPD should seek to contribute towards improving 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.
Countryside Character Volume 2: North-West (1998)			
This document presents the results of Natural England's survey of the countryside character and landscape of the North-West. It reflects the guidance issued by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002), referred to in the National Plans and Policies section above.	The document contains no targets or indicators.	Landscape character should form a component of the DPD baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.	The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.
Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)			

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>The four main objectives of the landscape character assessment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To outline how the landscape of Lancashire has evolved in terms of physical forces and human influences. ▪ To classify the landscape into distinct landscape types identifying key characteristics and sensitivities and providing principles to guide landscape change. ▪ To describe the current appearance of the landscape, classifying it into distinct zones of homogenous character, summarising the key features of each landscape character area. ▪ To describe the principal urban landscape types across the County, highlighting their historical development. <p>The document outlines the characteristics of the Lancashire landscape and divides the landscape into character areas.</p> <p>The strategy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To review the forces for change that are affecting the landscape, highlighting key issues and implications of different forms of development and land use change for landscape character and quality. ▪ For each landscape character type, to identify key environmental features and the specific implications of change, as well as 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>	<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 DPD should include 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 the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.</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. 	<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 	<p>The DPD should recognise 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>

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DPD: SA SCOPING REPORT

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and maintain an integrated, efficient and sustainable transport system. ▪ Increase the use of public transport, walking and cycling. ▪ Promote the use of more efficient vehicles and alternative transport fuels, including sustainable bio-fuels. ▪ Encourage a sustainable and competitive Lancashire economy that will measure, mitigate and reduce its contribution to climate change, through energy and resource efficiency actions. ▪ Create an informed, skilled and environmentally responsible work force and work place able to compete in an emerging and diverse 'environmental economy'. ▪ Ensure that future economic plans ensure a low carbon economy. ▪ More efficient use of resources and more environmentally-aware procurement, including of infrastructure. ▪ Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy generation ▪ Make the most of Lancashire's environmental assets and ensure that the climate change mitigation and adaptation functions of Lancashire's green infrastructure are maximised to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits. ▪ Support the development of mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the sustainable management of Lancashire's woodlands. ▪ Manage Lancashire's upland and lowland peat lands to sequester carbon and prevent its release. ▪ Identify what the impacts of climate change on biodiversity will be in Lancashire and support the uptake of practical adaptation measures. ▪ Ensure development and critical infrastructure is resilient to flooding and other climate change impacts and the risk of these impacts are managed effectively. ▪ Realise the economic development opportunities associated with developing adaptation capacity in Lancashire. ▪ Support practical measures to allow Lancashire's biodiversity to adapt to climate impacts. ▪ Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions. 	<p>based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning to adapt to climate change. 		
Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (various dates)			
The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species	For each habitat type/species a series of objectives,	The DPD should	The relevant objectives,

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DPD: SA SCOPING REPORT

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>in Lancashire. For each of the habitats and species information is provided about current national, regional and local status.</p>	<p>actions and timescales for implementation are identified. The actions are also assigned a priority for implementation i.e. low, medium and high.</p>	<p>support and promote the enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>targets and indicators should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p>
Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015			
<p>The document seeks to guide new planting and woodland management in the context of the Lancashire landscape strategy. Main objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate a strategy or vision to guide the development of woodlands and associated businesses in Lancashire. ▪ Produce local woodland vision statements for the 21 landscape character types and urban landscape types of Lancashire. ▪ Identify priorities for woodland planting and management action. ▪ Assist in formulating advice and targeting resources through existing and proposed grant aid schemes. ▪ Inform the public at large of woodlands and their management in the context of Lancashire landscapes. <p>There is a specific vision and objective for the woodland resource in each of the landscape character types.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The DPD should take opportunities to promote urban forestry and street trees and to protect the wider biodiversity resource.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect biodiversity including woodland.</p>
Ribble, Douglas and Crossens Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013)			
<p>The Licensing Strategy sets out how water resources are managed in the Ribble, Douglas and Crossens area. It provides information about where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction license may be. The Ribble, Douglas and Crossens Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy supercedes the Integrated Catchment Management Plan for the Ribble and Douglas Catchment Abstraction Strategy.</p>	<p>Water is currently available across the Ribble CAMS area however it is not available in the Lower Hodder, Upper Hodder, Langden Brook and the River Brennand and there is restricted water available in the River Loud.</p>	<p>The DPD should consider water availability, as set out in this strategy, when allocating sites and considering levels of potential development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider impacts upon water supply.</p>
North West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021 (2016)			

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	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 DPD should 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 DPD 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)			
<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 	<p>The DPD should 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 Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 management ▪ 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 Consultation Draft			
<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 	<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 	<p>The implications on rights of way, access and recreation should be considered in the preparation of the DPD.</p>	<p>Baseline information, issues and opportunities are identified within the Improvement Plan. These should be considered when developing the SA Framework.</p>

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DPD: SA SCOPING REPORT

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>improving wider access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme 6: The Definitive Map and other records 		
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>In addition the plan includes many detailed objectives relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The natural and cultural landscape Enjoyment, health and wellbeing The economy The local community Working in partnership Responding to climate change 	<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 DPD should seek to protect (and enhance where possible) the Forest of Bowland AONB and other sensitive landscapes within the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to ensure the protection and enhancement where possible of the Forest of Bowland AONB.</p>

Summary of Local Plans

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
Core Strategy 2008 – 2028 A Local Plan for Ribble Valley (adopted 2014)			
<p>The Core Strategy forms the central document of the Local Development Framework (LDF), establishing the vision, underlying objectives and key principles that will guide the development of the area to 2028.</p> <p>The Core Strategy was adopted by the Council on 16 December 2014 and now forms part of the statutory Development Plan for the Borough.</p> <p>The Core Strategy will be subject to a monitoring process to ensure its policies are addressing the aims and objectives of the plan and also that it is kept up to date with regard to any implications of changes to the underlying evidence base or legislative or national policy framework.</p> <p>The Core Strategy Vision:</p> <p><i>'The Ribble Valley will be an area with an exceptional environment and quality of life for all, sustained by vital and vibrant market towns and villages acting as thriving service centres, meeting the needs of residents, businesses and visitors.</i></p> <p><i>We will seek to create an area with unrivalled quality of place, respecting the unique natural, social and built heritage of the area.</i></p> <p><i>New development to meet the needs of the area for growth, services and quality of life will be managed to ensure the special characteristics of the area are preserved for future generations.'</i></p>	<p>The strategy outlines the development strategy and a number of strategic objectives, strategic spatial policies, and development management policies and saved policies to facilitate the achievement of the vision for the Borough.</p>	<p>The DPD forms part of the Local Plan alongside this strategy and should be mindful of the themes and policies outlined within the strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the vision and policy themes included within the strategy.</p>
The Ribble Valley Economic Strategy - 2009 – 2014			
<p>This strategy sets out the aims and objectives for a successful and sustainable economic environment for the</p>	<p>Regeneration and Economic Development</p>	<p>The DPD should seek to encourage sustainable economic development</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>Ribble Valley. It also provides clarity and details regarding the Council's local economic aims and objectives, and provides a framework for partnership working, supporting and influencing strategies, priorities and the resource allocation of others operating in economic development across Ribble Valley. The strategy sets out five thematic areas of activity. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regeneration and Economic Development - maximising potential areas to generate initiatives, projects and attract resources in line with community needs. Encourage and engage both people and businesses for collective community action. ▪ Business Support and Development – addressing issues that facilitate healthy business performance, encouraging business start-ups, business growth and inward investment ▪ Infrastructure and Communications - providing the necessary 'physical environment' in areas such as transport, affordable housing, ICT & 'broadband' access, appropriate business sites and premises. ▪ Image, Marketing and Promotion – maintaining and enhancing the perception and image of the area; inspiring and encouraging people to invest in and visit Ribble Valley whether for business or pleasure. ▪ Employment and Skills - ensuring with partners in the public and private sectors that a diversity of training and educational opportunities are available to people and businesses to ensure a healthy labour market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify and develop initiatives that will encourage the long term physical and social regeneration of Ribble Valley, maximising on and seeking appropriate funding from national, regional and sub regional sources wherever possible <p>Business Support and Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To work in partnership at local, sub-regional and regional level to provide the best possible support for existing and new businesses in Ribble Valley <p>Infrastructure and Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To strive for a high quality, modern and integrated infrastructure, maintaining and improving the public realm, appropriate and affordable housing, transport infrastructure and technology for the benefit of Ribble Valley business, residents & visitors without compromising the quality of the existing natural and built environment <p>Image, Marketing and Promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To constantly and consistently raise the profile and perceptions of Ribble Valley, strengthening awareness of the benefits of the area in terms of quality of life as a place to live, visit, work and do business <p>Employment and Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage and develop educational attainment and a skilled labour market in Ribble Valley for the benefit of existing and new employers 	<p>and complement the aims and actions of the strategy.</p>	<p>to sustainable economic growth and diversification.</p> <p>The SA Framework should also include objectives promoting lifelong learning and developing the skills of the Borough's population.</p>
Ribble Valley, Health Profile 2015			
<p>This profile gives a snapshot of health in the Ribble Valley. With other local information, the Health Profile is designed to support action by local government and primary care</p>	<p>Baseline indicators include children in poverty (under16s), long term unemployment, the percentage of people recorded with diabetes, female life expectancy, smoking related deaths, the estimated</p>	<p>The DPD needs to recognise the role that land use planning can play in enhancing quality of life and health in the Borough. The pursuit of active</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets which address health issues and deprivation and</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve the population's health.	number of adults who are obese and infant deaths. This data will be used to inform the SA and the consideration of health issues.	travel and health lifestyles should be encouraged.	seek to reduce health inequalities.
Ribble Valley Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-2011			
<p>The Partnership Plan is a three year plan which is updated each year. The Plan will run from 2008-2011. This will then allow the partnership to develop community safety plans to tackle the short, medium and long term priorities and to align the Plan with the Community Safety Agreement and the Lancashire Local Area Agreement.</p> <p>The Partnership Plan sets out the Community Safety Partnership's view of what its priorities will be over the next three years and how key partners will work together to make people's lives safer and healthier. It will also identify what needs to be done, what resources it will need to achieve that and how performance will be measured and monitored.</p>	<p>The Community Safety Partnership will develop a media strategy to put out positive messages using initiatives such as Floodlit PACT, 'Face the People' events and 'Supermarket Sweeps' to engage with more Ribble Valley residents.</p> <p>The Ribble Valley Local Strategic Partnership will have succeeded if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of crimes committed in the Ribble Valley has reduced. ▪ The fear of crime has reduced. ▪ The level of domestic violence in the Ribble Valley has been reduced. ▪ The level of harm caused by alcohol and drugs misuse has reduced. ▪ The number of serious road accidents has been reduced. ▪ The number of fire related incidents has reduced. 	There are a number of key issues and themes relating to crime and disorder that need to be taken forward. In particular there could be the potential for enhanced planning and design to contribute to a reduction in crime levels.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to keeping the Ribble Valley one of the safest communities to live in the UK.
Ribble Valley Community Strategy 2014 - 2019			
<p>This document aims to address the issues of concern to the Ribble Valley community. It highlights the strategy that will be followed and the actions required to make changes. The council is working together with partners in seven core areas to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support our Communities in articulating their hopes, needs and priorities ▪ Focus the actions of all public, private, voluntary and community organisations operating locally ▪ Create a working document that sets objectives and allows reports on 'direction of travel' 	<p>Actions required across the 8 core areas:</p> <p>Education and economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop opportunities with schools and appropriate agencies ▪ Support development of initiatives for tourism <p>Community safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to work with the Community Safety Partnership which measures and targets the most critical areas. 	The DPD needs to take on board the aims and actions of the strategy.	The SA Framework should include a range of objectives that assess the DPD components from a range of sustainability perspectives. Recommendations should be provided through the assessment process to improve the performance of the DPD and its contribution towards the

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help the Council identify its corporate priorities ▪ Encourage partnership working <p>The 8 core areas where action is required are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education and economy 2. Community safety 3. Local democracy 4. Environment 5. Housing 6. Vulnerable people and families 7. Health and older people 8. Facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop sessions around internet safety have been particularly well received in the past – work to develop more. ▪ Be aware of safeguarding issues ▪ Continue to host a rural forum which presents opportunities for consultation amongst community groups ▪ Support where requested and relevant <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue the walking programmes which encourage people to get out and utilise the countryside for social and fitness purposes. ▪ Continue to work with community transport initiatives which offer vital lifelines for those who find it difficult to get out via other means. <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Core Strategy aims to balance the housing needs for the borough. Detailed allocations and policy to be implemented ▪ Continue to prioritise addressing the housing needs of the borough through collaborative working with agencies and developing innovative housing solutions <p>Vulnerable people and families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working in partnership, support those in need as appropriate ▪ Impart knowledge & support to those most in need through contact at key intervention points and through working with partners. <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop services and facilities in villages for those target groups to reduce the incidence of isolation, including development of groups and transport ▪ Make contact with Blackburn and Central CCG localities to build the relationships in order to 		<p>targets of the Community Strategy.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
	<p>optimise services for residents covered by those localities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify initiatives and opportunities for joint working to fulfil identified CCG and Public Health priorities <p>Older people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services to support the ageing population are being developed, and this work will continue to be supported. This is being done in partnership with Public Health, the Seniors Forum and the Good Neighbours project. Build on Dementia Friends initiative Continue to develop and support initiatives for community transport allowing residents to get out to the shops and to events. This also offers a check on wellbeing, and affords companionship. <p>Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop services and facilities in villages for those target groups to reduce the incidence of isolation, including development of groups and transport – including community transport. New initiatives resulting in increased outreach to the villages are needed. Work with the Village Halls Association to strengthen the work of individual halls to improve Further support the work of volunteers through assisting with Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks and training facilities and sustainability Encourage young people to volunteer for projects in their communities Reinstate the Play Alliance which has the potential to be a vehicle that could collectively improve the sustainability and maintenance of existing play provision. 		
The Corporate Strategy 2015 - 2019			

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>This document sets out the strategic direction of the Council over the period 2015 - 2019, providing a focus to ensure that the services we deliver meet the needs of our communities. The Strategy has a four-year scope, but is reviewed annually to ensure that it continues to reflect changes to our priorities that occur over time. The vision aims to ensure that Ribble Valley will be:</p> <p>“An area with an exceptional environment and quality of life for all; sustained by vital and vibrant market towns and villages acting as thriving service centres meeting the needs of residents, businesses and visitors.”</p>	<p>This strategy contains a number of corporate objectives, key actions and key measures of success throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>The DPD should incorporate the aims and actions within this corporate plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include the objectives covering a wide range of social, economic and environmental issues. The assessment should consider opportunities for delivering enhancements as well as seeking to protect and maintain existing conditions.</p>
Gypsy, Traveller and Showperson Accommodation Assessment Update (2013)			
<p>The study seeks to provide an evidence base to enable the authority to comply with their requirements to wards Gypsies and Travelling Showpeople under the Housing Act 2004, the NPPF 2012 and Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2012. The main objective of this study is to provide the Council with robust, defensible and up-to-date evidence about the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in Ribble Valley in the period until 2028.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The assessment findings should be incorporated into the DPD.</p>	<p>Gypsy and traveller provision should be considered when developing the SA Framework.</p>
Pennine Lancashire Integrated Economic Strategy 2009-2020			
<p>This strategy in summary includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encouraging enterprise, creating more new businesses and helping small, young business to grow ▪ Working with companies to help them take up new opportunities, strengthen their long term competitiveness and develop their knowledge assets ▪ Developing economic and business infrastructure to encourage innovation, re-investment and new investment ▪ Promoting skills development at all levels – targeting those without level 2 qualifications; supporting those with intermediate qualifications in developing higher level skills; encourage the recruitment and retention of graduate level workers 	<p>This strategy contains the following targets:</p> <p>Skills and Employment: The Fundamental Challenge (to be achieved by 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 95% of adults to have basic skills in both functional literacy and numeracy ▪ 90% of adults to hold at least level 2 qualifications or equivalent ▪ 500,000 apprenticeships delivered each year ▪ 40% of adults to hold at least level 4 qualifications or equivalent ▪ The Government has set an ambitious target of getting 80% of the working age population into employment In Pennine Lancashire this would 	<p>The DPD should provide a suitable spatial framework for promoting and enhancing economic growth in the Ribble Valley area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include economic objectives, indicators and targets that complement this Strategy.</p>

