

Bedford Development Framework

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE
CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLLUTION
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT**

Revised Sustainability Appraisal Report

Bedford Borough Council

December 2008

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Table of components

This table signposts the components of this Sustainability Report that make up the Environmental Report for the purposes of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC).

Requirements of the SEA Directive As referred to in Article 5(1)	Where met in Sustainability Report
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	4.5 – 4.9 5.1 – 5.5 7.1 – 7.3
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	5.6 – 5.22 6.3 – 6.5 appendix 3
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	5.6 – 5.22 appendix 3
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	5.6 – 5.22 appendix 3
e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or national 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.	5.23 – 5.28
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	5.29 6.3 – 6.8
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	6.9
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	6.1 – 6.6 3.1 – 3.3 5.7 – 5.9
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10.	7.4 – 7.6
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	1.1 – 1.9

Non-technical summary

Introduction

- 1.1 Bedford Borough Council is working towards producing a Local Development Framework - the Bedford Development Framework. This framework will contain a range of Local Development Documents setting out the planning policies for the Borough. This document is concerned with the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document - a supplementary planning document within the Bedford Development Framework.
- 1.2 One of the aims of the Bedford Development Framework is to ensure that it contributes to sustainable development. This means balancing social, environmental and economic needs both now and in the future. To help ensure that the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document is sustainable a process called sustainability appraisal has been undertaken. This has incorporated the requirements of the “Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004” which implements European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the environmental effects of certain plans and policies. This non-technical summary sets out a summary of the findings.

Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document

- 1.3 The Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document has been developed taking into account the requirements of a wide range of documents, including the Government’s national guidance (Planning Policy Guidance and Statements) and guidance for the Eastern region (the East of England Plan). It also reflects local needs and requirements, for example those identified in the Community Strategy. As a result, the following objectives were devised for the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document –
 - To provide practical advice to applicants for planning permission on how to minimise pollution, incorporate sustainable energy conservation measures (including renewable energy), reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, minimise waste, conserve water and minimise flood risk as part of new development.
 - To supplement the climate change and pollution policy contained in the council’s Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan by setting out a detailed framework for formulating and assessing development proposals.
 - To encourage developers to consider adaptations that may be necessary to take account of future climate change.
 - To help promote a more sustainable approach to energy use.

Baseline information and issues

- 1.4 'Baseline' data was collected about the area for a range of economic, social and environmental matters. The data looked at the area as it is today. The following key issues were identified.

Environmental

- Need to increase energy and water efficiency.
- Need to improve air quality, particularly in Bedford town centre.
- Need to ensure that development avoids areas at risk of flooding, does not increase risk elsewhere and helps reduce risk.

Social

- There are no key social issues that would be affected by the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document.

Economic

- There are no key economic issues that would be affected by the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document.

The Sustainability Framework

- 1.5 In order to assess how the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document contributes to sustainability, a set of sustainability objectives and indicators was developed. The objectives and indicators are as follows:

SA objective	Indicator
To ensure that energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible, thereby reducing overall consumption	Gas and electricity consumption
	Water consumption
	Number of homes and buildings built to Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM standards
To encourage the use of renewable resources and the provision of renewable energy within the area	Energy generated from renewable sources
	Number of renewable energy schemes
To minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Waste collected per year
	% waste collected which is recycled
To maintain a high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Carbon dioxide emissions
	Annual average concentration of sulphur dioxide (ug/m ³)
	Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (ug/m ³)
	Particle concentration (PM ₁₀)
To reduce the risk of flooding	River water quality
	Number of buildings constructed which are at risk of flooding
To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Presence of otters in rivers
	% of land in nationally important wildlife sites which are in favourable condition

SA objective	Indicator
To maintain and enhance human health	People in households who described their health as good
	% residents with limiting long-term illness
	Mortality by cause

Note - The indicators above relate to the baseline information collected (see Appendix 3).

Compatibility of objectives

- 1.6 The sustainability objectives were compared with those of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document to determine whether there are any areas where the objectives conflict. The results from this assessment showed that there are no potential conflicts.

Assessment of options

- 1.7 As part of the preparation of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document, the option of preparing the document was compared with the 'do-nothing' option of not preparing the document. The results of the appraisal of the 'do nothing' option showed that this option has negative, neutral and positive effects. A negative effect arises because, in the absence of specific guidance, it may not be clear to developers how to comply with or exceed the Council's policy. Neutral and positive effects arise because other legislation and policy may have as great or greater effects than the supplementary planning document in some cases, particularly in the long term.

Assessment of preferred option

- 1.8 The preferred option therefore was to proceed with the preparation of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document. The results of the appraisal of this option showed that it would have mostly positive effects and some neutral effects. There would be no negative effects. It is concluded therefore that the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will enhance sustainability.

Monitoring

- 1.9 It is important to monitor the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document in order to identify any unforeseen effects on sustainability and to enable appropriate remedial action to be taken. Monitoring allows the actual effects of the document to be tested against those predicted in the sustainability appraisal. It is intended that the sustainability monitoring will be incorporated into existing monitoring arrangements and be included in the Annual Monitoring Report.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 The Council's Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan sets out the spatial vision for Bedford borough up to 2021. It contains objectives and a series of policies needed to deliver that vision. Policy CP26 of the Plan is concerned with climate change and pollution. It sets out a number of specific requirements for new developments to follow.
- 2.2 The Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document gives detailed guidance on the implementation of Policy CP26 of the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan. It has been adopted by the Council as a supplementary planning document within the Bedford Development Framework and is a material consideration to be given weight in considering development proposals.
- 2.3 As part of the process of preparing the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document, the Council is required to assess the sustainability of its proposals. This is done by producing a separate Sustainability Appraisal Report alongside the document. By assessing sustainability as the document is being produced it is possible to inform the contents of the document and make it as sustainable as possible.
- 2.4 Sustainability appraisal has been built-in to the process of preparing the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document. An 'Interim Sustainability Report' was published for consultation as the scope and objectives of the document were being considered. This examined the options of either preparing or not preparing the document, appraised them and made recommendations on their overall sustainability effects. The Planning Team took these recommendations into account when preparing the draft Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document. A 'Final Sustainability Report' was prepared to appraise the draft Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document and was published alongside it for consultation. This present document updates the Sustainability Appraisal Report following the public consultation.

3 Appraisal Methodology

- 3.1 The approach that has been followed in undertaking this sustainability appraisal has been in two stages -
- Scoping and preliminary consideration of matters for inclusion in the Sustainability Appraisal Report (the Interim Sustainability Report)
 - Sustainability Appraisal Report (the Final Sustainability Report and Revised Final Sustainability Report).
- 3.2 The first stage was the preparation of the Interim Sustainability Report, which set out the baseline information, and the objectives and indicators for the sustainability appraisal. It also set out the results of the appraisal of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document options and made recommendations on their overall sustainability effects. Consultation was undertaken between 27th June and 8th August 2008.
- 3.3 The responses received are summarised in Appendix 1. No changes were made to the way in which the sustainability appraisal was carried out as a result of the consultation although some minor changes were made to improve clarity and update data. In addition, the opportunity was taken in the draft supplementary planning document to emphasise its limited purpose of giving guidance on policy CP26 of the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan and not wider climate change issues.
- 3.4 The 'Final Sustainability Report' was prepared to appraise the draft Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document. Consultation was undertaken between 22nd September and 3rd November 2008. The responses received are summarised in Appendix 1. No changes were made to the way in which the sustainability appraisal was carried out as a result of the consultation, although minor changes were made to the document: to paragraphs 1.7, 6.4 and Appendix 2. In addition, the opportunity was taken to update some of the baseline data in Appendix 3.
- 3.5 This present document updates the 'Final Sustainability Report' to reflect the final period of public consultation. The Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document was adopted by the Council on 17th December 2008.

4 Background

The sustainability appraisal process

- 4.1 The concept of sustainable development has been widely used since the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and is commonly defined as ‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’ (Brundtland Report, 1987). It seeks to achieve a better quality of life for everyone, now and in the future, while protecting and where possible enhancing the environment. This requires an integrated approach to deliver social progress and economic growth and maintain the quality of our natural environment.
- 4.2 There is now an international and national commitment to achieving sustainable development, and this has been incorporated into laws, guidance and advice. One of the means by which sustainable development can be achieved is through the land-use planning process. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) to be prepared by local planning authorities setting out plans, policies and guidance in relation to the type of development that can take place in an area. The Act requires that these plans be subject to a process of sustainability appraisal.
- 4.3 In addition to the Government’s requirement for a sustainability appraisal, EU Directive EC/2001/42 also requires that an assessment of the environmental effects of certain plans and policies (including planning documents) is undertaken. There is a large amount of overlap between the EU ‘strategic environmental assessment’ (SEA) and the UK sustainability appraisal process, and the Government has produced guidance (*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*, ODPM 2005) on how the SEA requirements can be met whilst undertaking a sustainability appraisal. Unless otherwise stated in this document it should be assumed that references to sustainability appraisal (SA) incorporate the requirements of SEA.
- 4.4 The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations in the preparation of a plan. The output of the process is the production of the Final Sustainability Appraisal Report published at the same time as the draft document. This is then revised to take account of the adopted plan.

Stages in preparing the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document

Consider objectives and options for the document



Public consultation on draft document



Adopt supplementary planning document

Stages in undertaking the sustainability appraisal

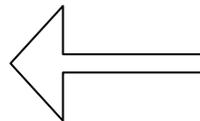
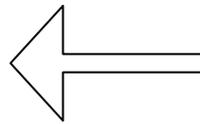
Consider scope of the sustainability appraisal and appraise emerging options



Prepare Sustainability Appraisal Report



Publish Final Sustainability Appraisal Report



Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document objectives and outline of contents

- 4.5 The adopted Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document supports Policy CP26 of the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan.
- 4.6 The Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan was adopted in April 2008. Its objectives are as follows:

1. *Deliver the planned growth in Bedford, Kempston and the northern Marston Vale to achieve a step change in the borough's role in the region.*
2. *Ensure future development is based upon sustainable development principles.*
3. *Provide guidance on where any future growth, if required, should occur (in the period up to 2021).*
4. *Provide quality housing to meet current and future needs of all sectors of the community.*
5. *Foster significant employment growth.*
6. *Direct retail development to the most appropriate locations.*
7. *Foster the regeneration of Bedford town centre to enable it to fulfil*

a greater role within the region.

- 8. Support the delivery of coordinated transport improvements with the emphasis on non-car modes, improving east-west communications and achieving greater transport interchange.*
- 9. Encourage key rural communities to become more sustainable places to live and work.*
- 10. Achieve high quality design that takes account of character, local distinctiveness and sustainable design principles, enables access and promotes community safety.*
- 11. Protect and enhance the countryside, biodiversity and geodiversity, and the quality and connectivity of green infrastructure in the borough with particular emphasis on enhancing the Marston Vale.*
- 12. Minimise the use of energy and encourage greater use of energy from renewable sources.*
- 13. Provide a mechanism for the delivery of infrastructure (including health, education, transport, community, leisure and recreation facilities) in tandem with new development.*
- 14. Protect and enhance the Borough's built cultural and community assets and the character of settlements and foster the development of the Borough as a destination for heritage and cultural tourism.*
- 15. Protect the environment by minimising the risk of flooding and the effects of climate change and facilitating improvements in air quality.*
- 16. Involve the community in the decisions about the planning of the borough so they can influence and shape such decisions*

4.7 Policy CP26 states -

The council will require development to:

- i) Minimise the emission of pollutants into the wider environment; and,*
- ii) Have regard to cumulative impacts of development proposals on air quality, in particular in relation to air quality management areas; and,*

- iii) *Minimise the consumption and use of energy, including fossil fuels by design and choice of materials; and,*
- iv) *Unless it can be demonstrated that – having regard to the type of development involved and its design - these requirements are not feasible or viable, achieve a minimum 10% reduction in carbon emissions (below the normal requirement set by the Building Regulations) in all new residential developments and above a threshold of 500m² in new non-residential developments by measures which shall include, in new developments above a threshold of 1000m² or 50 dwellings, the supply of at least 10% of the energy consumed in the new development to be provided from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy sources.*
- v) *As a minimum, meet the national standards for building performance set by the current Building Regulations. Through the Allocations and Designations DPD process the Council may identify local development or site specific opportunities which justify the adoption and application of higher standards of building performance as set out in the Code for Sustainable Homes. Such higher standards may also be required by the Council where justified by changes in national guidance.*
- vi) *Utilise sustainable construction techniques; and,*
- vii) *Incorporate facilities to minimise the use of water and waste; and,*
- viii) *Limit any adverse effects on water quality, reduce water consumption and minimise the risk of flooding.*

Developers will be expected to submit a sustainability statement and energy audit with proposals for development.

4.8 The Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document has the following objectives:

- *To provide practical advice to applicants for planning permission on how to minimise pollution, incorporate sustainable energy conservation measures (including renewable energy), reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, minimise waste, conserve water and minimise flood risk as part of new development.*
- *To supplement the climate change and pollution policy contained in the council's Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan by setting out a detailed framework for formulating and assessing development proposals.*

- *To encourage developers to consider adaptations that may be necessary to take account of future climate change.*
- *To promote a more sustainable approach to energy use.*

4.9 The purpose of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document is to give detailed guidance on the implementation of Policy CP26 of the Council's Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan, which concerns climate change and pollution. Guidance is given on the minimum standards expected to achieve compliance with the policy. In addition, guidance is given on further measures that could be taken beyond the minimum.

Compliance with regulations

4.10 This Sustainability Appraisal Report has been prepared in accordance with draft Government guidance. It meets the requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 for the Plan to be subject to sustainability appraisal. It also meets the requirements of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC for the Plan to be subject to an environmental assessment. (The way in which the specific requirements of the SEA Directive have been met in this document is signposted in the Table of Components on page 1.)

5 Sustainability objectives, baseline and context

Links to other strategies, plans and programmes

- 5.1 The Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document is required to be supplementary to the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan and Policy CP26 in particular. It cannot create new policies. Furthermore, it must be in accordance with Government national guidance and the regional spatial strategy - the East of England Plan. It will also reflect local needs and requirements; for example those identified in the Community Strategy.
- 5.2 Appendix 2 provides a comprehensive outline of the plans that influence the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document. A brief summary of the key documents is set out below.
- 5.3 There are different levels of plans and strategies that affect the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document. Apart from relevant legislation, at a national level Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), set out the Government's policies on a wide range of development issues. In relation to climate change issues the most relevant of these is the Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1: Climate Change, which expects plans to provide a framework that promotes and encourages renewable and low carbon energy generation, and development to take account of the effects of climate change.
- 5.4 At the regional level, planning guidance sets out broad strategic policies for land use and development where there are issues which, though not of national scope, apply across regions or parts of regions that need to be considered on a scale wider than the area of a single authority. Bedford lies within the East of England region for planning purposes. A new Regional Spatial Strategy – The East of England Plan - covering the period up to 2021 was published in May 2008. The main requirements of the East of England Plan for Bedford borough as they affect the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document are set out in Policies ENG1 and ENG2.
- 5.5 At a Borough level there are other strategies and plans which influence the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document. The Local Strategic Partnership for the Borough has prepared a Community Plan which aims to co-ordinate the activities of the public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations in trying to achieve an agreed vision and priorities for improving the economic social and environmental well being of Bedford Borough.

Baseline characteristics and issues

- 5.6 It is important to have an understanding of the state of the Borough today so that the effect of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document can be measured over time. This 'baseline' information can also be used to help to identify sustainability issues and from this it is possible to devise 'sustainability objectives and indicators' against which policies can be tested to examine how they contribute to sustainable development.
- 5.7 Clearly there is a lot of baseline information that could be collected, however not all of this will be directly affected by the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document. It is therefore important to limit the baseline information to that which is likely to relate to potential sustainability objectives, whilst ensuring that all relevant sustainability issues are picked up. The indicators that have been selected are those that are thought to best address the likely range of sustainability objectives. This is an iterative process that can be refined as issues are identified.
- 5.8 For each indicator both the current situation and identifiable trends are reported in Appendix 3. This data is provided for both Bedford Borough and a 'comparator' area where possible, so that the local information is seen in context; this comparator is generally either the East of England region as a whole or Bedfordshire, where regional data is unavailable. Where the necessary information is not available at present, the gaps to be filled through future data collection are identified. This data should be regularly updated in an annual monitoring report to assess the effects of policies and proposals on sustainability so that any problems can be addressed.
- 5.9 The baseline information is summarised below. The discussion of each topic is followed by a list of key issues and challenges that have been taken into account when preparing the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document. In collecting the baseline information a key problem is data availability.