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DPD: SA SCOPING REPORT

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackling urban deprivation across Pennine Lancashire and promoting the high quality neighbourhood environments needed to attract and retain skilled labour ▪ Tackling worklessness (through skills development and more targeted engagement as support activities) to ensure that all parts of Pennine Lancashire benefit from its economic growth ▪ Addressing image and quality of place to make Pennine Lancashire a natural place for new investment and a desirable place to live ▪ Promoting links with neighbouring economies (particularly Manchester and Preston) which can act as an additional employment destination for Pennine Lancashire residents, increasing their access to higher paid employment ▪ Increasing the influence Pennine Lancashire wields with government and within the region ▪ Reorganising delivery to enable key projects to be implemented within a tight management regime and to give funding bodies increased confidence in the ability of the sub-region to deliver 	<p>require supporting an additional 28,000 people into work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From 2007-2011 the LEGI programme aims to create an additional 1500 businesses across Pennine Lancashire. 		
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Report 2013 Update			
<p>This is an update of Ribble Valley Borough Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) which was first adopted in 2009. The SHLAA identifies the amount and the general locations of land for possible future development in the Borough. This will help the Council to ensure that attempts to meet the Government's priority of delivering more homes are not constrained by the lack of availability of housing land.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The document needs to inform housing policy in the DPD as it forms a key part of the evidence base.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives in the SA Framework that addresses housing availability and meeting housing needs.</p>
Employment Land Study Refresh (2013)			
<p>This report assesses the supply, need and demand for employment land and premises (use class B) in Ribble Valley. It has been carried out for Ribble Valley Borough Council to provide robust evidence to underpin and inform its Local Plan for the period to 2028. This report</p>	<p>Ribble Valley is the least deprived local authority in Lancashire; is affluent with a highly skilled population and already performs well in terms of its key socio-economic indicators.</p>	<p>The DPD should recognise the importance of employment land within the Borough and its contribution towards the development of the economy.</p>	<p>Objectives in the SA Framework should be included that address economic development and economic inclusion.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>comprehensively reviews and updates the employment land and premises research of the existing Employment Land and Retail Study, which dates from October 2008.</p> <p>There are five main elements to this study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An assessment of the Borough’s economy that informs the amount, location and type of employment land and premises required to facilitate its development and growth ▪ A review of the current portfolio of employment land and premises ▪ Identification and appraisal of additional potential employment land which could be used to meet the Borough’s future land needs ▪ An assessment of the potential impact of major public and private sector development proposals, notably the Enterprise Zone at Samlesbury ▪ Recommendations on the future allocation of employment land and premises to maintain the Borough’s economic growth. 			
Retail Study Update (2013)			
<p>This study updates the 2008 Retail Study and is written to inform policy development across the Borough but focusses specifically upon the three main settlements of Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley.</p> <p>The Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. assesses retail patterns and expenditure ‘leakage’ and quantifies the performance of centres/destinations; 2. assesses the future need and capacity for retail floorspace in the Borough over the period to 2028; 3. considers whether current retail provision is meeting the demands of Borough residents and whether there is a need to increase competition and/or influence the retail mix; 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The DPD should consider retail patterns and future need and capacity for retail.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives, targets and indicators with a focus on retail needs within the Borough.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<p>4. advises on how to meet any identified quantitative and qualitative need for new convenience and comparison retail floorspace up to 2028; and</p> <p>5. advises on potential threats to the future retail health of the Borough town centres.</p>			
Leisure Study Update (2013)			
<p>The Leisure Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. audits existing commercial leisure provision and assesses potential future requirements; 2. considers whether current leisure provision is meeting the demands of Borough residents and whether there is a need to increase competition and/or influence the retail and leisure mix; and 3. compares commercial leisure provision in Ribble Valley Borough with provision in other administrative areas of a similar demographic character. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The DPD should consider existing leisure facilities and future leisure provision.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives, targets and indicators relevant to leisure provision.</p>
Strategic Housing Market Assessment Report 2013			
<p>This study provides an update of the original 2008 SHMA. This SHMA will be focused on the areas of interest to the Council and the consequences of the planning and housing reforms. This report is therefore limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examination of the latest data on the labour market and the resident population ▪ A profile of the housing stock in Ribble Valley and the changes that have occurred to it, including the notable growth of the private rented sector which is examined in more detail ▪ Analysis of the price of property in Ribble Valley and the affordability of housing for residents ▪ Production of outputs for the housing needs assessment model in accordance with the Practice Guidance approach, including an analysis of the suitability of Affordable Rent within Ribble Valley 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The document needs to inform housing policy in the DPD as it forms a key part of the evidence base.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives in the SA Framework that addresses housing availability and meeting housing needs.</p>

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DPD: SA SCOPING REPORT

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of an analysis of the entire housing market within the balancing housing markets model, which will identify the amount and nature of housing required in Ribble Valley over the Core Strategy period A summary of the policy implications these findings within the requirements of NPPF and how they relate to the current Core Strategy objectives. 			
Ribble Valley Play Strategy 2007			
<p>The purpose of the strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Play Alliance Address the play needs of children and young people, under 15, across Ribble Valley Provide increased play opportunities Help identify current play provision Promote consultation and community involvement Provide clear aims and objectives for future delivery and development Ensure the sustainability of play provision Promote creative and innovative approaches to play Assist in attracting funding for improved play opportunities Communicate and raise the profile of play provision in the Ribble Valley 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Effective land use should be promoted across the Borough which seeks to improve the quality of formal and informal recreation areas.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the improvement of areas of open space and that seek to improve health and well-being.
Third Report and Review of the Homelessness Strategy (2007)			
<p>The strategy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the use of the Council's housing needs advice service including prevention of homelessness. Improve homeless service standards Reduce the length of time homeless applicants spend in temporary accommodation before the acceptance of secure accommodation. Increase the volume of appropriate affordable housing available for homeless households. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should start to address some of the issues that lead to homelessness in the Borough including a lack of affordable housing.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including affordable housing.

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DPD: SA SCOPING REPORT

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
Statement of Community Involvement (2013)			
<p>This Statement of Community of Involvement (SCI) sets out how the Borough Council will involve all elements of the community in the planning process, both in the preparation of planning policy and involvement in planning applications. It shows how we will consult on the development of the various documents that will eventually make up the Local Plan, or Local Development Framework (LDF) that will replace the current Ribble Valley Districtwide Local Plan.</p> <p>The original SCI was adopted in 2007 but, in the light of consultation experience it was revised in 2010 and, following further government legislation, it has been the subject of this further revision. These 2013 revisions include reference to new Neighbourhood Planning legislation, it has been the subject of this further revision.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators in the statement.</p>	<p>The DPD should be mindful of this statement as its development should be a transparent process.</p>	<p>Sufficient time should be provided for consultation on the SA documents.</p>
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level one) 2010			
<p>This Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) summarises the current situation regarding flood-risk. It describes the current state of various flood related strategies, reports and policy documents produced by a variety of bodies, including the Environment Agency that will affect the Borough in the short, medium and long term. The SFRA will also inform the Council of how current and future climate change will influence flood risks from all sources within its area, and also the risks to and from surrounding areas within the same river catchments.</p> <p>Proposals outlined within the 2013 Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy include steps to allow easy identification of areas at risk from local sources of flooding as well as a review of the SFRA and Supplementary Planning Documents.</p>	<p>There are a number of actions outlined in the SFRA as well as details about flooding in specific parts of the Borough.</p>	<p>The DPD should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within floodplain.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.</p>

APPENDIX B

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities Continued

Population

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key population trends and characteristics. All statistics were taken from the mid-year estimates compiled by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

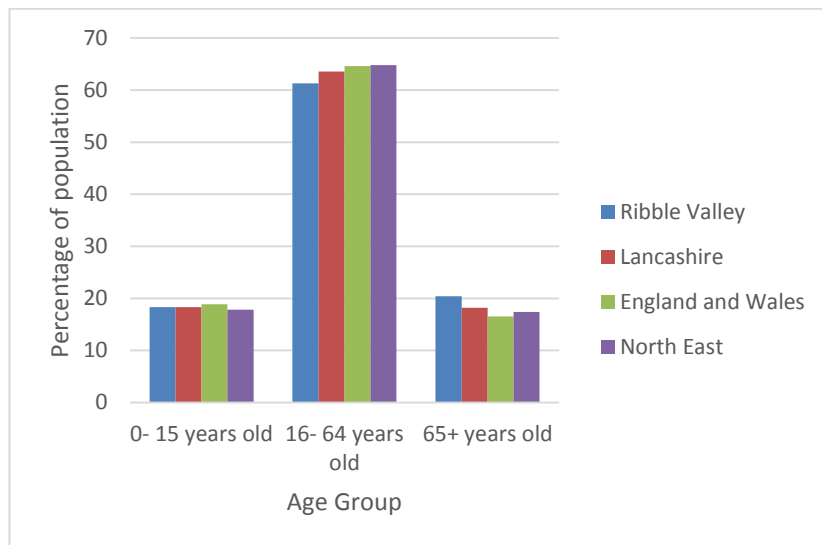
- Total population (Annual Monitoring Report 2015)
- Area of Ribble Valley and key settlements and their populations (Annual Monitoring Report 2015)
- Population density (Annual Monitoring Report 2015)
- Population net increase and projected population (ONS)
- Age structure of the population (ONS)
- Mean household size (ONS)
- Ethnic groups represented in the population (ONS)
- Crime rate per 1000 population (excluding fraud) (Lancashire County Council)
- Number of LSOAs in the lower 40% for crime deprivation (Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015).

Ribble Valley covers an area of 226 square miles, making it the largest local authority in Lancashire. The 2015 Annual Monitoring Report prepared by RVBC estimated the population of Ribble Valley to be 57,600, which equates to a population density of 94 persons per km², the lowest in the county compared with 380 nationally. The most significant settlement in the Borough is Clitheroe with a population of approximately 14,765. The other main town, Longridge, lies in the west of the Borough and has a population of 7,724. The remainder of the Borough is rural with a number of smaller settlements ranging in size from large villages such as Whalley, Sabden, and Chatburn through to hamlets such as Great Mitton and Paythorne. The Borough is far more rural than neighbouring districts in Central and East Lancashire, having more in common with more rural areas such as the Yorkshire Dales and Cumbria, reflected by the low population density.

The Borough's population experienced a net increase of, 6,500 between 1991 and 2010. The population has been projected to increase by 5.9% in the period 2012-2031, well above the North West average growth rate of 5.0% and the number of households has been predicted to increase by 12.4% in the same time period (ONS).

The average age of the population of Ribble Valley is 43 years. This compares to an average age of 40 years for England. Overall, 18.3% of the population are aged under 15 and 20.4% are aged 65 and over. Waddington and West Bradford ward has the highest proportion of residents aged 65 and over at 29.0%.

Figure B-1: Age Profile (Source: ONS, 2011)

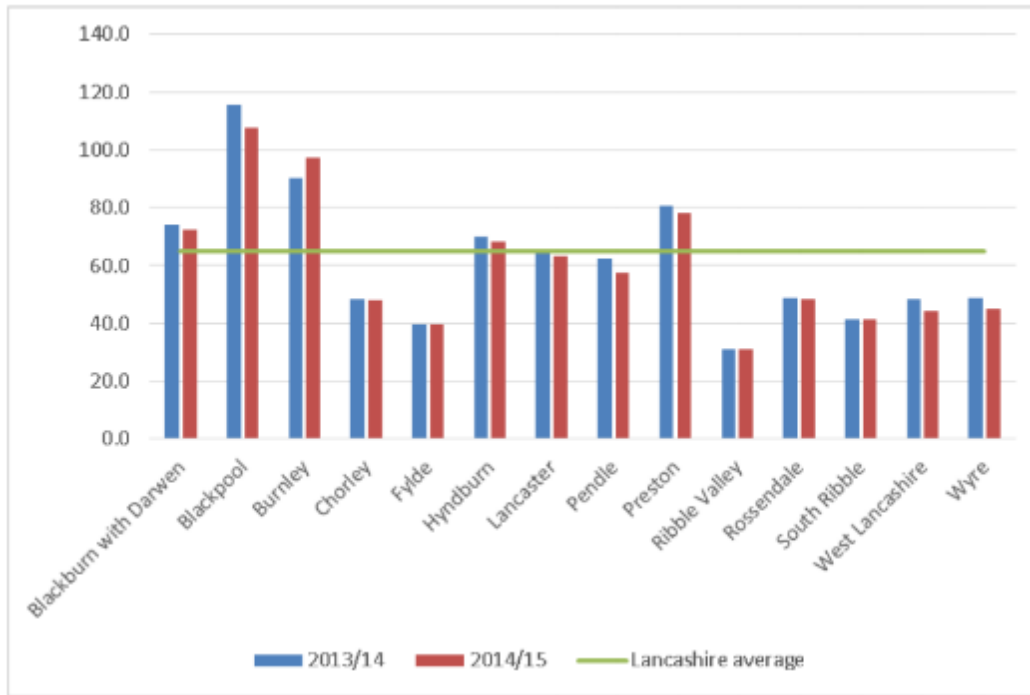


Mean household size in Ribble Valley stood at 2.38 in the 2011 census, very slightly lower than results from the 2001 census. The census shows that lone parent households have increased the most (although from a very low base), followed by one person households in comparison to 2001. Couples with only non-dependent children have increased whilst the number of couples with dependent children has declined in household data. The reduction in couples with dependent children households does not appear to be caused by a lack of housing choice in the market, but due to wider social trends - a decrease of 4.1% was also recorded for the North West region, whilst nationally there was a very slight growth (0.3%).

Ribble Valley has a very small ethnic minority population. 2011 mid-year estimates from the ONS show the Borough's inhabitants to be 97.8% white, with averages for the North West and England, 90.2% and 85.5% respectively. Ward level information from the 2011 census shows very few spatial concentrations of ethnic minorities across the Borough.

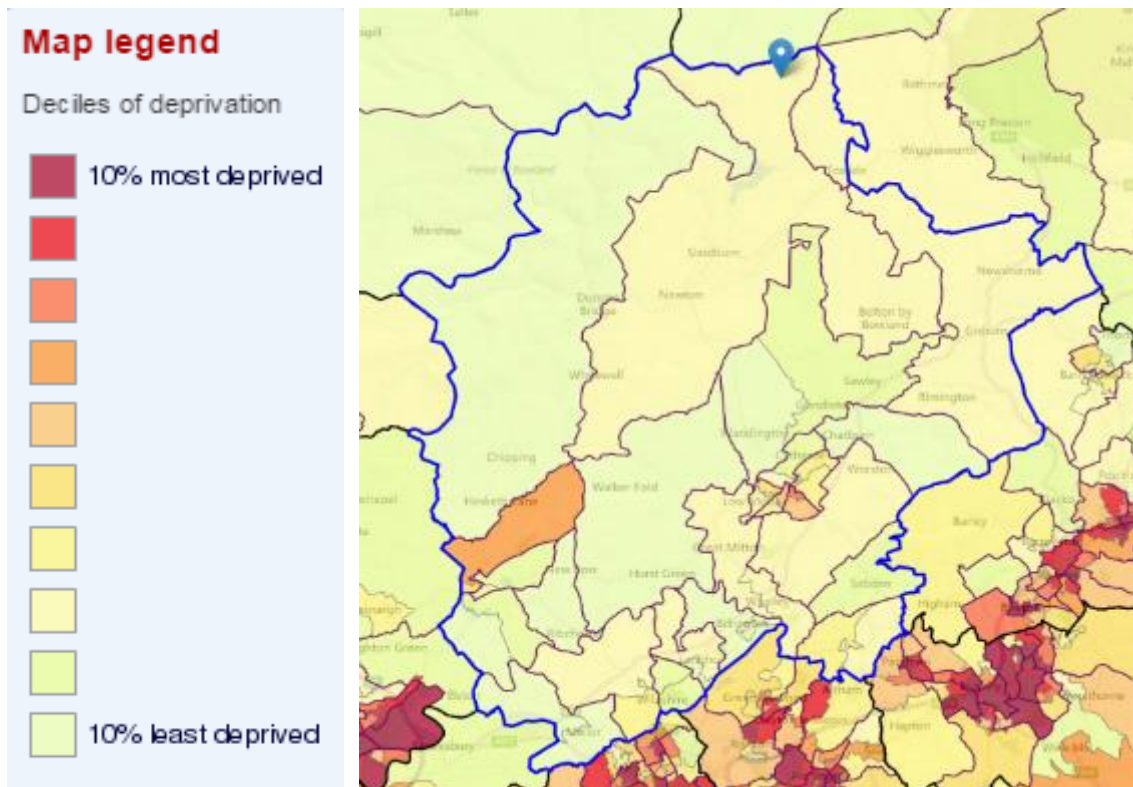
Ribble Valley is predominantly one of the safest places in England and Wales this has been the case for a number of years. Figure B-2 shows that the Borough is comfortably the safest district in Lancashire and is well below the County average.