Introduction

- 5.10 Bedford Borough is situated in the eastern region of England in the county of Bedfordshire. It covers an area of 184 square miles. The main settlement is the urban area of Bedford – Kempston, which had a population in 2001 of 98,424. The remaining area is predominantly rural with a number of villages. The population of the rural area in 2001 was 49,487. Bedford is linked by railway to London and the East Midlands, and also via the Marston Vale line to Bletchley, Milton Keynes.
- 5.11 The Milton Keynes and South Midland Sub-Regional Strategy identifies Bedford and the northern Marston Vale as a growth area. 16,270 dwellings are expected to be built in the Bedford Borough part of the growth area between 2001 and 2021 and broadly a further 10,000 dwellings between 2021 and 2031. The East of England Plan provides for an increase of 1,300 dwellings in the remaining part of the Borough between 2001 and 2021.

There is also expected be an increase in employment in Bedford Borough to 2021 of at least 11,400 jobs. This growth will have effects beyond the immediate area.

Environmental

- 5.12 Information on the consumption of water is not available for the borough. However with so much development planned for the area total consumption is expected to increase. This is an opportunity to ensure that new development is more energy and water efficient than previously and Policy CP26 of the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan is intended to increase energy efficiency, reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and increase the amount of energy generated from renewable sources.
- 5.13 In the borough Air Quality Management Areas have been declared in respect of raised levels of nitrogen dioxide in Bedford town centre at Prebend Street and High Street. These Air Quality Management Areas will shortly be replaced by a new town centre wide Air Quality Management Area also extending along the principal roads into the centre. An Air Quality Management Area in the village of Great Barford is currently being reviewed following the opening of the Great Barford bypass. An Air Quality Management Area has also been declared in respect of sulphur dioxide from the brickworks at Stewartby, although the brickworks has since closed. The Air Quality Management Area is likely to be reviewed in 2009.
- 5.14 The water quality of the River Great Ouse is monitored for chemistry (organic pollution and dissolved oxygen), nitrate and phosphate by the Environment Agency. The latest data published for 2004 - 2006 shows that the chemistry score was good or very good, whereas that for nitrate was high and that for phosphate was very high. Under the Water Framework Directive development must not result in any deterioration in the status of surface water bodies. This has implications for how new development deals with surface water.
- 5.15 Parts of the borough, particularly near to the River Great Ouse and the Elstow Brook, have a moderate (between 1 in 75 and 1 in 200) chance of flooding, although some limited areas have a significant (greater than 1 in 75) chance of flooding.
- 5.16 Although the County Council is responsible for waste disposal, the Borough Council is responsible for collection. Both have responsibilities for reducing the amount of waste disposed of to the landfill. This can be done by encouraging the reduction of waste produced, re-use and recycling, as well as other methods of disposal. Landfilling over many years has blighted the environment of the Marston Vale area south-west of Bedford.

Key issues and challenges

- 5.17 *From the above discussion the key issues are:*
- *Need to increase energy and water efficiency.*

- *Need to improve air quality, particularly in Bedford town centre.*
- *Need to ensure that development avoids areas at risk of flooding, does not increase risk elsewhere and helps reduce risk.*

5.18 *Energy efficiency, renewable energy generation and the recycling of waste should be encouraged in all new developments.*

5.19 *Although the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document will not itself directly influence vehicle use, any increase in traffic as a result of development may have implications for air quality, which is already of concern in some locations. The declaration of air quality management areas is a material consideration when development is proposed. It is possible that development may adversely affect river water quality. Improvements in air and water quality should also benefit biodiversity.*

5.20 *Development proposals will have to consider the implications of the level of flood risk, for the development itself and also for the surrounding area, whilst complying with the requirements of government planning policy guidance on flooding. This could include the construction of flood defences and the use of porous materials in areas where hard surfacing is required, such as car parks and paving. The use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) in developments should be encouraged where satisfactory provision has been made for management and maintenance, as they can also benefit biodiversity.*

Social

5.21 The Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will have an indirect effect on social issues as Policy CP26 aims, amongst other things, to minimise pollution. This should have a beneficial effect on human health. Information on long-term illness and residents' perception of health is available from the census, but is only collected every ten years, so short-term comparison is not possible. As this is only an indirect effect it cannot be considered to be a key issue.

Economic

5.22 The Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will not directly affect economic issues therefore it is not necessary to collect baseline information for sustainability indicators on this matter.

The sustainability appraisal framework

5.23 One of the aims of planning policy is to improve the sustainability of the Borough and undertaking a sustainability appraisal of planning policy documents is a means of helping achieve this. In order to help to assess the sustainability of the policies and to monitor their success in sustainability terms, it is helpful to identify sustainability objectives and indicators.

5.24 As the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document supports Policy CP26 of the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan it is appropriate to use the sustainability objectives and indicators used in the appraisal of that higher-level document as a starting point in appraising the contents of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document. The sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan used the following sustainability objectives:

Environmental

- To ensure that energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible, thereby reducing overall consumption.
- To encourage the use of renewable resources and the provision of renewable energy within the area.
- To reduce car journeys and congestion.
- To minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products.
- To maintain a high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality.
- To reduce the risk of flooding.
- To conserve and enhance biodiversity.
- To maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.
- To conserve and enhance the historical and cultural environment.
- To create or enhance spaces, places and buildings that wear, look and work well.

Social

- To ensure that everyone has access to a good quality affordable home that meets their needs.
- To reduce crime and the fear of crime.
- To maintain and enhance human health.
- To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation available to all.

Economic

- To encourage a high performing and stable economy.
- To help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills and potential.
- To maintain and enhance the vitality of the town centre.
- To help reduce poverty and social exclusion.

5.25 The limited focus of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document means that it would be inappropriate to adopt all of these objectives in undertaking a sustainability appraisal of its contents. The Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will not have any effect on economic issues. Furthermore, only some of the environmental and social objectives listed above are relevant to it. Therefore the following sustainability objectives, based on the sustainability issues identified in the previous section, are proposed:

- To ensure that energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible, thereby reducing overall consumption.
- To encourage the use of renewable resources and the provision of renewable energy within the area.
- To minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products.
- To maintain a high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality.
- To reduce the risk of flooding.
- To conserve and enhance biodiversity.
- To maintain and enhance human health.

5.26 In addition to these objectives, a set of indicators has been set out which will enable the effect on sustainability to be measured. The indicators are primarily related to planning matters rather than wider issues, as it is not easy to measure how much of an effect the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document can have on some matters. A limited number of indicators have been devised for each objective; where possible these draw upon national sources, to allow comparisons between local data and the wider picture. The list of indicators has been refined through consideration of their soundness, data availability and views of key stakeholders.

5.27 By definition, indicators are selective in the information they provide. While those chosen are reflective of the various appraisal objectives, it is inevitable that they capture only some dimensions of the area's environmental, social and economic conditions. In particular, an indicators-based approach is not the best means of reporting qualitative information or spatial variations at the local level. For this reason the baseline assessment supplements the indicators with a broader discussion of the area's characteristics, providing a more rounded basis for identifying key issues and problems.

5.28 The sustainability objectives and related indicators are set out in Appendix 4. As a result of this exercise, the baseline data in Appendix 3 has been further refined to remove unnecessary data.

Testing objectives

5.29 It is important that the objectives of the Climate Change supplementary planning document are in accordance with sustainability principles. In order to achieve this they have been tested for compatibility with the sustainability objectives. This is set out in Appendix 5. The results show that all of the objectives are compatible.

6 Issues, options and policies

Strategic options considered

- 6.1 The purpose of the Climate Change supplementary planning document is to provide guidance to developers on the implementation of Policy CP26 of the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan which is concerned with climate change and pollution. It is supplementary to the adopted Policy CP26. The sustainability appraisal of Policy CP26 undertaken for the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan is attached as Appendix 6. The results of the appraisal of the policy show that it will have a positive effect on sustainability, with no negative effects. Note that a wider range of sustainability objectives was used for the appraisal of the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan than have been used for the appraisal of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document because of the wider range of issues covered by that document.
- 6.2 In addition to the option of preparing the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document, a 'do-nothing' alternative has also been appraised, in other words, an assessment of the effect of not producing the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document.

Comparison of the sustainability effects of the options

- 6.3 The appraisal evaluates the sustainability of these two options in Appendix 7. The alternatives are assessed to determine whether they support or conflict with each sustainability objective, the size of impact and how this may change over time. The appraisal of each alternative is supported by comments to explain or clarify the rating and a summary of its overall impact.
- 6.4 In summary, the results of the appraisal of options show that the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will have a positive effect on sustainability over the short, medium and long terms. The 'do-nothing' approach has some negative, neutral and positive effects. A negative effect arises because, in the absence of specific guidance, it may not be clear to developers how to comply with or exceed the Council's policy. Neutral and positive effects arise because other legislation and policy may have as great or greater effects than the supplementary planning document in some cases, particularly in the long term.
- 6.5 In conclusion, the preparation of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document is more sustainable than a 'do-nothing' alternative.

Other options considered

- 6.6 No other options have been considered.

The consideration of the preferred option

- 6.7 The preferred option therefore is to proceed with the preparation of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document. The results of the appraisal of this option in Appendix 7 show that it would have mostly positive effects and some neutral effects. There would be no negative effects. It is concluded therefore that the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will enhance sustainability.
- 6.8 The Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document sets out a series of minimum standards needed to achieve compliance with the Council's policy. The level of detail contained in the minimum standards is such that it is not considered appropriate to individually appraise them.

Proposed mitigation measures

- 6.9 As no negative effects have been predicted by the appraisal, no mitigation measures are necessary.

Uncertainties and risks

- 6.10 No uncertainties and risks have been identified.

7 Implementation

Links to other tiers of plans and programmes

- 7.1 It is a requirement that the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document generally conforms to higher-level plans in the plan-making hierarchy. In this case, it will be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document, supplementary to policy CP26 of the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan. It must therefore be in conformity with the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan generally and policy CP26 specifically.
- 7.2 It follows that, where measures in the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document implement decisions already taken at the higher level, the sustainability appraisal will not need to look at these decisions again. Also, where Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document measures relate to higher level policy, the sustainability appraisal of the higher-level plan may help to inform this sustainability appraisal.
- 7.3 The sustainability appraisal of Policy CP26 undertaken for the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan is attached as Appendix 6. The results of the appraisal of the policy show that it will have a positive effect on sustainability, with no negative effects.

Proposals for monitoring

- 7.4 It is important to monitor the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document in order to identify any unforeseen effects on sustainability and to enable appropriate remedial action to be taken. Monitoring allows the actual effects of the document to be tested against those predicted in the sustainability appraisal. It helps to ensure that problems that arise during implementation can be identified and future predictions made more accurate. It is important to distinguish the monitoring of the performance of the document against sustainability objectives and monitoring against the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document objectives. Both should be done but only the former is relevant to the sustainability appraisal process.
- 7.5 Monitoring will cover the indicators listed in Appendix 4 and the baseline information in Appendix 3. It will be important to verify that the positive effects predicted actually do occur. Cumulative, secondary and synergistic effects should also be considered. Both change in the indicators for the Plan area and change relative to the wider area (borough, county, region and national level where available and appropriate) should be monitored.
- 7.6 It is intended that the sustainability monitoring will be incorporated into existing monitoring arrangements and be included in the Annual Monitoring Report that the Council is required to produce. It is possible that existing

monitoring arrangements will help provide relevant information. Where monitoring identifies unforeseen adverse effects it will be appropriate to consider in the Annual Monitoring Report whether remedial action is needed. This could include reviewing the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document or making recommendations on the implementation of specific measures.

Appendix 1: Consultation responses

Summary of comments received 27.6.08 – 8.8.08 on initial sustainability appraisal (SA) and response

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
Arnold White Estates and Hives Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para 4.8 Stewartby brickworks has closed, the AQMA is unnecessary. • Paras 4.17, 5.3. The SPD will have direct and indirect effects on economic issues e.g. job creation, transport CO₂ emissions. • Objective 1 requires a target, suggest re-worded to 'To ensure that energy and water consumption meets the relevant building regulation'. • Updating and Screening Assessment – remove final bullet as brickworks has ceased operating. • Appendix 1 Air Quality Action Plan the locations of the AQMAs should be identified. • Appendix 2 energy generated from renewable sources. The Borough should set its own target (an overall target not one for each technology) not use the county target. Renewable heat should be targeted. • Appendix 2 data column should be clear and use 'photo voltaic' not 'solar panel' if used for electricity generation. • Appendix 2 number of renewable energy schemes – data is relatively meaningless as gives no indication of level of generation. It should be total kWh generated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disagree. The AQMA remains in force and the document reflects this. No change. • Do not disagree that climate change has economic effects, however scope of SPD is restricted to Core Strategy & Rural Issues Plan Policy CP26. Transport is dealt with elsewhere in the Plan. No change. • Compliance with the Building Regulations is a legal requirement and is a separate process from the SPD which aims to provide guidance. The objective is valid. No change. • This section reviews relevant documents of which the Air Quality and Screening Assessment is one. It is not the role of the SPD or the SA of it to change the conclusions of that document. No change. • Agree. Amend SA to identify the locations of the AQMAs. • In the absence of any specific local evidence vis a vis the feasibility and potential for renewable and low carbon technologies, it is appropriate to refer to the national, regional and county level targets already available. No change. • The table does not use the term 'solar panel' but 'solar water heaters' which is clear as to what it means. No change. • The data enables the Council to monitor year on year progress in the number of renewable energy schemes granted planning permission. Energy generation is

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
	<p>from permitted proposals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity indicators are not good reflections of the objective and there is no baseline data. • Appendix 5 appraisal of Policy CP26 – landscape character will be impacted in the Marston Vale by the growth proposals and CP26. Effects would be positive. • Appendix 6 appraisal of ‘do nothing’ option, even with no SPD there would be a reduction in water consumption due to the Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations. It is difficult to imagine further reductions. • Appendix 6 appraisal of ‘do nothing’ option, for the reasons given above, other objectives should also show minor or major positive effects due to the impact 	<p>given in the preceding indicator. No change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree. The chosen indicators are intended to measure the effect of the SPD on biodiversity as a result of improvements to air, soil and water quality – all matters which are specifically addressed in policy CP26. Nevertheless, it is accepted that the indicator ‘number of house sparrows’ is likely to be affected by other factors and therefore should be changed; it has also not been possible to find any available data. The presence of otters is however considered to be an indicator of water quality. The condition of wildlife sites also would be affected by pollution and may therefore be a suitable indicator. Replace indicator ‘number of house sparrows’ with ‘% of land in nationally important wildlife sites which are in favourable condition’. • Appendix 5 is from the SA of the adopted Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan. Neither the SPD nor its SA is able to change an SA to an adopted Plan. No change. • The appraisal recognises that Policy CP26 together with other legislation such as the Building Regulations would have some positive effect. However, the absence of the SPD (as per the ‘do nothing’ option) would result in a lack of consideration of sustainable water consumption measures in the design process and the opportunity to consider greater efficiencies. Nevertheless, amend SA of ‘do nothing’ option to be more positive. • The appraisal recognises that Policy CP26 together with other legislation such as the Building Regulations would have some positive effect on the provision of

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
	of the changes to the Building Regulations and the Code for Sustainable Homes.	renewable energy. However, the absence of the SPD (as per the 'do nothing' option) would result in a lack of consideration of sustainable energy measures in the design process and the opportunity to consider greater efficiencies. Nevertheless, amend SA of 'do nothing' option to be more positive.
BBC Environment PRD Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para 4.9 add date of water quality data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree. Update SA text to include date of Environment Agency's assessment.
Bedfordshire NHS PCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BPCT fully support any efforts that directly or indirectly work towards ensuring sustainable communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. No change.
Cycling Campaign for North Bedfordshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para 4.14 the design of a development would influence whether or not an alternative sustainable mode of transport is likely to be used. Para 5.3 add SA objective 'reduce car journeys and congestion' as sustainable transport can have climate change impacts. Appendix 2 baseline data includes road traffic emissions but these are not SA objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree. However para 4.14 makes clear that the Climate Change SPD will not in itself influence vehicle use. No change to SA, but ensure that draft SPD considers how the layout of development can affect climate change. Do not disagree that transport is an important issue in relation to climate change, however scope of SPD is restricted to Core Strategy & Rural Issues Plan Policy CP26. Transport is dealt with elsewhere in the Plan. As a result more sustainable transport is not an objective of the SPD and therefore should not be measured in the SA. No change. Air quality data is included because Policy CP26 deals with pollution generally, however transport is dealt with by other policies in the Plan. As a result more sustainable transport is not an objective of the SPD and therefore should not be measured in the SA. No change.
David Lock Associates (on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcomes the council's approach and the principle of preparing the guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. No change.