Figure B-2: Recorded crime rate per 1000 population



Of two wards in Ribble Valley fall into the lower 40% for crime deprivation (see Figure B-3): Derby and Thornley and Littlemoor again owing further backing to the Borough being the safest in Lancashire.

Figure B-3: Living Environment Deprivation by Ward (Source: IMD, 2015)



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of pensioner households

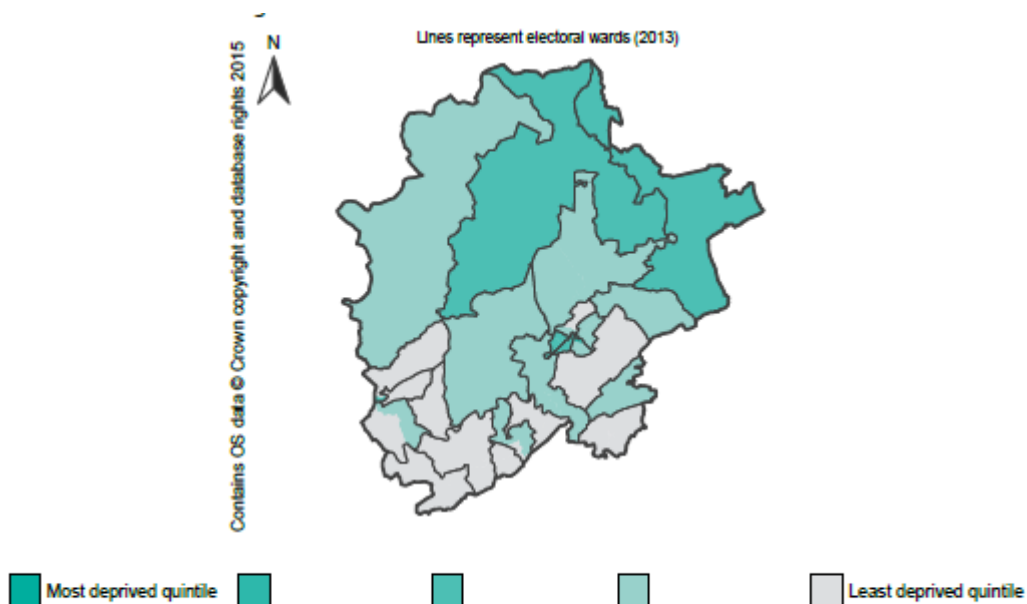
Education and Qualifications

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise levels of education and attainment in the Borough:

- Location and number of educational establishments (Ribble Valley Borough Council Development Strategy 2014)
- Number of wards with Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the bottom 40% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation (IMD 2015).
- Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent (ONS- Nomis)
- Percentage of people aged 19-64 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4 or above (ONS – Nomis)
- Percentage of resident over 16 years of age with no qualifications (ONS)

Educational attainment in the Borough is above performance at county, regional and national levels. Just one ward – Derby and Thornley has one LSOA in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in the bottom 40%. Several wards fall within the least deprived 10%. These figures measure levels of attainment among children and young people, as well as skills attainment in the resident working-age population. Figure B-4 presents the results.

Figure B-4: Educations, Skills and Training Deprivation (Public Health England, 2013)



The Borough has very good schools comprising 29 primary and junior schools, 6 secondary schools and one college in the local authority sector. In addition, the Clitheroe Royal Grammar School and Stonyhurst College provide private sector education. Evidence base work undertaken for the Core Strategy revealed that whilst 24 settlements contain a Primary School, only 10 settlements have a nursery school. A number of people travel into the Borough daily for educational reasons. However, the Sustainable Community Strategy 2014-2019 identifies that there is a lack of vocational training provision for 16-19 year olds.

Most settlements in the Borough contain a Primary School with Clitheroe and Longridge both providing secondary education opportunities.

75.4% of pupils in Ribble Valley schools gained 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C in 2015 which places the Borough amongst the highest achieving local authorities in the country. The Lancashire averages for 2015 were 56.8%.

Levels of educational attainment show a clear link to levels of affluence in later life, as access to employment improves with academic success. In 2015, 39.9% of all residents aged 16 and over in Ribble Valley have qualifications to NVQ Level 4 or higher, considerably higher than corresponding figures for the North West (32.6%) or the country as a whole (37.1%). In 2011, 18.3% of all residents aged 16 and over had no qualifications, compared to 24.8% in the North West and 22.5% in England.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage 16-18 year olds not in education or employment training.

Human Health

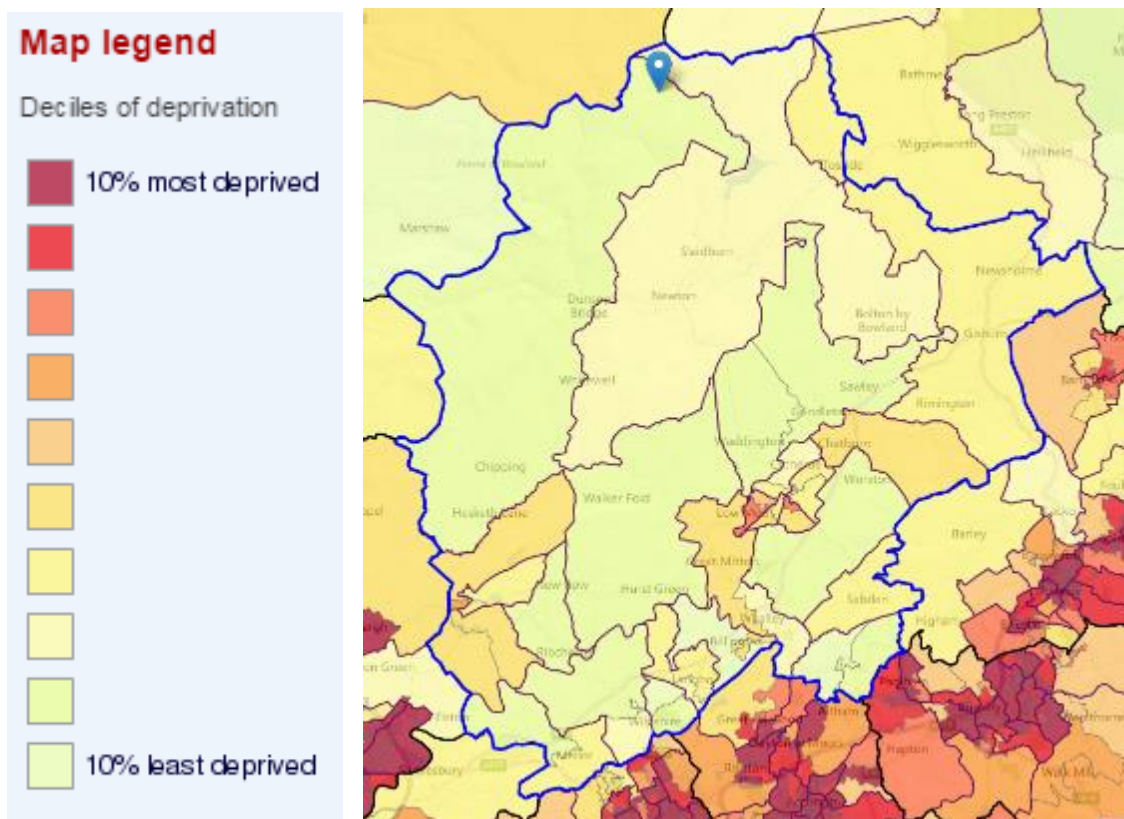
The following baseline data has been used to identify key trends:

- Percentage of the resident population who consider themselves to be in good or very good health (2011 Census)
- Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 40% most deprived for health deprivation and disability (Indices of Deprivation, 2015)
- Life expectancy at birth for males and females for the period 2005 – 2015 (ONS & Public Health England)
- Standardised mortality ratio (ONS 2003) and mortality rates for cardiovascular disease and cancer 2011-2013 (Ribble Valley Health Profile 2015).
- Distribution of dentists and GPs (Ribble Valley Development Strategy 2014).
- Percentage of working-age population with a long-term limiting illness (2011 Census)
- Percentage of adults (16+) taking part in sport and active recreation at least three times a week (Sport England 2014)
- Distribution of sports facilities (Sport England)
- Conception rate of under-18 year olds (per 1,000) (ONS)

At the time of the 2011 census, 83.7% of the Ribble Valley population considered themselves to be in either good or very good health, compared to 79.3% in the North West and 81.4% in England and Wales. This subjective data indicates that the health of the Borough's population is slightly above regional and national levels.

Although these statistics demonstrate that health in Ribble Valley is good, there are still localised pockets of poor health with three wards in the Borough falling into the bottom 40% most deprived in terms of health deprivation and disability (Figure B-5) these been: Edisford and Low Moor, Littlemoor and Derby and Thornley.

Figure B-5: Most deprived for health deprivation and disability by ward (Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015)



Life expectancy for males and females has gradually increased across the Borough between 2003 and 2015. Table B-1 presents the most recent data. During all four periods life expectancy in Ribble Valley was above the North West and England and Wales average.

Table B-1: Life Expectancy at Birth for Males and Females (Source: ONS & Public Health England)

Indicator	Year			
	2003-05	2004 – 06	2005 - 07	2013- 15
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	77.4	77.6	78.8	80.2
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	82.2	82.8	82.8	83.5

The Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR) for Ribble Valley also demonstrate that health and well-being is generally better in the Borough compared to the North West and England and Wales and the SMR was the lowest of all the Boroughs in Lancashire. Table B-2 presents the SMR and also the mortality rates for cardiovascular disease and cancer in the Borough compared to national averages.

Table B-1: Standardised Mortality Ratio (Source: ONS and RVBC Health Profile 2015)

Indicator	Ribble Valley	England
Standardised Mortality Ratio* (2003)	95	98 (England and Wales)
Under 75 Mortality Rate (cardiovascular) (per 100,000 population – for the period 2011-2013)	69.2	78.2
Under 75 Mortality Rate (cancer) (per 100,000 population – for the period 2011-2013)	130.9	144.4

* SMRs compare the actual number of events in an area (e.g. Ribble Valley) with the expected number of events based on mortality rates of a reference population (e.g. England and Wales). The SMR is a ratio of observed to expected number of deaths. If local mortality rates are high compared with national rates, the number of deaths observed will be greater than the expected number and the SMR will be greater than 100. For areas with low mortality SMRs will be less than 100.

The percentage of the working-age population with a long-term limiting illness in 2011 was 17.2% in Ribble Valley compared to 20.7% for the North West and 18.2% for England and Wales. This rate was also the lowest across the Lancashire Boroughs.

Although these statistics demonstrate that health in Ribble Valley is good, there are localised pockets of poor health. In the 2015 Indices of Deprivation two wards – Littlemoor and Whalley - have LSOAs in the lowest 40% most deprived for health deprivation and disability, with one LSOA in Whalley ward ranked in second lowest decile nationally. The index identifies areas with relatively high rates of premature death, people whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or those who are disabled. Figure B-5 presents the results.

The rate of conception for under 18s in Ribble Valley in 2013 was 16.6 per 1000, compared to 27.6 per 1000 across the North West and 24.3 per 1,000 in England as a whole. This represents a fair reduction in the Borough of 6.1 per 1000 in 2007.

The Ribble Valley Development Strategy undertaken in 2014 revealed that of the 35 settlements in the Borough, only seven of these contained a GP and only three contained a dentist. Only Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley offer both services within the settlement boundary.

The percentage of adults (16+) in Ribble Valley that take part in sport and active recreation at least three times a week stands at only 28.3% however this number is still higher than the national average of 26%. In contrast, the percentage of adults (16+) in Ribble Valley that are inactive is 23.5%. Sport England (2014) estimates that the local economic value of improved quality in sports facilities and length of life plus health care costs avoided is £27.1m.

Sports facilities in Ribble Valley are concentrated in Clitheroe and in the south of the Borough. The large amount of open space and the Forest of Bowland AONB provide an excellent recreational resource for the population that should be maximised to secure health benefits.

Broadly the Ribble Valley has the appropriate sport facility mix and capacity to meet its current population level of need and profile. The Active Places databases measures the percentage of the population within 20 minutes travel to a range of sports facilities. At 58.2% the Ribble Valley scored highly being in the top quartile (The Corporate Performance and Improvement Plan, 2007 – 2011). A key objective of the Corporate Performance Plan was to make lives safer and healthier by seeking to increase activity levels amongst the population including people, older people, women and girls, disabled people, low income groups and people from ethnic minorities.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of people participating in regular sport or exercise
- Recent data for Standardised Mortality Ratios.

Water

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the water environment in the Borough:

- River catchment areas (Environment Agency)
- Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding (Environment Agency)
- Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water quality (Environment Agency, 2006)
- Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice (AMR, 2014).

Water is an essential resource required for domestic and industrial use. The Borough lies almost entirely within the catchment area of the River Ribble. The key watercourses in the Borough are the Ribble itself, and its major tributaries, the River Hodder, River Calder, Sabden Brook, and Tosside Beck.

The EA has identified a risk of flooding on land adjacent to the Rivers Ribble, Calder and Hodder and in an area of the Ribble Valley between Ribchester and Whalley crossed by minor streams (See Figure 3).

Ribble Valley has an excellent record of water quality in comparison to regional and national levels, with 99.3% of rivers currently achieving good/fair chemical quality and 100% achieving good/fair chemical quality in 2006. Water quality in Ribble Valley had been consistently good over the preceding five years. For the North West as a whole in 2006, 92.1% of rivers were of good or fair chemical quality, which means that they have low levels of organic pollution and adequate levels of oxygen (Environment Agency General Quality Assessment, 2006). However, in May 2014, problems relating to the Hodder works occurred resulting in water quality being negatively affected for 9 days and the risk being classified as significant. United Utilities replaced the faulty equipment which had caused the damaged and now the company has been advised to review all their sites to avoid further future damage.

For the area in which Ribble Valley is situated, United Utilities forecast a small supply deficit by 2022/23, and the deficit is expected to increase through the remainder of the planning horizon. A programme of supply-demand solutions will be required from 2022/23 to maintain adequate water supply reliability in the Integrated Zone (United Utilities Water Resource Management Plan 2009).

The most recent information available from the Environment Agency is between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2013. During this period the Environment Agency made 12 objections to planning applications within Ribble Valley. Four of these were because development was proposed next to a water course/ flood defence, another 4 were because an unsatisfactory FRA/FCA was submitted, 2 were because of surface water concerns where the FRA/FCA was unsatisfactory and the remaining 2 were due to PPS25/TAN15 - Request for FRA/FCA and because the sequential Test was not adequately demonstrated.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Number of new developments incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)
- Updated water quality data
- Water usage per capita consumption (litres)

Soil and Land Quality

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the soil and land quality conditions across the Borough:

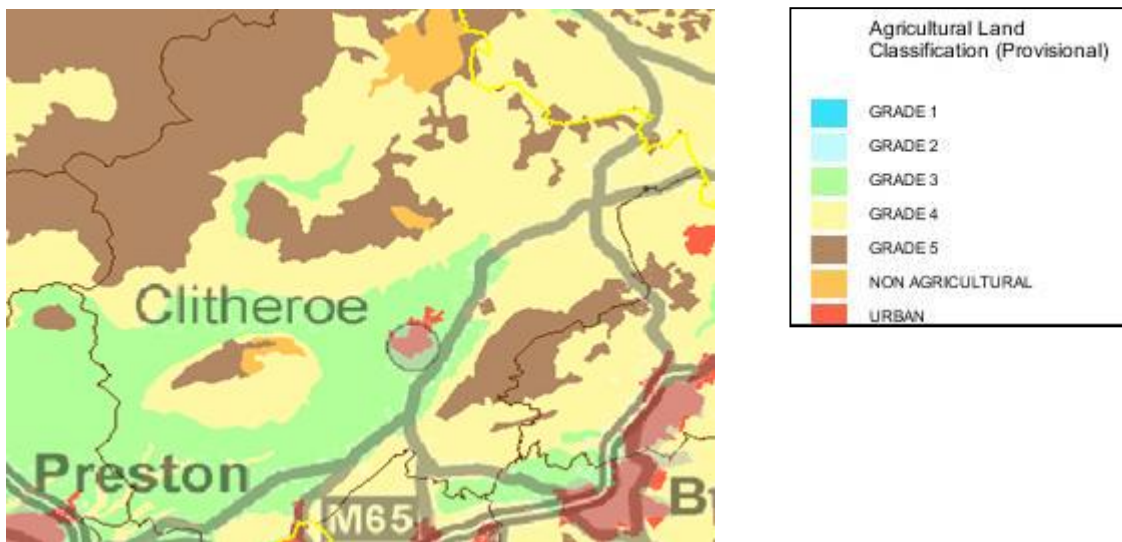
- Area of previously developed vacant land, vacant buildings and derelict land and buildings (ONS 2010)
- Distribution of best and most versatile agricultural land (Defra)
- Number of Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) (Lancashire RIGS Group)

The amount of derelict, vacant and under-used land in the Borough is very low in comparison to other parts of Lancashire. In 2010, 40 hectares of land in the Borough was identified as vacant. This comprised 30 hectares of previously developed vacant land and 10 hectares of vacant buildings. No land was classified as derelict. Government policy encourages the re-use of brownfield sites.

Between 2014 and 2015, 97% of development for economic purposes occurred on previously developed land which far exceeded the greater than 51% target set by the Council. These statistics are very positive in view of the predominantly rural nature of the Borough.

Much of Ribble Valley comprises agricultural land that, due largely to its upland character, is of a poorer quality than other parts of Lancashire and the North West. Most agricultural land is classified as Grade 4 (poor quality) or Grade 5 (very poor quality), interspersed with areas of Grade 3 (good to moderate quality). The upland parts of the Forest of Bowland are dominated by sheep and beef farming, with dairying more common in the valleys. Figure B-6 shows the grading of agricultural land in the Borough.

Figure B-6: Agricultural Land Classification (Source: DEFRA, reproduced from magic.gov.uk)



RIGS are designated using locally developed criteria and are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected sites like Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Within Ribble Valley, there are 25 RIGS with a large number being disused quarries.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of land stock contaminated

Air Quality

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify environmental conditions and key trends:

- Number and distribution of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) (Ribble Valley Borough Council)
- Distribution of known key polluting industry
- Local air quality monitoring results for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulates (PM₁₀) (Air Quality Updating and Screen Assessment, 2015)

Air quality affects the state of the natural environment and has implications for human health. AQMAs are designated when local authorities have identified locations where national air quality objectives are unlikely to be achieved. An AQMA was declared for exceedences of the annual air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in 2010, described as:

“Whalley Road, Clitheroe No 1 - The area comprising the section Whalley Road, Clithro between numbers 36 and 74 evens and between 37 and 57 odds, and the area which extends twenty metres in either direction measured from the kerb of each of these roads (see Figure 3).”

Continuous automatic monitoring of NO₂ is not/no longer undertaken by the Council. However, RVBC undertake non-automatic monitoring at eight locations throughout the borough using diffusion tubes.

Table B-4: Results of Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tubes in 2014

Location	2014 Annual Mean NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)
Whittle Close	12.5
Royal British Legion	36.9
Greenacre Streey	27.0
57 Whalley Road	36.7
85 Whalley Road	24.6
115 Whalley Road	26.9
Barrow	13.9
Eshton Terrace	28.7

The annual means of NO₂ concentrations at all sites recorded in the 2014 are provided in Table B-5. Concentrations at all sites are below the Air Quality Objective of 40µg/m³.

Table B-5: Average and Maximum concentration of four pollutants for Ribble Valley Borough Council, 2016

Local Authority	Pollutant	Annual Mean Air Quality Objective ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	2016	
			Average Background Concentration Across Local Authority ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Maximum Background Concentration Across Local Authority ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Ribble Valley Borough Council	NO ₂	40	6.6	15.6
	PM ₁₀	40	11.3	16.9
	PM _{2.5}	25	8.0	11.2
	NO _x	30	8.9	36

All average and maximum background concentrations across local authorities were below the annual mean air quality objection with the exception of NO_x in which had maximum of over 30. There was only one reading which exceeded the limit. This indicated that the air quality of Ribble Valley is good.

The main source of air pollution in the Borough is road traffic. Key polluting industries in the Borough include BAe Systems, Castle Cement and Johnson Mathey Ltd.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties identified for this topic.

Climatic Factors and Energy

The following baseline indicators have been used:

- Total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per capita per year (Lancashire County Council)
- Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer (Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC))
- Annual gas and electricity consumption in the commercial/industrial sector (DECC)

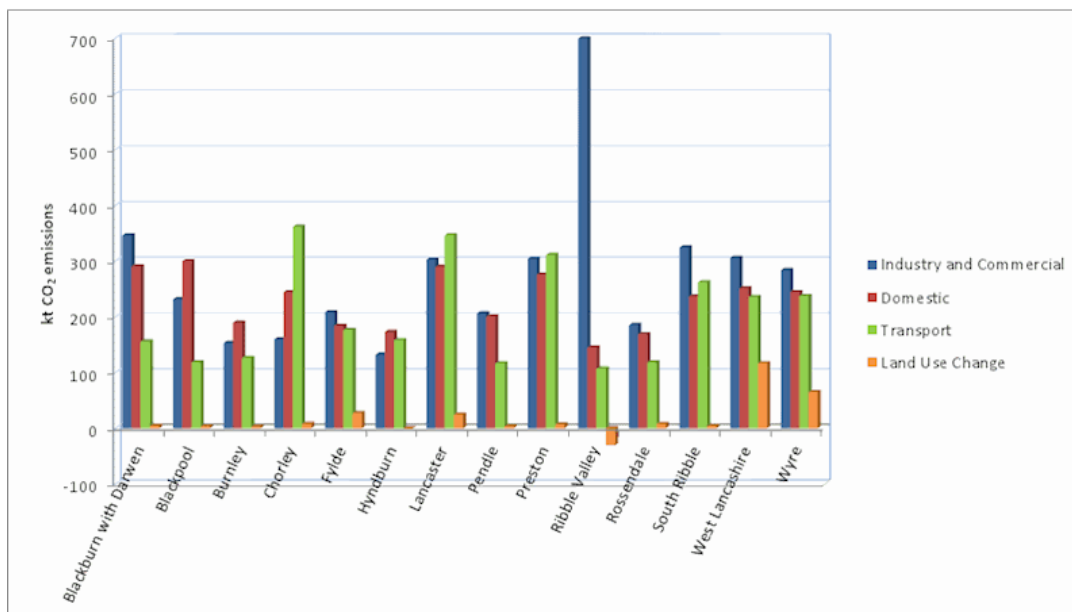
Although climate change is a global phenomenon, action to avoid its most serious effects and to minimise the emission of greenhouse gases needs to occur at a local level. Ribble Valley will not be immune to the impacts of climate change, either directly or as a result of policy responses at the national and international levels.

Energy use in Ribble Valley is above average. Statistics for 2012 indicate that domestic gas (15, 257 kWh per consumer per year) and electricity (4277 kWh per consumer per year). Consumption has decreased since 2007. Annual gas and electricity consumption by the commercial/industrial sector in Ribble Valley stood at 246.1GWh and 334.7 GWh respectively in 2007. In 2012 the energy use had an overall reduction of 3% in comparison to 2011, and 35% lower than in 1990.

Lancashire is committed to becoming a low carbon economy and in order to progress its contribution towards the national goal of generating 15% of the UK's energy needs from renewables by 2020. However, Ribble Valley currently has no renewable energy installations.

In 2013, average CO₂ emissions for the Borough stood at 15.9 tonnes per capita, this number is over double that of any other Borough in the Lancashire County (7.3), the North West (6.9) and England (7.0). This was due in large part to the very high contribution of 699,300 tonnes from the industrial and commercial sector, largely attributable to the energy-intensive Castle Cement works in Clitheroe. Figure B-7 shows the carbon dioxide emissions across Lancashire in each local authority which demonstrates how the sources of the CO₂ emissions can vary considerably.

Figure B-7: Source of CO₂ emissions (Source: Lancashire County Council, 2013)



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Applications for renewable energy developments.
- Number of renewable energy installations in Lancashire

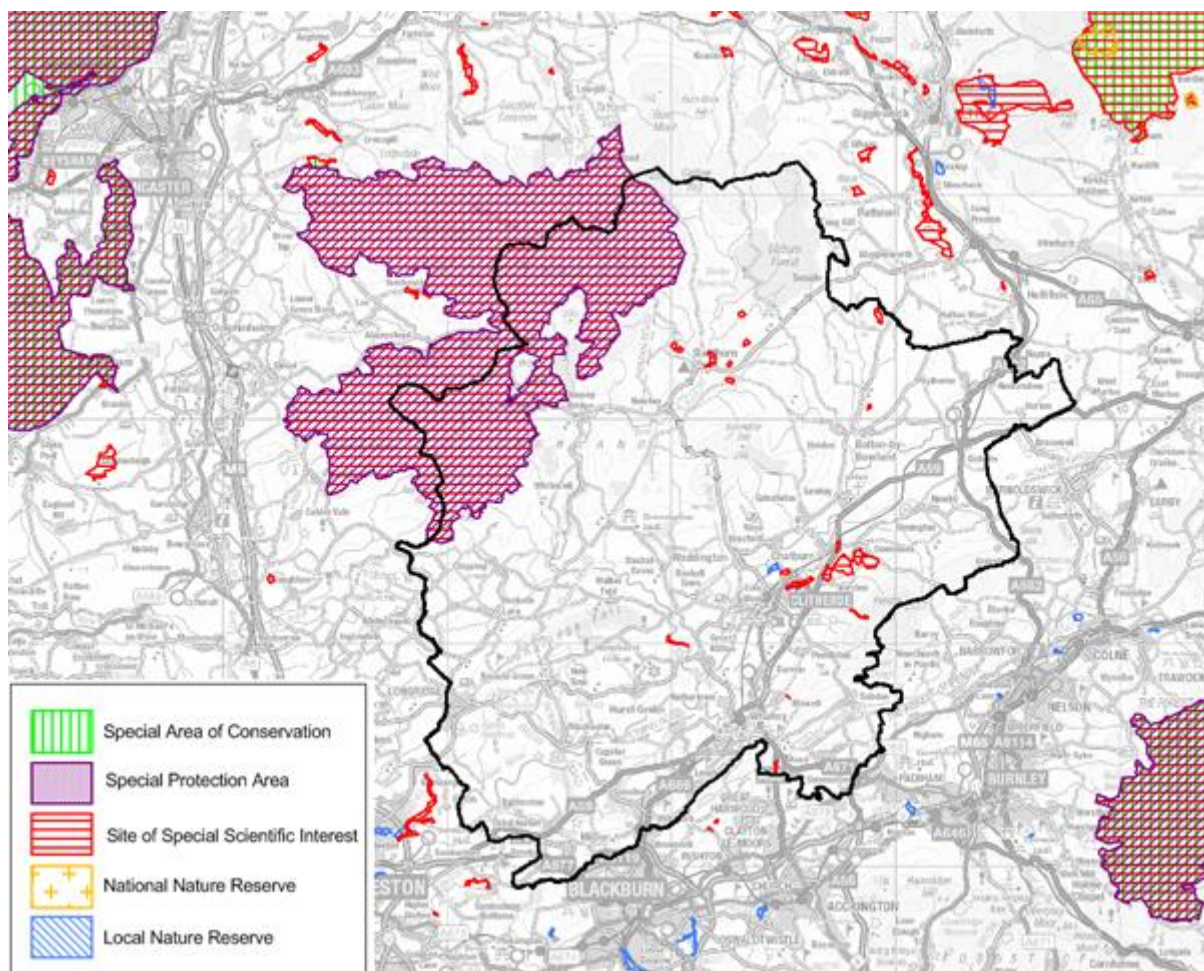
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise conditions across the Borough:

- Number and distribution of designated sites including SAC, SPA, Ramsar sites, SSSI, National Nature Reserves (NNR) Biological Heritage Sites (BHS) and Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (MAGIC, Lancashire County Council, Ribblesdale Borough Council).
- Condition of SSSIs (AMR 2015)
- Amount of open space and open space per head of the population (AMR 2015)
- Areas of woodland, including ancient woodland
- Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats present (AMR 2015)

Ribblesdale contains large areas of high quality natural environment and has a wealth of biodiversity sites of international, national, regional and local importance for nature conservation, as shown in Figure B-8.

Figure B-8: International, National and Local Nature Conservation Designations



According to the 2015 AMR there are 22 designated conservation areas in the Borough including 17 SSSIs designated for their biodiversity and earth heritage value. In 2015, of those SSSIs, four areas within three SSSIs were recorded as unfavourable recovering meaning there was a lack of appropriate management, there were 36 favourable areas in total between 16 of the 17 SSSI sites indicating that they are being adequately conserved and meeting their ‘conservation objectives’, whilst none were recorded as unfavourable declining indicating that they are not being appropriately conserved and will not reach a favourable condition unless there are changes to site management. There are also 39 BHSs in the borough. Conservation Areas exist in the following settlements: Bolton-by-Bowland, Chatburn, Chipping, Clitheroe, Downham, Gisburn, Grindleton, Hurst Green, Longridge, St Lawrence, Newtown, Newton, Pendleton,

The Bowland Fells SSSI in the north of the Borough is also designated as a SPA under Wild Birds Directive⁵ due to its importance for moorland bird populations. Small areas in the north of the Borough are included as units of the North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC designated under the Habitats Directive⁶. Components of this SAC are dispersed across northern England. Ribble Valley also contains two LNRs. Salthill Quarry and Cross Hill Quarry.

⁵ Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds

⁶ Council Directive 92/443/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats Wild Flora and Fauna

In terms of open space in the area, there is over 92ha of formal open space and a further 62.1ha of open space. Overall the amount of open space per head of the population equates to 0.003ha.

Lancashire BAP species present in the Borough are: water vole; brown hare; otter; bats; red squirrel; Great crested newt; skylark; Reed bunting; Song thrush; Lapwing; Freshwater white-clawed crayfish; Bird's eye Primrose; and the Greater Butterfly Orchid.

Lancashire BAP priority habitats present are: broadleaved and mixed woodland; species rich neutral grassland; calcareous grassland; rivers and streams; mossland; reedbed; and moorland/fell.

Ribble Valley supports healthy woodland and farmland bird populations in comparison to other parts of Lancashire. The fringes of the Borough have been identified as twite (*Carduelis flavirostris*) breeding areas and populations of skylark are present, although numbers have been declining across upland Lancashire. Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) populations are also reasonable in the Forest of Bowland, with 2470 pairs recorded in a Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) survey in 1998 recorded in the latest Lancashire BAP. The Bowland is now important for breeding hen harriers (*Circus cyaneus*).