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
behalf of O & H Properties)		
David Wilson Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix 3 indicators are not detailed and not time related. • The indicators for objective 6 are not representative of the objective. • Incidence of flooding should be added as an indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicators relate to the baseline data presented in Appendix 2. Add footnote to provide this cross reference. • Agree. The chosen indicators are intended to measure the effect of the SPD on biodiversity as a result of improvements to air, soil and water quality – all matters which are specifically addressed in policy CP26. Nevertheless, it is accepted that the indicator ‘number of house sparrows’ is likely to be affected by other factors and therefore should be changed; it has also not been possible to find any available data. The presence of otters is however considered to be an indicator of water quality. The condition of wildlife sites also would be affected by pollution and may therefore be a suitable indicator. Replace indicator ‘number of house sparrows’ with ‘% of land in nationally important wildlife sites which are in favourable condition’. • The SA objective is to reduce the risk of flooding rather than to reduce the incidence of flooding, which would be difficult to measure. In practice the only available data relates to planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency. . No change.
DLP Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline data should be available for a long enough period to enable trends to be observed. • The requirements for improving energy efficiency in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree that need data over time, however the purpose of collecting the data is to observe the effect on the environment of the SPD once it is adopted ie change in the future in relation to the current baseline. No change. • This is already stated in Policy CP26. Ensure that

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
	<p>Policy CP26 and the SPD need to take account of the economic viability of development proposals.</p>	<p>SPD refers to economic viability.</p>
EEDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General comment that Scoping Reports should identify wider socio-economic issues, benefits and costs, referring to the Regional Economic Strategy as appropriate. Scoping Reports should consider the impacts of proposed development on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision for businesses ○ Improving skill base and human capital ○ Tackling deprivation, social exclusion and equality ○ Promoting sustainable development, urban renaissance and rural vitality ○ Managing growth and development ○ Complementing London as a world city ○ Protecting landscape and environmental assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. This is a general comment and not relevant to the SA of the Climate Change and Pollution SPD which does not itself propose development. No change.
EERA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments but references to 'RSS14' should be dropped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. Amend SA by deleting references to RSS14 and changing to 'East of England Plan'.
EMRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome general accord of SPD with both the adopted East Midlands regional spatial strategy and the emerging draft RSS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. No change.
English Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA – SA objectives, summary of relevant documents, and baseline information should all refer to the historic environment as this will be affected by climate change. Disagree that policy CP26 will have a neutral effect on the historic environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy CP26 refers only to how new development should respond to climate change and pollution: it is not a general statement about all causes of climate change and its effects. Policy CP26 is not concerned with the historic environment. As a result it would not be appropriate to include this as an SA objective. No change.
Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should emphasise water efficiency and water saving measures. Code for Sustainable Homes should be followed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are all matters for the SPD rather than the SA. SPD cannot set new policy in relation to the Code for Sustainable Homes. No change to SA but ensure that SPD deals with water efficiency and water saving measures.

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para 4.9 information on river water quality should also refer to targets to be set under the Water Framework Directive in 2009. • Para 4.9 sewage infrastructure should be able to cope with increased demand. • Para 4.9 need to consider the effect of climate change on availability and quality of surface water run off. Greenspace is important in managing surface water. • Para 4.10 should refer to strategic flood risk assessment. • Para 4.11 waste hierarchy has 'reduce' before reuse and recycle. • Para 4.12 should refer to need to increase water efficiency. • Para 4.12 would like to see betterment in terms of flood risk. • Para 4.12 would like to make more space for water which may be required as climate changes eg restoring functional floodplain. • Para 4.14 disagree with sentence 'It is unlikely that development will adversely affect river water quality, however the possibility of this should not be overlooked.' Increase in run off from hard surfaces could increase number of pollutants reaching rivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree. Amend paragraph 4.9 to refer to Water Framework Directive. • Agree, but this is a matter for the SPD rather than the SA. No change to SA but ensure that draft SPD refers to waste water. • Agree, but these are matters for the SPD rather than the SA. No change to SA but ensure that draft SPD refers to surface water run off and greenspace. • Agree, but this is a matter for the SPD rather than the SA. No change to SA but ensure that draft SPD refers to strategic flood risk assessment. • Agree. Amend paragraph 4.9 3rd sentence to 'This can be done by encouraging the reduction of waste produced, re-use and recycling, as well as other methods of disposal'. • Agree. Amend paragraph 4.12 1st bullet point to 'need to increase energy and water efficiency'. • Agree. Amend paragraph 4.12 3rd bullet point to 'Need to ensure that development avoids areas at risk of flooding, does not increase risk elsewhere and helps reduce risk'. • Agree. Amend paragraph 4.12 3rd bullet point to 'Need to ensure that development avoids areas at risk of flooding, does not increase risk elsewhere and helps reduce risk'. • Agree. Amend paragraph 4.14 3rd sentence to 'It is possible that development may adversely affect river water quality.'

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
	<p>Mitigation measures like SuDS should be promoted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para 4.15 need to state compliance with PPS25. • Section 4 should also refer to networks of green space. • Para 5.3 should require compliance with Code for Sustainable Homes, set a renewable energy target, and set a target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. • Para 5.3 objective of conserving and enhancing biodiversity should also include the provision of open space. • Appendix 1 suggest additional documents to include. • Appendix 2 would like to see achievement of national recycling target of 40% by 2010. • Appendix 2 not comfortable with phrase ‘minimise new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree Amend paragraph 4.14 1st sentence to ‘Development proposals will have to consider the implications of the level of flood risk, for the development itself and also for the surrounding area, whilst complying with the requirements of government planning policy guidance on flooding.’ • Do not disagree that the effect of climate change on green space is an important issue, however scope of SPD (and hence of SA) is restricted to Core Strategy & Rural Issues Plan Policy CP26. Green space is dealt with elsewhere in the Plan. No change. • Disagree that these are relevant sustainability objectives which can be used for the SA process. These are targets which will be considered within the scope of the SPD. No change. • Do not disagree that the provision of open space is an important issue, however scope of SPD (and hence of SA) is restricted to Core Strategy & Rural Issues Plan Policy CP26. Open space is dealt with elsewhere in the Plan. No change. • Where relevant these will be added to SA, others are more relevant to SPD as additional information. Many relate to wildlife and green infrastructure which are beyond scope of SPD which is Core Strategy & Rural Issues Plan Policy CP26. Amend Appendix 1 to include relevant additional document or include in SPD where appropriate. • Agree. Update targets to reflect draft RSS Monitoring Framework target of 50% of municipal waste by 2010 and 70% by 2015. • Disagree. This is an appropriate action in relation to

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
	<p>buildings at risk of flooding’. Council should be working towards betterment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix 3 for objective 1 add indicator ‘the amount of retrofitting completed’. Appendix 3 for objective 4 add indicator ‘reduction in the amount of contaminated land in the borough’. Appendix 3 for objective 6 add indicator ‘% increase in amount of green infrastructure available for people and wildlife’. 	<p>the indicator which concerns the number of buildings constructed which are at risk of flooding. No change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disagree. The SPD is restricted to Core Strategy & Rural Issues Plan Policy CP26 which only deals with new development, not existing. No change. Disagree. There is insufficient information available on this matter to effectively monitor. No change. Disagree. The SPD is restricted to Core Strategy & Rural Issues Plan Policy CP26 which does not deal with green infrastructure. No change.
Forest of Marston Vale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should choose indicators that are more directly influenced by climate change and where long-term datasets are available. Presence of otters and number of house sparrows queried. The SA should reflect social and economic issues as well as environmental issues as these are all affected by climate change. The SA of the Core Strategy assessed policy CP26 against all of these objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree. The chosen indicators are intended to measure the effect of the SPD on biodiversity as a result of improvements to air, soil and water quality – all matters which are specifically addressed in policy CP26. Nevertheless, it is accepted that the indicator ‘number of house sparrows’ is likely to be affected by other factors and therefore should be changed; it has also not been possible to find any available data. The presence of otters is however considered to be an indicator of water quality. The condition of wildlife sites also would be affected by pollution and may therefore be a suitable indicator. Replace indicator ‘number of house sparrows’ with ‘% of land in nationally important wildlife sites which are in favourable condition’. It is accepted in principle that the SA process should involve looking at social, economic and environmental issues and that climate change does have an effect on each of these. However, this particular SA is only assessing the effect of the Climate Change and Pollution SPD, not climate change in general, and is limited to those factors listed in policy CP26 of the Core