Woodland cover in Ribble Valley was 4558ha in 2002, the highest in Lancashire (also shown on Figure 4). Ancient woodland recorded in the 1998 Ribble Valley District-Wide Local Plan covers an area of 720ha and is confined to small areas, mainly to river valleys in the south-west, central and eastern areas of the Borough. The Elwood Strategy recognises and promotes the importance of extending areas of woodland in East Lancashire to provide social, economic and environmental benefits.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Updated data for ancient woodland coverage
- Number of Biological Heritage Sites under Active Management
- Updated woodland/farmland bird populations

Cultural Heritage

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the cultural heritage baseline:

- Number and distribution of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens (Historic England)
- Percentage of listed buildings on English Heritage risk register (Historic England)
- Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag standards (Civic Trust)
- Number of permissions granted against English heritage advice (AMR 2015)
- Townscape characterisation (Lancashire County Council)
- Historic Landscape Characterisation (Lancashire County Council)

Ribble Valley has a wealth of cultural heritage assets. There are 28 Scheduled Monuments, 823 Listed Buildings and four Registered Parks and Gardens (Historic England 2016), Figure 2 displays all cultural heritage assets in the Ribble Valley area.

These Scheduled Monuments range from burial mounds to more prominent ruins such as Clitheroe Castle. The Castle is a very important tourist and heritage asset for the Borough. 10.7% of Scheduled Monuments in the North West are at risk. Consequently, more than 40% need urgent action to prevent deterioration, loss or damage (Historic England, 2015) In 2015, there was only one listed building in the Borough registered as being in very bad condition on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register (this relates to Grades I & II* only). This was the west range of Whalley Abbey, which in 2008 was registered as being in 'Poor' condition demonstrating that the building is in decline (Historic England 2015).

The Civic Trust and DCLG administer the Green Flag Award, given for the quality and management of parks and other public open spaces. No Green Flags have so far been awarded to parks in Ribble Valley.

Between the 2014-2015 monitoring period, no planning applications were granted against English heritage advice (AMR 2015).

In addition to the designated built heritage resource it is also important to recognise the historic character of the landscape in the Borough and the diverse range of historic landscape types particularly within the Forest of Bowland (see the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation programme (LCC, 2002)). There are a number of locally distinctive towns in the Borough that have been identified in the Lancashire Historic Town Assessment Report (LCC, 2006) as having notable townscapes worthy of preservation. Those included in the study are Longridge, Clitheroe, Whalley, Ribchester and Slaidburn.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No significant data gaps or uncertainties were identified.

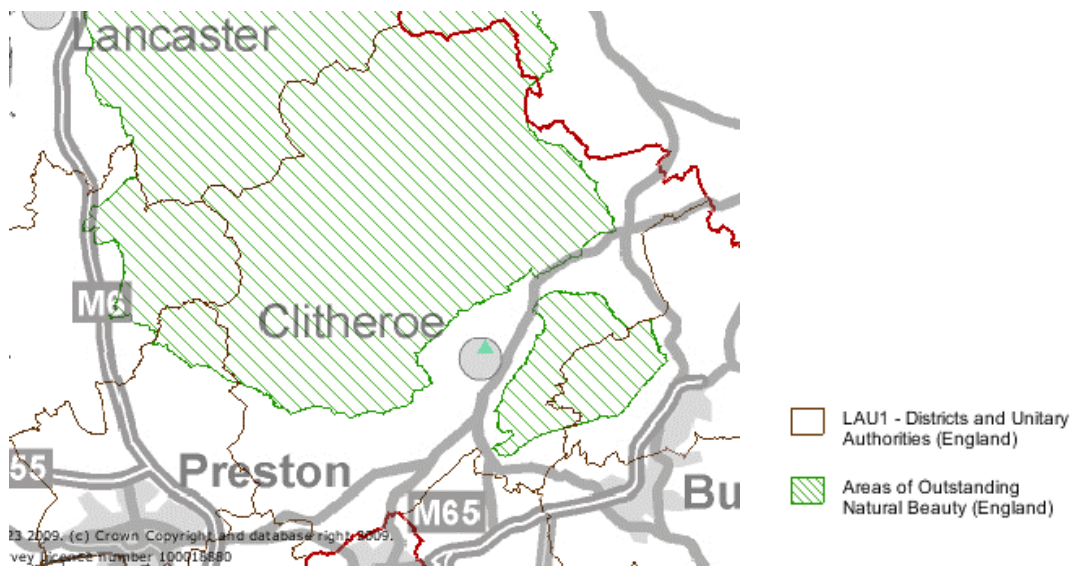
Landscape

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the existing conditions:

- Landscape characterisation (Lancashire County Council).
- Distribution and area of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan 2014 – 2019).

Ribble Valley has some of the most important and beautiful countryside in the north-west of England and is a predominantly rural Borough noted for its attractive upland landscape. The Forest of Bowland AONB (see Figure B-9) occupies over 70% of the land area and is 11th largest of the 40 designated AONBs in England and Wales, situated mainly in Lancashire but extending into North Yorkshire. The area is essentially upland country consisting of a plateau of rolling hills and moors and dissected by deep valleys. No National Parks are located within the Borough's boundaries, although the Yorkshire Dales National Park lies to the north-east.

Figure B-9: Forest of Bowland AONB (Source: Magic .gov.uk)



The Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment identifies Moorland Plateaux, Moorland Hills, Moorland Fringe and Rolling Upland Farmlands in the north/north-west of the Borough and Valley Floodplains to the south, surrounded by Undulating Lowland Farmland.

There are a number of distinctive market towns in the Borough which are described in the previous section (Cultural Heritage).

Barn conversions are currently a particularly significant force for change in the Ribble Valley where the relative proximity of urban centres, good roads and a large number of derelict agricultural buildings has resulted in a high proportion of applications for the conversion of barns to housing.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No significant data gaps or uncertainties were identified.

Minerals and Waste

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the existing conditions:

- Amount of household waste collected per head (Defra)
- Location of strategic landfill sites serving the Borough (Lancashire County Council)
- Levels of fly-tipping (Lancashire County Council)
- Implementation of kerbside recycling schemes (Lancashire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report, 2012-2013)
- Household waste recycling and composting achieved (Lancashire County Council).

The Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework (2013- 2021) is currently the main waste and minerals policy for Lancashire County Council, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council and Blackpool Borough Council. This sets out the strategy for future minerals and waste development and replaced the previous Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006. It addresses issues including mineral extraction; waste management and recycling; protecting mineral resources and restoring minerals and waste sites. In July

2009, RVBC introduced a new 'Waste Awareness and Education Strategy' alongside the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework setting out how the Council intends to increase recycling and reduce waste.

Ribble Valley residents produced 392kg of household waste per person in 2014/15, an increase of 2.58% on the previous year.

The Annual Monitoring Report for the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework (2012-2013) indicates that all districts in Lancashire are providing three stream kerbside recycling to 90% of households in their district which includes Ribble Valley. The rate of household waste sent for recycling and composting achieved in Ribble Valley rose from 36.31% in 2013/14 to 37.23% in 2014/15, an increase of 0.92%. However, the rate achieved in Ribble Valley was still significantly lower than all other authorities in Lancashire (rates of 47.63% were achieved in Chorley in 2014/15), highlighting a clear need for improvement (Lancashire County Council).

There were 692 reported incidents of fly-tipping during the year to March 2015 representing a fair decrease of 32 incidents over the previous 12-month period. Levels of fly-tipping in the Borough are among the lowest in Lancashire.

Waste disposal is an important strategic issue for all of East Lancashire. There is only one landfill site within Ribble Valley this being the Henthorne Road Landfill Site situated approximately 2km outside of Clitheroe. Further landfill capacity is provided and managed through RVBCs contracted landfill facilities in Fleetwood, Chorley and Altham in order to ensure that these waste types can continue to be managed.

To reduce the need for natural resources, recycled and secondary materials should be used where feasible in construction projects and new developments that occur in the Borough. However, it has not been possible to obtain any data about this issue to date.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Volume of waste produced – total and sub-divided by sector
- Data regarding the use of recycled and secondary materials in the construction industry.
- Number of planning applications relating to mineral development

Transportation

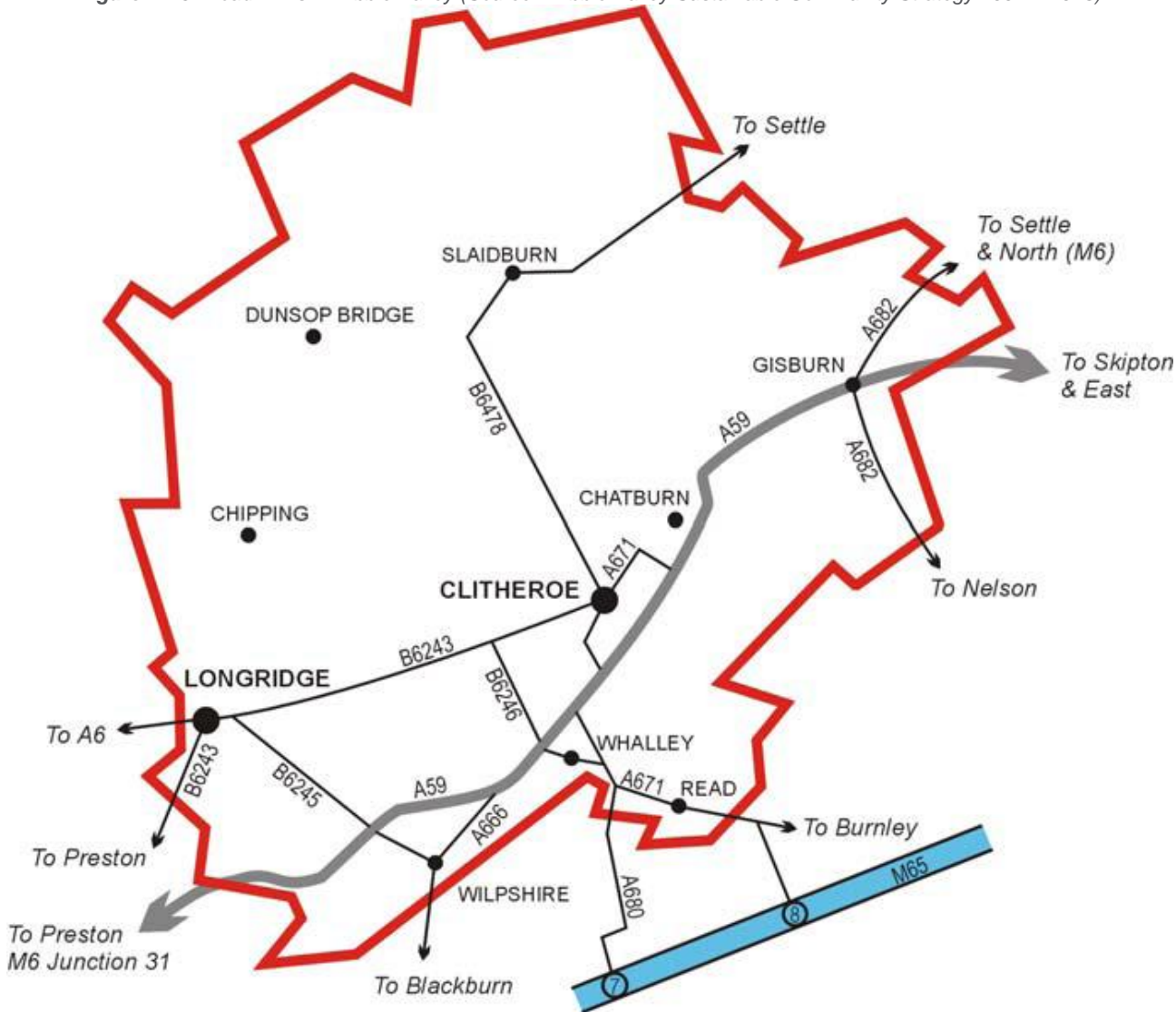
The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the existing conditions across the Borough:

- Distribution of major transport systems – roads, airports, ports, rail etc (Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, Ribble Valley Borough Council).
- Journey to work by mode (2011 Census).
- Public transport patronage (Lancashire County Council and AMR 2014).

The Borough is served by effective communication links that provide access to the rest of the country. The A59 is the main road running through the Borough providing access to the M6, M66 and M65. Ribble Valley has four railway stations on the Manchester-Clitheroe line (Clitheroe, Langho, Ramsgreave and Wilshire and Whalley) with connections at Blackburn providing across the rest of Lancashire. Integrated bus services from Clitheroe provide connections to the rail network for more remote communities across the Borough. Expansion of Ribble Valley's rail network is to an extent constrained by the Forest of Bowland AONB. A Clitheroe Community Rail Partnership Action Plan has been developed which focuses upon improving service frequency and enhancing station environments.

Drive times to Manchester Airport are approximately one hour and just under an hour respectively and Leeds Bradford International Airport to the East is a little over an hour away. Figure B-10 shows the location of the key road links in the Borough.

Figure B-10: Road Links in Ribble Valley (Source: Ribble Valley Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 – 2013)



Cycling facilities in the Borough are very good, particularly in the Forest of Bowland AONB, where there are numerous cycle routes of varying difficulty. There is a real opportunity to further promote cycling to potentially increase tourism, encourage the pursuit of healthier lifestyles and develop more sustainable transport choices.

Travel to work statistics indicate that the use of the private car is above regional and national levels and use of public transport is much lower (see Table B-6). The Sustainable Community Strategy includes a series of strategic objectives addressing transport and accessibility which include ‘reducing the need to travel or the distances needed to travel’ and ‘promote the use of public transport through the communities and parishes’.

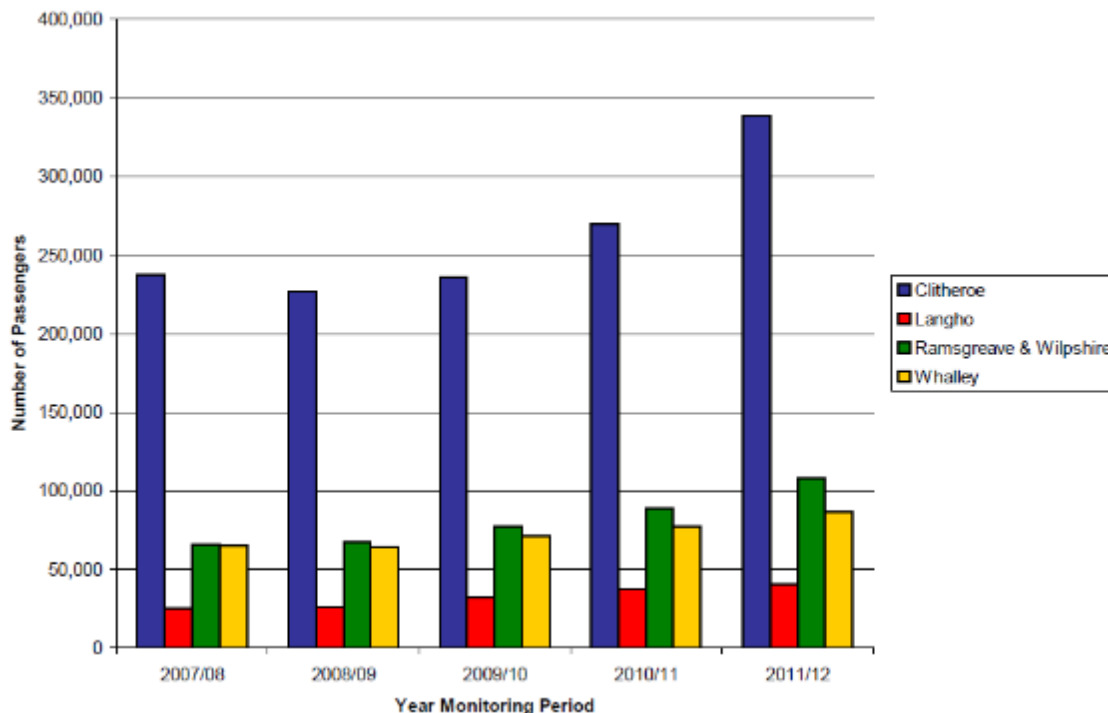
Table B-6: *Journey to Work by Mode (2011 Census)*

Usual Journey to Work Mode	Ribble Valley (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Working mainly at home	7.9	4.5	5.4
Underground, light rail, metro or tram	<0.1	0.6	4.1
Train	1.1	2.8	5.3
Bus, minibus or coach	2.1	8.3	7.5
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.6	0.6	0.8
Driving a van or car	70.8	62.6	57.0
Passenger in a Car or Van	4.7	6.1	5.0
Taxi or Minicab	0.2	0.8	0.5
Bicycle	1.4	2.2	3.0
On foot	10.6	10.9	10.7
Other	0.5	0.6	0.7

Between 2014 and 2015, the number of people using bus services in Lancashire experienced a decrease of 4.2%. Comparatively, similar decreases were recorded for the North West and England. The Ribble Valley Settlement Strategy identified that only three settlements in the Borough had no bus services at all with all other settlements having at least one service running.

Conversely, the four train stations in Ribble Valley have experienced a steady year on year increase between 2007 and 2012 as shown by Figure B-11. Clitheroe station handles the majority of passengers in the Borough and experienced a sharp increase in passengers between the 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 monitoring periods.

Figure B-11 Rail Patronage by Ribble Valley wards with train stations.



The use of ICT for business purposes was a key theme of the Ribble Valley Economic Strategy. It highlighted the benefits that could come by enhancing the Broadband access in Ribble Valley. Such infrastructure will be very important in attracting high quality businesses. The wider use of ICT could also contribute to reduced travel by providing people with more opportunity to work from home and may address some of the problems associated with poor rural accessibility in the more remote villages of the Borough.

As part of the 2008 Ribble Valley Settlement Hierarchy study, an assessment was undertaken of the accessibility to Key Service Centres (Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley) by public transport time. The purpose was to demonstrate how quickly the services including employment and other transport facilities of the Key Service Centres could be accessed. It was revealed that the following settlements had public transport access to all three Key Service Centres: Barrow, Billington, Chipping, Calderstones, Copster Green, Hurst Green and Langho.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Bus service patronage at a Borough level.
- Percentage of dwellings approved and located within 400m of an existing or proposed bus stop or within 800m of an existing or proposed railway station.
- Number of ICT schemes implemented in the Borough.
- Number of homes with broadband internet access.
- New developments completed were within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP surgery, hospital, primary/secondary school, employment and major health centre.
- Updated data for accessibility to Key Service Centres.

Economy

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise economic conditions across the Borough:

- Location of key industries and major employers (Ribble Valley Employment Land and Retail Study, 2013).
- Unemployment rate (ONS – Nomis).
- Employment by sector (2011 Census).
- Employment by occupation (ONS – Nomis).
- Availability of Employment Land (Ribble Valley Employment Land and Retail Study, 2013).
- Number of VAT registered businesses (2011 Census).
- Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 40% most deprived for employment deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015).
- Visitor numbers and tourist revenue data (Ribble Valley Economic Strategy 2009 – 2013).
- Average number of employees per business (ONS).

Employment opportunities in Ribble Valley are focused in and around the towns of Clitheroe and Longridge and the A59 corridor. Key employers include BAe Systems, Castle Cement, Ultraframe, and James Thornbur. Key employment areas in the Borough include Shay Lane Industrial Estate in Longridge, Salthill Industrial Estate and Link 59 in Clitheroe and Time Technology Park in Simonstone. The majority of businesses and employers are, therefore, situated in the south of the Borough near to the boundaries with Burnley and Hyndburn local authorities. Whilst there are a number of key employers in the Borough, an over-reliance upon a small number should be avoided, in case they choose to relocate or close as this could have significant adverse consequences for the Borough's economy.

According to the Ribble Valley Employment Land and Retail Study there is 20ha of employment land across 12 sites in Ribble Valley. In the future Ribble Valley is likely to need a balanced portfolio of land that can accommodate and adapt to changing business needs.

All of the local authority areas that adjoin Ribble Valley indicate they are able to meet their employment land needs through a mixture of existing and proposed additional land allocations. As a consequence none expect to have to look to Ribble Valley to meet any shortfalls in employment land or premises supply. A target of 51% was set for development for economic purposes to use previously developed land. In the 2015 AMR this target was almost doubled with 97% of development for economic purposes been on previously developed land over the monitoring period. The amount of previously developed land being utilised remains impressive given the predominantly rural nature of the Ribble Valley.

The economic activity rate measures the proportion of the adult population in paid employment, unemployed actively seeking employment or who are full-time students. In 2015 the number of people in employment in Ribble Valley stood at 85.8% which was significantly higher than the regional employment rate of 71.2% and the national rate of 73.6%. The unemployment rate for Ribble Valley in 2015 stood at 2.7% which is significantly lower than the 5.3% of the North West and the national unemployment rate of 5.2%.

The most prominent employment sectors in the Borough are manufacturing and utilities along with public admin, education and health. The high percentage employed in the manufacturing sector is explained by the presence of BAe systems in Samlesbury.

Table B-7: Employment by Sector (Source: NOMIS, 2014)

Sector	Ribble Valley (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Agriculture & Mining	0.2	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing & Utilities	27.5	10.3	8.5
Energy And Water	0.7	1.0	1.1
Construction	4.4	4.5	4.5
Wholesale & Retail Including Motor Trades	14.2	16.2	15.9
Accommodation And Food Services	12.5	7.1	7.1
Transport Storage	2.2	4.5	4.5
Financial And Other Business Services	9.8	20.5	22.2
Information And Communication	0.9	2.7	4.1
Public Admin, Education & Health	24.2	28.5	27.4
Other	3.3	4.5	4.4

Research undertaken by Lancashire Rural Futures has demonstrated the need for more local business opportunities to be created in rural areas including in Ribble Valley (the research covered all of Lancashire). There is potential for high quality rural workspace schemes in the Ribble Valley. Key factors identified as potentially holding back rural businesses in the Borough were: planning restrictions; the cost of land and buildings and competing with aspirations for higher-value residential uses.

Whilst there is a skilled workforce in the Borough, many commute out of the Borough to work (Ribble Valley Employment Land and Retail Study, 2013). Therefore, there may be a mismatch between the skills of the residents of the Borough and the employment opportunities that are available. The highest levels of out-commuting occur in Wilpshire.

The main retail centres in the Borough are Clitheroe and Longridge. The NWDA Regional Economic Strategy identifies the importance of market towns as key drivers for rural economies. Within Clitheroe town centre there has been a movement of some retailers to edge of town and out-of-town business park and industrial estate locations, owing to enhanced accessibility and cheaper rents. If this pattern continues there could be a decline in the vibrancy of this town centre. It is possible that daily out-commuting for work is contributing to a lack of vibrancy in the town centres and may also be impacting upon spending, with commuters using retail services closer to where they work.

Tourism plays an important role in the economy of Ribble Valley. There has been an overall growth in visitor numbers from 1,803,000 in 2000 to almost 2,000,000 in 2008. Of these visitors approximately 1,200,000 are day visitors and the remainder are staying visitors with an average length of stay of 2.1 nights. The revenue brought into the Borough by visitors in 2008 was estimated to be around £100,000,000 in 2008 (Ribble Valley, an Economic Strategy 2009 – 2013). There is a lack of wet weather attraction provision with the Borough which should be addressed to try and provide more reliable income from the tourist sector. Anecdotal information discussed during a scoping workshop highlighted a perception that the Forest of

Bowland is a stop-over location for visits to the Yorkshire Dales and the Lake District rather than it being seen as a destination in its own right.

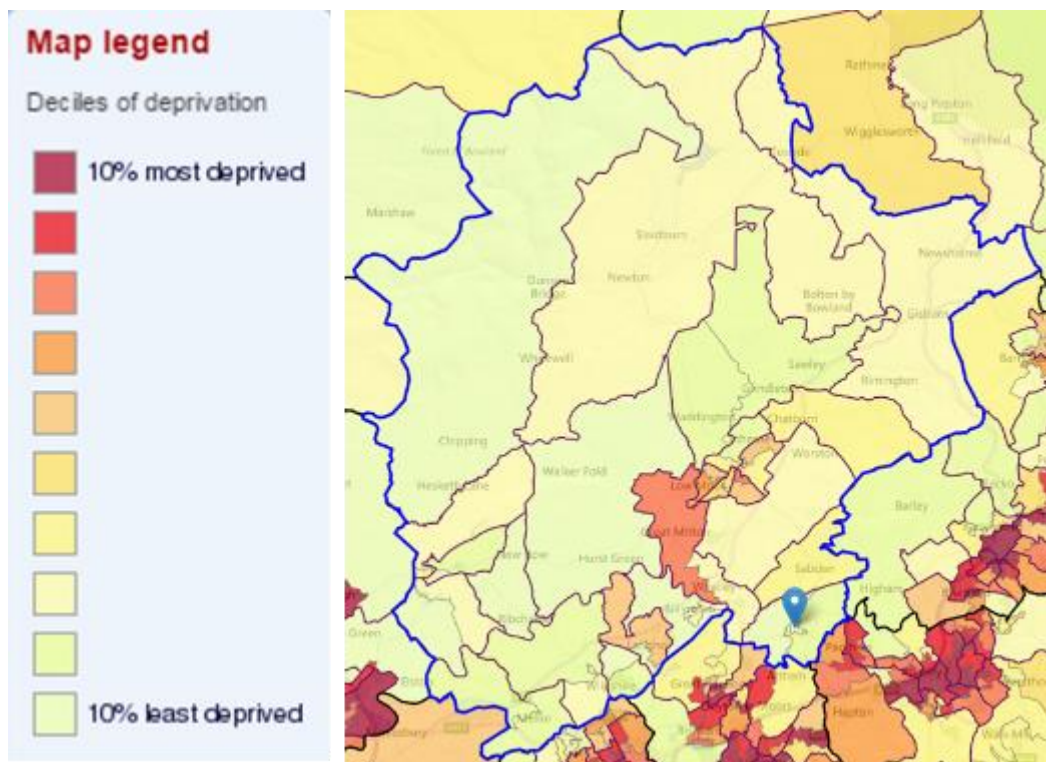
Ribble Valley has a strong level of business start-ups. In 2008 there were 3,135 VAT-registered and/ or PAYE-Registered Enterprises in the Borough, up from 2,900 a year previously. This accounts for 8% of Lancashire’s registered businesses and suggests that the local economy is reasonably buoyant. The greatest numbers of VAT registered businesses were in the property and business services sectors, which account for 26% of the registrations which is comparable with regional and national trends. The Ribble Valley Employment Land and Retail Study suggests that the economy in the Borough is extremely localised and successfully incubates new business. There are also a large number of small businesses in the Borough demonstrated by the data presented in Table 5-11. The high-number of business start-ups and the data in Table B-7 demonstrates the entrepreneurial qualities of the Borough.

Table B-2: Average Number of Employees per Business (Source: ONS, 2011)

Number of Employees	Ribble Valley (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
0-4	75.7	63.9	67.1
5-9	12.3	15.9	14.8
10-19	6.4	9.5	8.8
20+	5.6	10.6	9.3

Ribble Valley has three wards identified in the 2015 IMD as being in the bottom 40% for employment deprivation - Edisford & Low Moor and Littlemoor in Clitheroe and Whalley to the south. This is shown on Figure B-12.

Figure B-12: Employment Deprivation (Source: IMD 2015)



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

When collating baseline data for this topic area, difficulties were identified in obtaining information about inward investment in the Borough and research and development opportunities. Specific data requirements are:

- Number of rural diversification schemes implemented

Deprivation

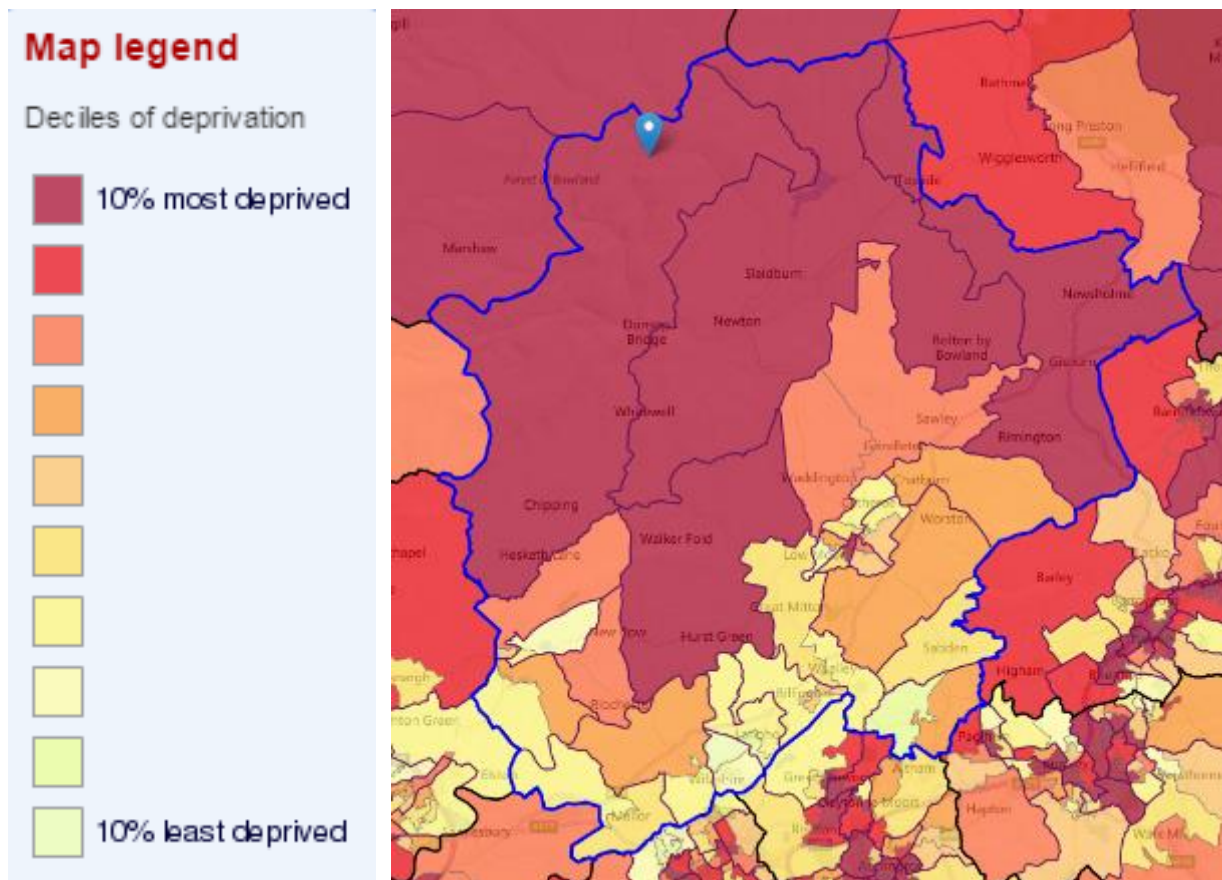
The following baseline data has been identified:

- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 40% most deprived in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (Indices of Deprivation, 2015)
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 40% most deprived for living environment (Indices of Deprivation, 2015)
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 40% of most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision (Indices of Deprivation, 2015)
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 40% most deprived for income deprivation (Indices of Deprivation, 2015)
- Average gross weekly pay (ONS - Nomis)
- Number/location of essential services in key settlements

Deprivation is a multi-faceted and complex problem which influences and is influenced by a wide range of factors. Overall levels of deprivation in Ribble Valley are low when compared to national averages, as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Only one ward - Littlemoor - has an LSOA in the bottom 40% nationally in this aggregated measure.