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix 2 Baseline Information – gas, electricity and water consumption should be per household. • Appendix 6 – it seems unnecessary to appraise a ‘do nothing’ option. The assessment of the effect on biodiversity of having or not having an SPD is inconsistent. • Appendix 2 Baseline information – local targets for renewable energy generation are not referenced and should include solar hot water, biogas and EfW. 	<p>Strategy. The SA of the Core Strategy assessed that policy CP26 would have a neutral effect on all economic and social matters (apart from one, which has been included in the SA framework for the SPD) and so there would be no point in repeating them. No change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. Ensure that data is provided per household where available. • The Government’s guidance on SA expects a ‘do nothing’ option to be assessed. There is no inconsistency in the assessment. The SPD will positively affect biodiversity. Not having an SPD does not mean that there will be a negative effect, only the absence of a positive effect. No change. • The local target is derived from the County Council’s ‘Renewable Energy Policy and Practice Guidance for Bedfordshire’ 2002. It does not set targets for other forms of renewable energy. EERA intends to develop fuller regional guidance for renewable energy, including sub-regional targets based on an assessment of potential, as part of the review of the regional spatial strategy. Until then these targets are the most relevant. No change.
Highways Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. No change.
Natural England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree with conclusion that preparation of the SPD is more sustainable than a ‘do nothing’ alternative. • Supports SA objective that seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity, but this should not be linked only to improvements to air quality, water quality and drainage, not all of which are entirely relevant to climate change. The suggested indicators are not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. No change. • The SA objective ‘to conserve and enhance biodiversity’ has been chosen because, within the limitations of policy CP26 of the Core Strategy & Rural Issues Plan, climate change and pollution can affect biodiversity through air, soil or water pollution. The

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
	<p>directly relevant to climate change – one relates to water quality, the other to development pressure / agricultural practice. It would be more appropriate to link a biodiversity objective to the maintenance of habitats within designated sites and the creation of connective habitat networks.</p>	<p>choice of indicators should reflect those matters which will be affected by the SPD so that the effect of the SPD over time can be measured. The maintenance of habitats and creation of connective habitat networks will not be affected by the SPD (which is limited to the matters covered in policy CP26) and therefore would not be a useful measure of its effectiveness. The chosen indicators are intended to measure the effect of the SPD on biodiversity as a result of improvements to air, soil and water quality – all matters which are specifically addressed in policy CP26. Nevertheless, it is accepted that the indicator ‘number of house sparrows’ is likely to be affected by other factors and therefore should be changed; it has also not been possible to find any available data. The condition of wildlife sites, however, would be affected by pollution and may therefore be a suitable replacement indicator. Replace indicator ‘number of house sparrows’ with ‘% of land in nationally important wildlife sites which are in favourable condition’.</p>
Palmer Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the production of this document, welcome any similar guidance offering practical guidance on the implementation of policies contained within the Bedford Development Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. No change.
Theatres Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. No change.

Summary of comments received 22.9.08 - 3.11.08 on final sustainability appraisal (SA) and response

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
Cardington Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPD – <i>Water and Flooding</i> – amend first paragraph of How to achieve the standards in <i>Flooding</i> section to refer to the Government’s water strategy <i>Future Water</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disagree. Although this is a relevant strategic background document, it does not need to be specifically referred to in the SPD. It is already referred to in the Sustainability Appraisal. No change.
DLP Planning (on behalf of Bellway Homes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 6.4 disagree with assessment of ‘do nothing’ approach. Statement that there is a negative effect because there will be a lack of consideration of sustainability matters without the SPD, dismisses commitment of developers to sustainable design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree. Amend third sentence of SA paragraphs 1.7 and 6.4 to ‘A negative effect arises because, in the absence of specific guidance, it may not be clear to developers how to comply with or exceed the Council’s policy.’
East of England Development Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPD – should help deliver sustainable economic development, regeneration and the Regional Economic Strategy. In particular carbon emissions, resource use and waste arisings should be reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. The SPD will help deliver the aims of the Regional Economic Strategy. No change to SPD but add reference to new Regional Economic Strategy 2008 to SA Appendix 2.
English Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be a sustainability objective relating to the historic environment. Accept that SPD has only an indirect effect on the historic environment but it appears inconsistent for there to be sustainability objectives relating to biodiversity and human health which are also only indirectly affected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disagree. The purpose of sustainability objectives is to measure the effectiveness of the SPD in reducing climate change. This can be achieved by looking at a range of indicators. Both biodiversity and human health are affected by climate change and therefore are useful measures of the effectiveness of the SPD, even though the SPD does not include actions directly related to biodiversity or human health. Indicators relating to the historic environment on the other hand, are not useful measure the effectiveness of the SPD which is why they are not included. No change.
Forest of Marston Vale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need more relevant and measurable targets as indicators of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disagree. The selected indicators are both relevant and measurable. No change.
Natural England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include new indicator on level of habitat creation within development specifically the result of this SPD eg green roofs, SUDS, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disagree. The purpose of the SPD and Policy CP26 is not habitat creation. Therefore the amount created cannot be a measure of the success of the policy. No

Respondent	Summary of comment	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree with conclusion that preparation of the SPD is more sustainable than a 'do nothing' alternative. 	<p>change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. No change.
Sustrans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should refer to how development intends to maximise walking, cycling and public transport and how this will be monitored. The SA should check that the SPD fully addresses transport within climate change and pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not disagree that transport contributes to climate change, however as scope of SPD is restricted to Core Strategy & Rural Issues Plan Policy CP26 (with transport being dealt with elsewhere in the Plan) it is not appropriate for the SA to appraise the SPD in relation to transport. No change.

Appendix 2: Outline of Plans and Strategies influencing the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document

This Appendix summarises the plans which will influence the nature of the policies and proposals contained in the Climate Change Supplementary and Pollution Planning Document. The table outlines the level at which the plan has been prepared (i.e. national, regional or local) and provides an explanation of the aims and requirements of the plan or programme in relation to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and the Sustainability Appraisal.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 – National Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 39 requires that regional planning bodies and local planning authorities “have a statutory duty when preparing the regional spatial strategy and local development documents to exercise their functions with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no targets or indicators within this document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to make communities more sustainable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider sustainability of communities.
Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS 1): Creating Sustainable Communities, 2005 – National Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities should be sustainable with mixed housing; a flourishing economy; adequate infrastructure; a high quality, safe and healthy environment; and cultural amenities. Encourage the use of renewable energy resources. Enhance and protect biodiversity and address pollution, waste and resource management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no targets or indicators within this document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to make communities more sustainable. Encourage energy efficiency and use of renewable energy, waste management and protect biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider sustainability of communities. Monitor use of renewable energy.
Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1: Climate Change, 2007 – National Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Development Documents should provide a framework that promotes and encourages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no targets or indicators within this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the Government’s Climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider sustainability of communities.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>renewable and low carbon energy generation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils should consider identifying areas suitable for renewable and low-carbon energy source developments. • When allocating sites for development in local development documents, local planning authorities should take into account: the scope for existing or planned decentralised and renewable energy sources to contribute to meeting its energy requirements; the effects of climate change on physical and environmental constraints such as flood risk and stability. • Local planning authorities should have an evidence-based understanding of local potential for renewable and low-carbon energy generation. They should set a target percentage of the energy to be used in new development to come from decentralised and renewable energy sources where it is viable, for the district generally and for specific areas / sites. • Where it can be justified by local circumstances, local planning authorities should require levels of sustainability in advance of national requirements (eg higher levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes) for specific development opportunities. • In the interim period before updated policies can be included in development plans, planning authorities should ensure that proposed development is consistent with the objectives of this supplement to PPS1. 	<p>document.</p>	<p>Change Programme and energy policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure resource and energy efficiency and reduce carbon dioxide emissions • Ensure development is resilient to climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor use of renewable energy.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Planning Policy Statement 22 (PPS22): Renewable Energy, 2004			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies should be used to promote and encourage the development of renewable energy resources, subject to appropriate environmental safeguards. • Local planning authorities and developers should consider the opportunity for incorporating renewable energy projects in all new developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None relevant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the incorporation of renewable energy schemes within developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor renewable energy schemes.
Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS 23): Planning and Pollution Control, 2004 – National Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use. • The Core Strategy of LDDs should include strategic land use policies on the location of potentially polluting developments and on the location of sensitive developments (such as housing, schools, hospitals etc.) in proximity to existing sources of pollution (including, for example, roads and certain industrial processes). • LDDs should steer appropriate development onto previously developed land. As well as protecting greenfield sites from development, this can help to bring about progressive improvement in the condition of land as a whole, provided that any contamination is identified and properly dealt with. • LDDs should include appropriate policies for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no targets or indicators within this document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider policies for contaminated land. • Consider policies for location of polluting development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor development on contaminated land. • Monitor pollution.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
remediation of contamination and for dealing with the implications of contamination.			
Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25): Development and Flood Risk, 2006			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local planning authorities should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identify land at risk of flooding; – prepare Strategic Flood Risk Assessments, – frame policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk; – only permit development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding; – reduce flood risk through location, layout and design of development, – use new development to reduce flooding. • Sustainability Appraisal of LDDs should reflect the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to ensure that the planning strategy is in accordance with this PPS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None relevant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should form part of the background work to the Plan. • Development should avoid areas at risk of flooding. • Consider how flood risk can be reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the effects of proposals on flooding.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2000 – National Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategy sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. The pollutants covered are: benzene; 1,3-butadiene; carbon monoxide; lead; nitrogen dioxide; ozone; particles (PM10); and sulphur dioxide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene 16.25µg/m³ • 1,3-Butadiene 2.25µg/m³ • Carbon monoxide 11.6mg/m³ • Lead 0.5µg/m³ • Nitrogen dioxide 200µg/m³ • Particles (PM10) 50µg/m³ • Sulphur dioxide 350µg/m³ • Ozone 100µg/m³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any of these objectives are exceeded, appropriate action will have to be considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the effect of proposals on air quality.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Future Water: the Government's water strategy for England 2008 – National Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce demand for water. • Secure future supply of water. • Improve water quality. • Manage surface water sustainably. • Manage flood risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific targets not included. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that development uses water efficiently, deals with surface water run off sustainably and does not pollute. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor water consumption and water quality.
Water Framework Directive, 2000 – National Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands, which depend on the aquatic ecosystems • Promote the sustainable use of water • Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances (see Daughter Directives) • Ensure progressive reduction of groundwater pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No immediate targets available yet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that development does not harm surface water bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor water quality.
East of England Plan – The Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England, 2008 – Regional Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development should be located and designed to optimise its carbon performance. • Local authorities should encourage the supply of energy from decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy sources and set ambitious proportions of the energy supply of new development to be secured from such sources and the development thresholds to which such targets would apply. • In the interim, before targets are set in Development Plan Documents, new development of more than 10 dwellings or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce CO₂ emissions below 1990 levels by 20% by 2010 and 60% by 2050 in line with national targets. • To ensure that 10% (minimum) of energy consumed in new development is from renewable sources. • To ensure that installed capacity for renewable energy is at least 1192 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce carbon dioxide emissions. • Encourage development to incorporate renewable energy generation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor carbon dioxide emissions. • Monitor renewable energy generation.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>1000m² of non-residential floorspace should secure at least 10% of their energy from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources, unless this is not feasible or viable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of new facilities for renewable power generation should be supported, with the aim that by 2010 10% of the region's energy and by 2020 17% of the region's energy should to come from renewable sources. 	<p>megawatts by 2010 and at least 4250 megawatts by 2020. This is equivalent to 14% of total electricity consumption by 2010 (10% excl offshore wind) and 44% (17% excl offshore wind).</p>		
Our Environment, Our Future – The Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England, 2003 – Regional Level			
<p>Strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce vulnerability of the region to climate change. Promote energy conservation and a switch to renewable energy sources. Harness environmental benefits arising from climate change. Promote the environmental economy. Reduce the region's global environmental impact. <p>Key actions and indicators are set for each of these aims.</p>	<p>Relevant key indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and frequency of damage to property due to flooding. Sales of low energy appliances as a proportion of all appliance sales. Average energy consumption per person. Proportion of energy generated that is renewable compared to targets. Total waste produced by type. Amount of waste recovered. Water quality of rivers, streams, aquifers, and coastal waters. Number of days that air pollution exceeds quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider how growth can be accommodated without harm to the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include appropriate indicators.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	standards.		
Investing Our Future - Collective action for a sustainable economy – The Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England, 2008 – Regional Level			
<p>Contains eight goals and associated priorities that provide a clear framework for action.</p> <p>Enterprise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the region’s enterprise culture • Increasing opportunities from international trade, investment and collaboration • Enabling high-growth businesses to realise their potential • Improving enterprise performance through effective business support <p>Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a thriving culture of innovation and creativity • Commercialising R&D and adopting innovation • Strengthening clusters around leading private sector R&D companies and research-intensive universities • Positioning the East of England and Greater South East as global innovation regions <p>Digital Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving efficiency and innovation through the application of digital technologies • Equipping people and businesses with the skills and capability to innovate through digital technologies • Investing in a leading digital infrastructure <p>Resource Efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving resource efficiency through 	<p>A variety of targets and indicators are put forward for each goal. Those particularly relevant for the SPD include –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End-user CO₂ emissions (disaggregated by sector) • Waste arisings by sector • Percentage of municipal and household waste recycled and composted • Per capita consumption of water • Renewable energy generation • Renewable energy generation capacity • Total final energy consumption by type of fuel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider effects of economic growth on climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include appropriate indicators.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>behavioural change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading the UK in sustainable energy production • Increasing share of environmental goods and services markets • Making the East of England a water-efficient region <p>Skills for Productivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the demand for and supply of higher-level skills • Creating a culture where people aspire to train and learn throughout life • Providing clear progression pathways for learning that improves business performance • Providing education and training that meets the needs of individuals, employers and the economy <p>Economic Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping people with the confidence, skills and choices for employment and entrepreneurship • Tackling barriers to employment in the poorest 20 per cent of communities • Increasing economic demand in areas with low economic activity rates • Employers valuing a flexible, diverse and healthy workforce • A vibrant, skilled and resourced third sector <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a resilient transport system that is used effectively and efficiently • Investing in transport to maximise economic 			

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing economic benefit to the East of England from major international gateways Reducing the environmental impact of moving goods and people <p>Spatial Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring physical development meets the needs of a changing economy Increasing economic gain from the region's distinctiveness and vitality Creating sustainable places for people and business Adapting the region's places to meet the challenges and opportunities of climate change. 			
Community Plan 2004-2010 – Local Level			
<p>Key themes to be achieved through the following objectives -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have a local community that has a sense of pride in the quality of its environment; To have a borough where the environment is a key component of social and economic development; To have a borough which makes more efficient and effective use of resources; To have an enhanced and diverse network of green spaces and access corridors; To have a natural environment where biodiversity, landscape and cultural value is understood, protected and enhanced for future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None relevant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key themes and objectives of the Community Strategy will feed into the Supplementary Planning Document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Community Plan will underpin the appraisal.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of more sustainable, convenient transport modes and encouragement of their use. 			
A Review and Assessment of Air Quality in Bedford Borough, 2000 – Local Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following review, it was found that there was no significant likelihood of the national air quality objectives being breached, however further reviews should be undertaken. 	Air quality objectives - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benzene 16.25µg/m³ 1,3-Butadiene 2.25µg/m³ Carbon monoxide 11.6mg/m³ Lead 0.5µg/m³ Nitrogen dioxide 200µg/m³ Particles (PM10) 50µg/m³ Sulphur dioxide 350µg/m³ Ozone 100µg/m³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If future monitoring found that any of these objectives were exceeded, appropriate action would have to be considered and taken into account in the supplementary planning document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the effect of proposals on air quality.
Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for the Bedford Borough Council, 2003 – Local Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk of the objectives for carbon monoxide, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, and lead being exceeded is not significant. For nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and PM10 (for 2010) the risk of the objectives being exceeded is significant. In accordance with the air quality guidance the Council should undertake a Detailed Assessment for nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide only. The Detailed Assessment for nitrogen dioxide should relate to narrow congested roads in the Bedford town centre (High Street and Prebend Street) and the A421 in Great Barford. The Detailed Assessment for sulphur dioxide 	Air quality objectives - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benzene 16.25µg/m³ 1,3-Butadiene 2.25µg/m³ Carbon monoxide 11.6mg/m³ Lead 0.5µg/m³ Nitrogen dioxide 200µg/m³ Particles (PM10) 50µg/m³ Sulphur dioxide 350µg/m³ Ozone 100µg/m³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the Detailed Assessments found that any of these objectives were exceeded, appropriate action would have to be considered and taken into account in the supplementary planning document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the effect of proposals on air quality.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
should relate to the brickworks in Stewartby.			
Update and Screening Assessment of Air Quality in Bedford Borough, 2006 – Local Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For carbon monoxide, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, lead and PM10 (for 2004) there is not a significant risk of exceeding the objectives in the Council's area. • For nitrogen dioxide, the Council has previously designated three AQMAs in its area: Prebend Street and High Street, Bedford and in Great Barford. Recent monitoring confirms that concentrations continue to exceed the annual mean objective. Additional monitoring has confirmed that other sites close to the Bedford town centre AQMAs also exceed the objective. As a result the Council as part of its Further Assessment will consider amending its AQMA. In addition two new sites away from the AQMA have exceeded the objective. These will be assessed and if confirmed the Council will undertake a Detailed Assessment of these sites. • For sulphur dioxide, recent monitoring in the AQMA located in the southwest of the Borough confirms that 15 minute mean concentrations are exceeding the government's objective. Thus there is no need to consider changing its AQMA and the Council will now complete its Further Assessment. • For PM10 (for 2010 only) there is a risk of the objectives being exceeded across parts of the Borough. The Council however is not required to undertake actions at this time in respect of this 	<p>Air quality objectives -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene 16.25µg/m³ • 1,3-Butadiene 2.25µg/m³ • Carbon monoxide 11.6mg/m³ • Lead 0.5µg/m³ • Nitrogen dioxide 200µg/m³ • Particles (PM10) 50µg/m³ • Sulphur dioxide 350µg/m³ • Ozone 100µg/m³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take account of any of further AQMAs designated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the effect of proposals on air quality.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
finding, other than to note it for longer term planning purposes.			
Air Quality Action Plan for Bedford Borough, 2007 – Local Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions will be imposed on any development which is likely to result in an increase in the frequency of SO₂ exceedences within AQMA 1 (Stewartby brickworks). • The Borough Council will continue to consider air quality as capable of being a material consideration and will attach the appropriate weight to the issue of air quality as determined by the facts of each individual application especially relating to developments which will impact upon AQMAs 2 and 3 (Prebend Street and High Street, Bedford). • The Borough Council will consider the imposition of conditions to mitigate the impact of poor air quality on new residential development within AQMAs 2 and 3, subject to such conditional requirements being relevant, necessary, viable and proportionate. • Bedford Borough Council, as Building Control Authority, will provide guidance to developers who have submitted building regulation applications to Bedford Borough Building Control on how best to meet technical standards which relate to conservation of fuel and power as set out in the Building Regulations 2000 (as amended) 	<p>Air quality objectives -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene 16.25µg/m³ • 1,3-Butadiene 2.25µg/m³ • Carbon monoxide 11.6mg/m³ • Lead 0.5µg/m³ • Nitrogen dioxide 200µg/m³ • Particles (PM10) 50µg/m³ • Sulphur dioxide 350µg/m³ • Ozone 100µg/m³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take account of effect on air quality of development proposed in AQMAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the effect of proposals on air quality.