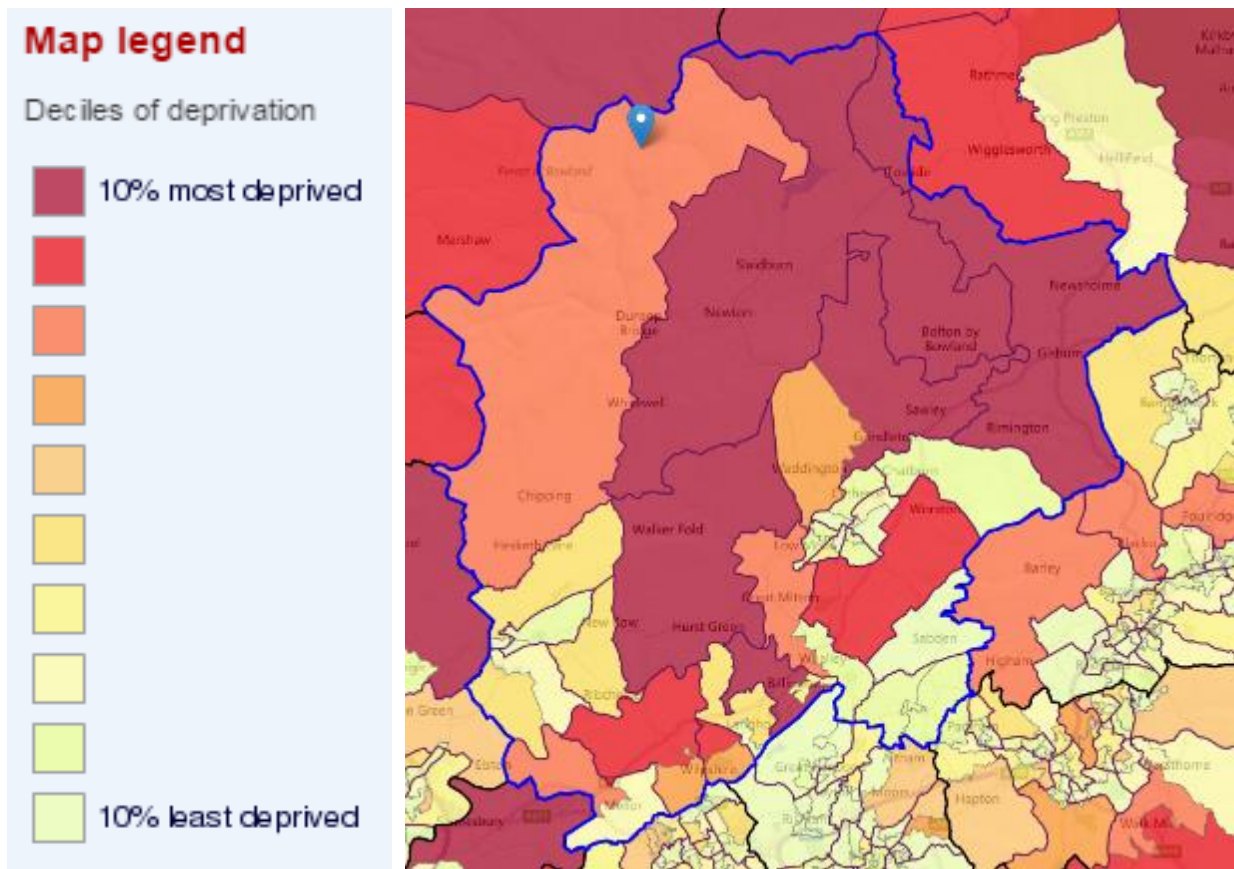
Note: Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area. A prominent issue in the Borough is living environment deprivation. Figure B-13 shows the results from the 2015 IMD for this indicator which demonstrates that 16 of the Borough's 23 wards have LSOAs ranked in the bottom 40% most deprived for living environment deprivation including five LSOA that fall in the bottom 10%.

Figure B-13: Living Environment Deprivation by Ward (Source: IMD, 2015)



14 wards have LSOAs in the bottom 40% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision (Figure B-14). Of these, five are in the lowest 10% nationally (Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley; Billington and Old Langho; Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn; Chipping; Gisburn and Rimmington; and Waddington and West Bradford), all of which are situated in the more rural, less connected parts of the Borough. Rural isolation is a key issue in the Borough that is acknowledged in the Sustainable Community Strategy and it is a priority of the strategy to tackle the issue.

Figure B-14: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation by Ward (Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015)



Access to services is limited in the Borough owing to its rural nature which is demonstrated by the statistics in Table B-8 which present information about accessibility to basic services (GP, primary school, food shop, post office, bus stop) in comparison to Lancashire. It is clear that at this time, Ribble Valley accessibility is significantly lower than that of Lancashire as a County.

Table B-3 Accessibility to Basic Services (Source: Lancashire County Council)

	Percentage of usually Resident Population within 1km (2007/08)
Ribble Valley	43.6
Lancashire	68.7

The Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 – 2013 stated that 87% of respondents feel that Ribble Valley is an excellent or good place to live.

Owing to the levels of out-commuting from the Borough for employment reasons and the very rural nature of the Borough there may be issues associated with rural isolation and low levels of community spirit. Creating vibrant and prosperous rural communities will be a key challenge for the Borough.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban – walking; rural – driving) of a range of three different sports facility types at least one of which has achieved a quality mark
- Up to date data on accessibility to services in the Borough.

Housing

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the status of housing across the Borough:

- Percentage split of dwelling types (2011 Census)
- Average house price (AMR and ONS)
- Ratio of median house prices to median income (DCLG)
- Percentage of homes deemed unfit (DCLG)
- Percentage of housing vacant (DCLG)
- Dwelling Stock by Tenure (DCLG)
- Percentage of new dwellings built on previously developed land (AMR, 2014)
- Number of affordable housing completions (AMR, 2015).
- Number of Homeless presentations (2011 Census)

Ribble Valley has a low density of housing, typical of a rural area. Its housing stock contains a relatively high proportion of detached houses and low numbers of flats and apartments (see Figure B-15).

Figure B-15: Housing Stock by Type (Source: Census, 2011)



House prices in Ribble Valley are significantly higher than those elsewhere in Lancashire. In June 2013, the average house price in Ribble Valley was £223,384, compared to the county average of £106,847. However, values are still below the national average of £189,901. These figures highlight a 10.8% increase in sale prices from the 12 months previous to this. Owner occupation levels are also high.

The housing market has been driven to an extent by in-migration of relatively high earners that has had the effect of driving prices above regional levels and creating issues of affordability for local people, particularly first time buyers and the elderly. Housing affordability is relatively low in Ribble Valley when compared to the average for Lancashire. Table B-9 presents the ratio of median house price to median incomes between 2006 and 2013, as well as comparative data for the Lancashire County and England.

Table B-4: *Ratio of Median House Price to Median Income (Source: DCLG)*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ribble Valley	7.35	7.14	6.70	6.82	7.76
Lancashire	5.26	5.28	5.42	5.55	5.22
England	6.27	7.01	6.69	6.86	6.72

In 2013, the ratio of median house prices to median incomes in the Borough was 7.76 considerably higher than the figure of 5.22 recorded for Lancashire. This clearly demonstrates the housing affordability issues across the Borough.

Between 2014 and 2015 there were 113 affordable dwellings completed which demonstrates a significant increase on 2013/2014 where only 45 affordable homes were completed.

The quality of the housing in the Borough is much higher than in other parts of Lancashire. In 2015 only 0.84% of the Boroughs property were recorded as vacant and although levels have declined since 2013, the Council has the target to further reduce this figure and bring more of these properties back into beneficial use. A low vacancy rate suggests a high demand for housing in the Borough. A further challenge is provided by the 4.3% of homes deemed unfit, a figure very slightly above the English average (4.2%) but far lower than other districts in Lancashire, for example, Hyndburn (15.9%). The percentage of unfit homes in the Borough has also decreased since 2004 when it was 5.4%.

The Housing Condition Survey undertaken in 2004 revealed that there is an association between unsatisfactory housing conditions and households in economic and social disadvantage. Elderly and single parent households are also over-represented in non-decent households, particularly unfit dwellings (Strategic Housing Market Assessment Report 2008).

The Sustainable Community Strategy 2014 -2019 identifies that there is lack of suitable housing for older people in the Borough which is believed to relate to the need for affordable housing. A strategic objective of the strategy is 'continue to prioritise addressing the housing needs of the borough through collaborative working with agencies and developing innovative housing solutions.'

Table B-10 presents details of the tenure of housing stock across the Borough for 2015, highlighting that owner occupation in the Borough is higher than the national average.

TableB-5: Dwelling Stock by Tenure (Source: DCLG: Dwelling Stock by Tenure and Condition, 2015)

		Local Authority (%)	Private Registered Provider (%)	Other Public Sector (%)	Private Sector (%)
Ribble Valley		0	7.58	0.19	92.23
England		6.98	10.42	<0.1	82.37

Data from the Housing Market Assessment indicates that levels of renting are highest in Clitheroe. The lack of cheaper rental accommodation in the Borough (i.e. terraced housing) could be one factor that prevents younger people from continuing to live in the Borough. This coupled with a lack of affordable housing is unlikely to lead to the retention of the younger population. There is a prominent imbalance between the number of young and older persons in the Borough, as an increasingly elderly population will put a large strain on services such as health care. Barriers to suitable and affordable housing strongly affect whether individuals will live in an area.

It is also reported that the Borough is continuing to experience in-migration of wealthier families which is increasing the price of property which is again having adverse effects upon the indigenous population. This is also reflected in other statistics, for example, the average weekly income for the Borough is high and the rate of unemployment is low. There are a number of issues that need to be addressed which are all interrelated which are the need to provide affordable housing and also how to create a higher wage economy and to develop upskilling and training opportunities.

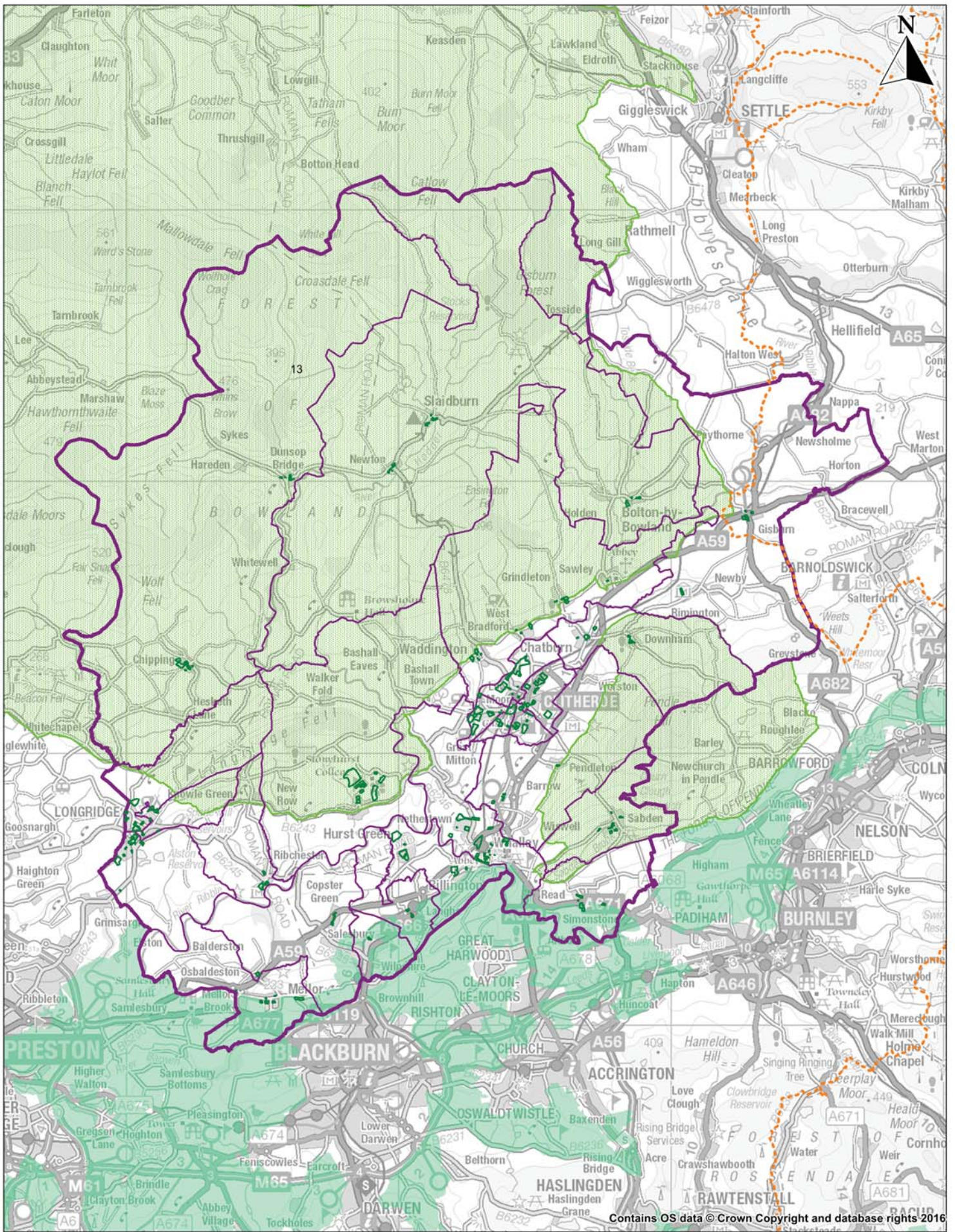
Ribble Valley's target is for 60% of residential development to be on previously developed land. Recent monitoring between 2013 and 2014 showed that during this period 43% of housing completions were built on previously developed land. Table B-11 presents the density of new housing development occurring in the Borough.

Homelessness is an issue in the Borough and there is a lack of emergency housing to deal with this issue. The number of households accepted as homeless in 2010/11 was 25 increasing from 21 on the previous year. One of the reasons for the homeless presentations is a lack of private rented accommodation. The high demand and high values have created a very selective rental market which is largely unaffordable to an average household.

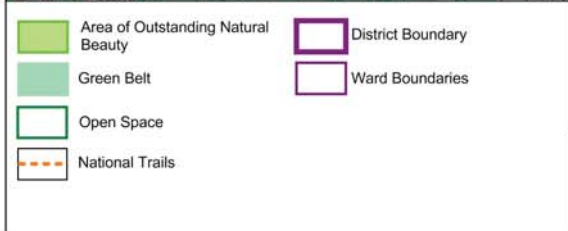
Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Number of people accepted as homeless who are successfully re-housed
- Percentage of new dwellings meeting BREEAM/Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 standards


APPENDIX C



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Client



Ribble Valley
Borough Council

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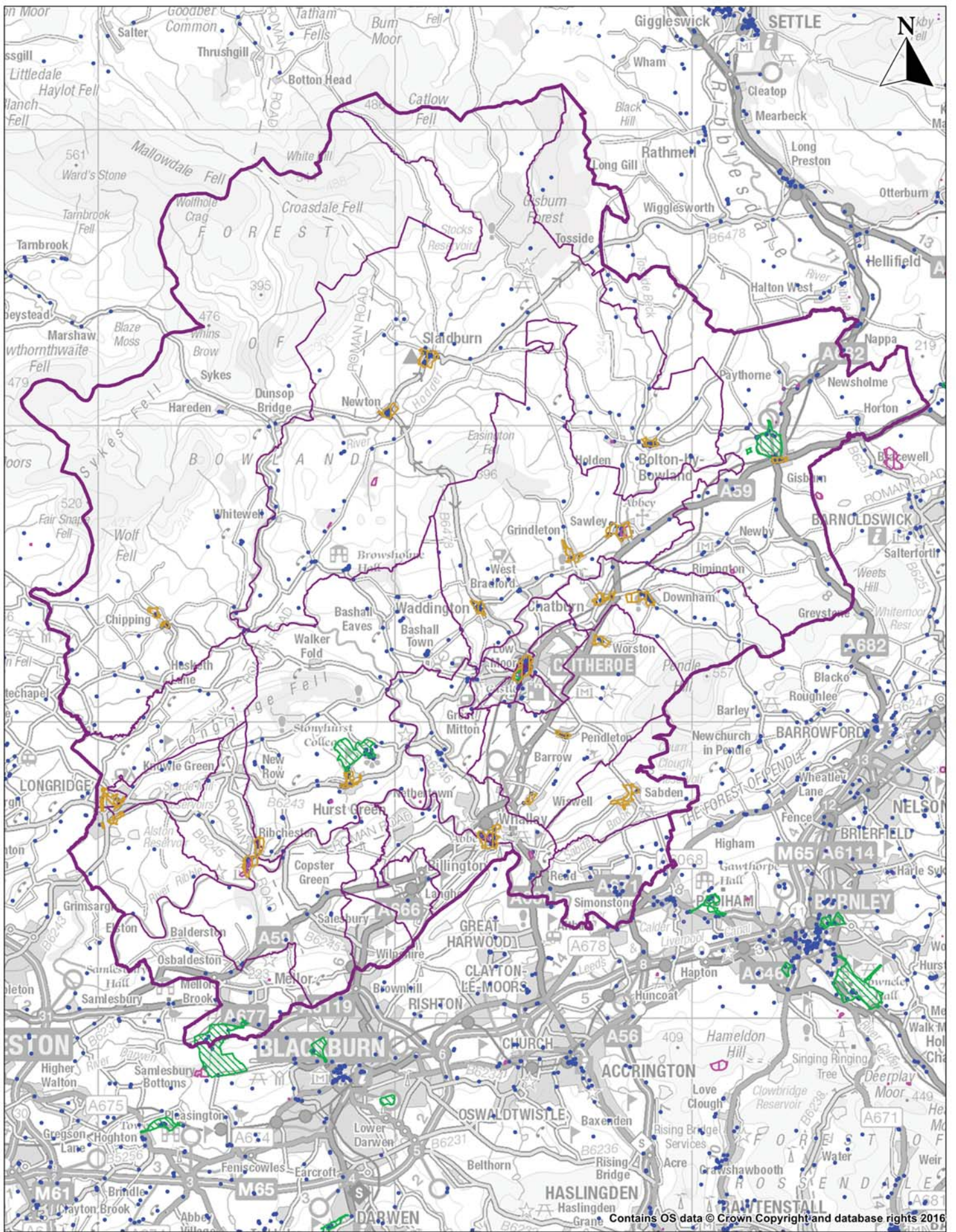
Project

RIBBLE VALLEY







Drawing Title

Figure 1 Landscape and Open Space


Status	FINAL	Revision	01
Scale	NTS	Date	19/05/2016
Drawn By	M.MUTALE		
Checked By	D.HOURE		
Approved By	D.HOURE		
Project No.	UA006336	Original Size	A3
Drawing Number	001-UA003663-UE31D-01		



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	Conservation Area		District Boundary
	Registered Park and Garden		Ward Boundaries
	Listed Building		
	Scheduled Monument		

Client



Ribble Valley
Borough Council

ARCADIS

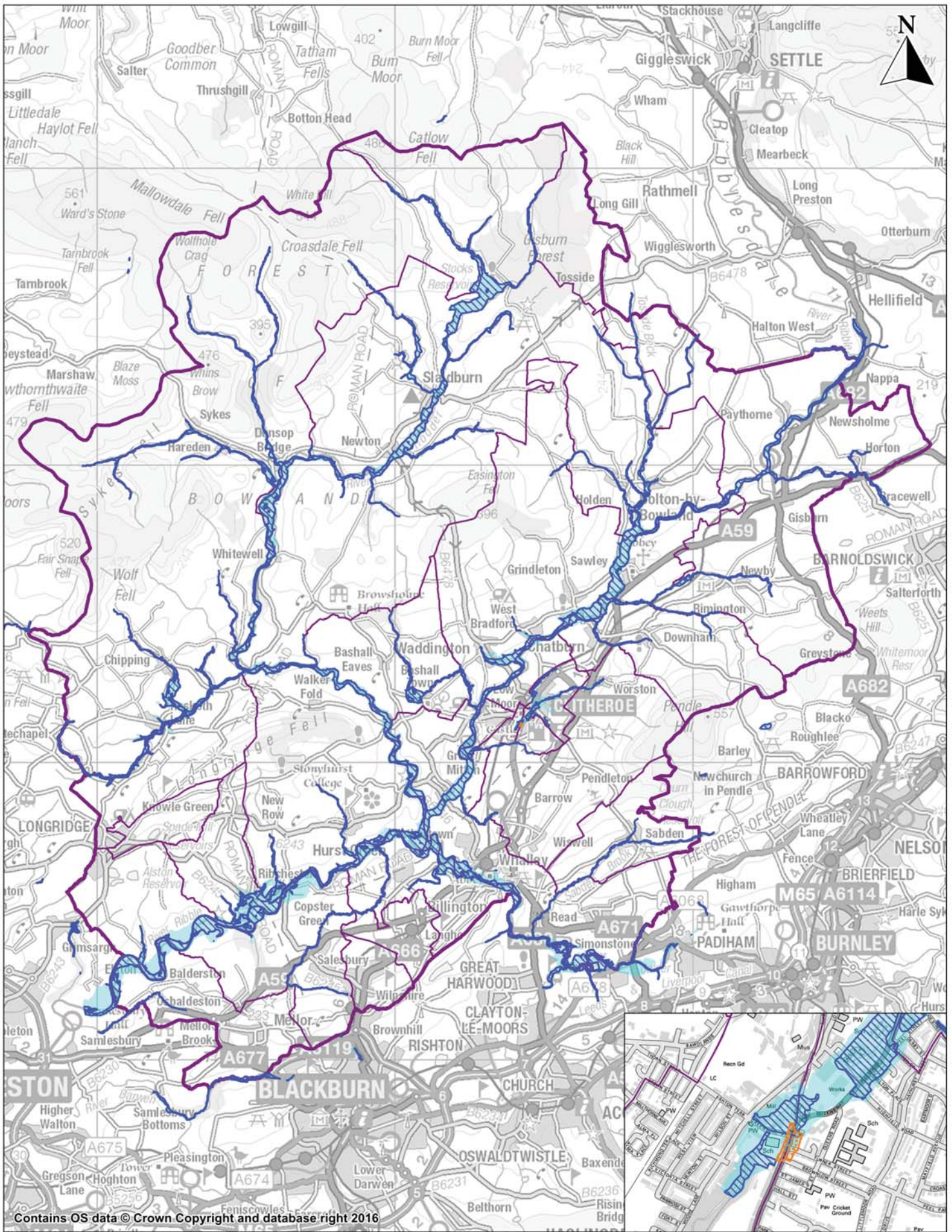
Project

RIBBLE VALLEY






Drawing Title

Figure 2 Heritage Assets


Status	FINAL	Revision	01
Scale	NTS	Date	19/05/2016
Drawn By	M.MUTALE		
Checked By	D.HOUD		
Approved By	D.HOUD		
Project No.	UA006336	Original Size	A3
Drawing Number	002-UA003663-UE31D-01		



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	Flood Zone 2		District Boundary
	Flood Zone 3		Ward Boundaries
	Air Quality Management Area		

Client



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Borough Council

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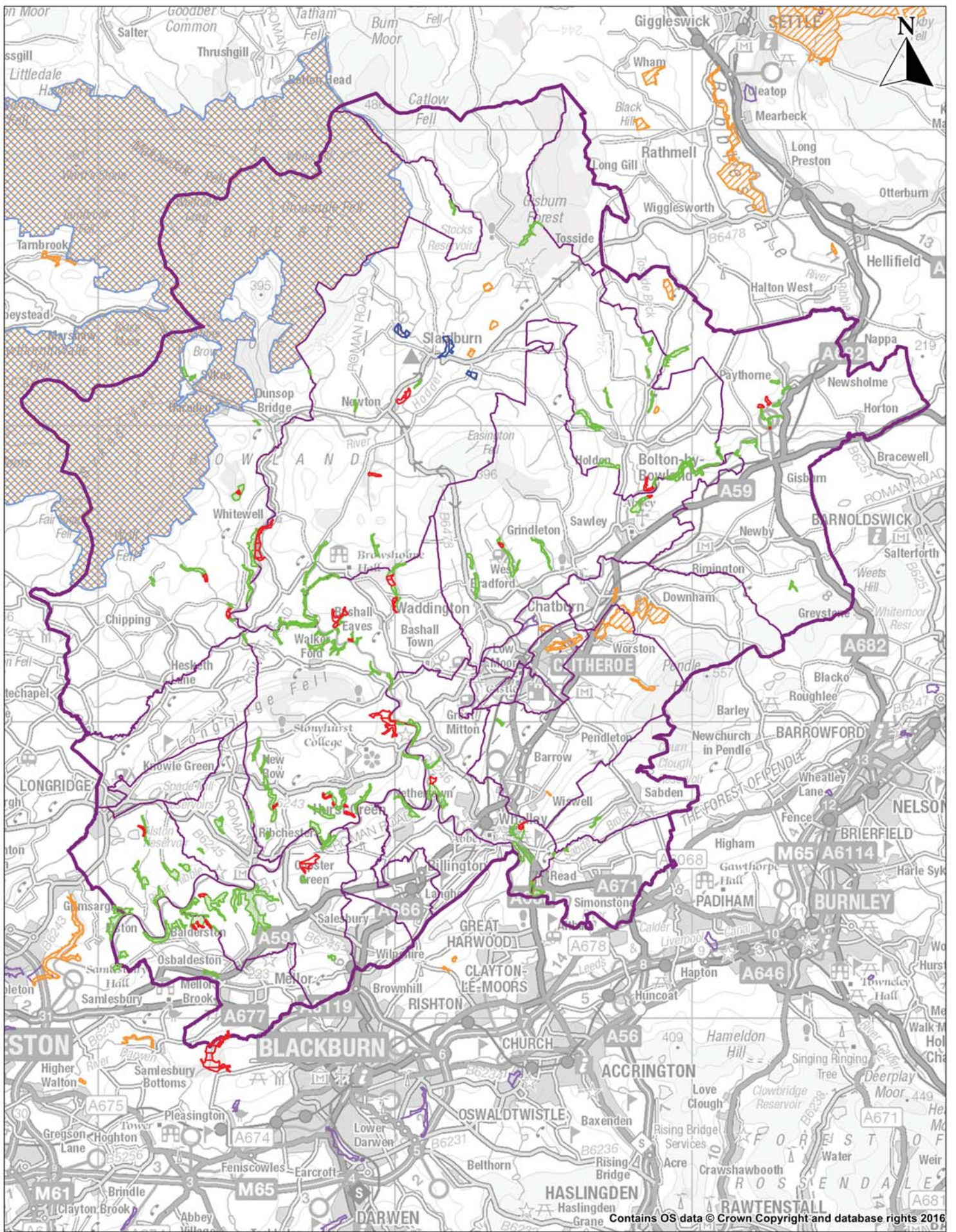
Project

RIBBLE VALLEY

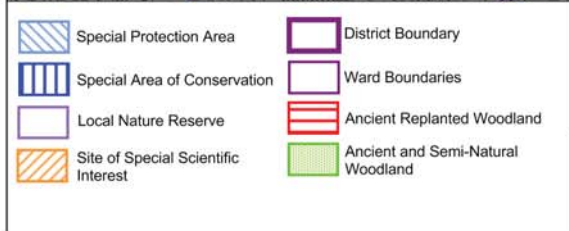
Drawing Title

Figure 3 Flood Zones and Air Quality


Status	FINAL	Revision	01
Scale	NTS	Date	19/05/2016
Drawn By	M.MUTALE		
Checked By	D.HOURE		
Approved By	D.HOURE		
Project No.	UA006336	Original Size	A3
Drawing Number	003-UA003663-UE31D-01		



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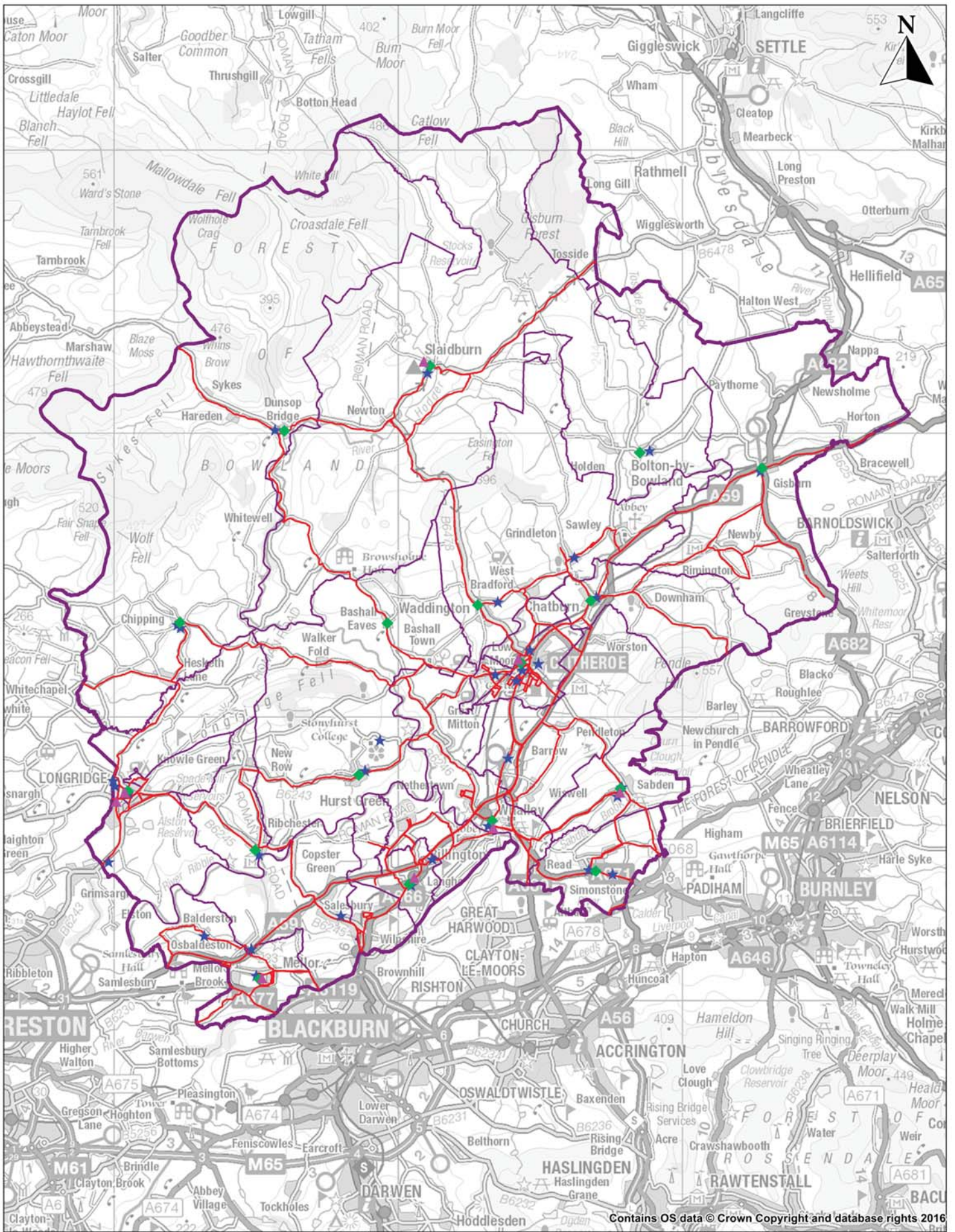
Project

RIBBLE VALLEY

Drawing Title

Figure 4 Ecological Assets


Status	FINAL	Revision	01
Scale	NTS	Date	19/05/2016
Drawn By	M.MUTALE		
Checked By	D.HOUD		
Approved By	D.HOUD		
Project No.	UA006336	Original Size	A3
Drawing Number	004-UA003663-UE31D-01		



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	Primary School		District Boundary
	Post Office		Ward Boundaries
	Bus Routes (frequencies vary)		
	Doctors Surgeries		

Client



Ribble Valley
Borough Council

ARCADIS

Project

RIBBLE VALLEY

Drawing Title

Figure 5 Location of Basic Services

Status	FINAL	Revision	01
Scale	NTS	Date	19/05/2016
Drawn By	M.MUTALE		
Checked By	D.HOARD		
Approved By	D.HOARD		
Project No.	UA006336	Original Size	A3
Drawing Number	005-UA003663-UE31D-01		

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