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Renewable Energy Policy & Practice Guidance for Bedfordshire, 2002 – Local Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets targets for the generation of renewable energy from various sources. • Identifies barriers to the achievement of these targets. • Identifies specific actions that the County Council could take in overcoming barriers. 	Targets for 2010 - Wind – 64 GWh Biomass – 200 GWh Landfill – 303 GWh PV – 7.7 GWh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek opportunities for increasing renewable energy generation. • Include policy requiring a percentage of energy used in developments to come from on-site renewable energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the incorporation of renewable energy schemes.
Bedford Town Centre Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2006 – Local Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan's proposed key sites are generally sustainable in terms of flood risk and suitable for the proposed land uses, subject to the identification and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. • The redevelopment of the brownfield sites identified in the Plan offers the potential to reduce surface water runoff 'post development' to provide betterment to the existing catchment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take account of flood risk assessment for development in the town centre area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor risk of flooding.
Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan, 2005 – Local Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to reduce the amount of waste generated, the Plan requires the provision of waste sorting, recovery and recycling facilities for developments of 100 or more dwellings; shopping development of 500m² or more floorspace; and major transport, leisure, recreation, tourist or community facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets for materials recycling –Bedfordshire. 2005/6 – 18% (Audit Commission) 2010 – 30% (National Waste Strategy) 2015 – 33% (National Waste Strategy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that major development proposals incorporate adequate facilities for waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor waste generated and waste recovery / recycling.
Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan, 2005 – Local Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to reduce the amount of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets for materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that major 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a

Key objectives relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to the Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
generated, the Plan requires the provision of waste sorting, recovery and recycling facilities for developments of 100 or more dwellings; shopping development of 500m ² or more floorspace; and major transport, leisure, recreation, tourist or community facilities.	recycling –Bedfordshire. 2005/6 – 18% (Audit Commission) 2010 – 30% (National Waste Strategy) 2015 – 33% (National Waste Strategy)	development proposals incorporate adequate facilities for waste.	reduction in waste generated and an increase in waste recovery / recycling.
Managing Waste in New Developments: Supplementary Planning Document, 2006 – Local Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer practical guidance to reduce, reuse and recycle waste. • Influence the design of new development to allow an efficient and effective waste management service to be provided and to enable occupiers to reduce and recycle waste. • To raise awareness and apply best practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None relevant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that major development proposals incorporate adequate facilities for waste. • Ensure that development minimises construction waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor waste generated and waste recovery / recycling.
Waste Strategy for Bedfordshire and Luton, 2001 – Local Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials recovery for recycling and composting will be encouraged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets for materials recycling –Bedfordshire. 2005/6 – 18% (Audit Commission) 2010 – 30% (National Waste Strategy) 2015 – 33% (National Waste Strategy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that major development proposals incorporate adequate facilities for waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor waste generated and waste recovery / recycling.

Appendix 3: Baseline Information

This appendix shows the data that has been collected for each of the chosen sustainability indicators.

Indicator	Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action / issue for the SPD / SA
Gas consumption	2006 - domestic sales – 958 GWh no consumers – 53,500 commercial / industrial sales – 326 GWh no consumers – 1,000 total sales – 1,285,000 GWh total consumers – 54,500 domestic sales per consumer – 17,908 KWh commercial / industrial sales per consumer – 329,252 KWh	2005 - domestic sales – 980 GWh no consumers – 52,500 commercial / industrial sales – 376 GWh no consumers – 1,000 total sales – 1,356,000 GWh total consumers – 53,500 domestic sales per consumer – 18,670 KWh commercial / industrial sales per consumer – 364,880 KWh	Reducing		Encourage reduction in energy consumed.
Electricity consumption	2006 - domestic sales – 302 GWh no MPANs – 64,600 commercial / industrial sales – 433 GWh no MPANs – 5,600 total sales – 734 GWh total MPANs – 70,200 domestic sales per consumer – 4,670 commercial / industrial sales per consumer – 77,396	2005 - domestic sales – 303GWh no MPANs – 64,700 commercial / industrial sales – 450 GWh no MPANs – 5,700 total sales – 753 GWh total MPANs – 70,400 domestic sales per consumer – 4,682 commercial / industrial sales per consumer – 79,417	Reducing		Encourage reduction in energy consumed.

Indicator	Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action / issue for the SPD / SA
Water consumption	<p><u>Domestic consumption 2008</u> <i>litres per person per day average</i> Unmetered - 161.28 Metered - 143.97 Total – 305.25</p> <p><u>Non-household consumption 2008</u> <i>litres per property per day average</i> Unmetered – 554.59 Metered – 2815.12 Total – 3369.71</p> <p><i>Note that all figures are for the Ruthamford water resource zone which includes Bedford.</i></p>	<p><u>Domestic consumption 2007</u> Unmetered - 123.57 Metered - 142.76 Total – 266.33</p> <p><u>Non-household consumption 2007</u> Unmetered – 156.59 Metered – 2852.74 Total – 3009.33</p> <p><u>Domestic consumption 2006</u> Unmetered - 155.81 Metered - 126.48 Total – 282.29</p> <p><u>Non-household consumption 2006</u> Unmetered – 175.44 Metered – 2708.92 Total – 2884.36</p>	increasing	Water consumption increasing	Encourage reduction in amount of water used.
Number of homes and buildings built to Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM standards	Planning permissions granted subject to conditions requiring: Code for Sustainable Homes / EcoHomes rating 2007 – to be identified BREEAM rating 2007 – to be identified			Increase number	Increase number built to Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM standards.

Indicator	Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action / issue for the SPD / SA
Energy generated from renewable sources	2007/08 Permitted capacity mW Wind – 0.008 Solar photovoltaics – 0.0055 Completed capacity mW Wind – 0.005 Solar photovoltaics – 0.005 <i>Note that this does not include renewable energy installations that were not the subject of a planning application, either because they were permitted development or were required as a condition of planning permission. Neither does it include schemes where insufficient information was provided to monitor capacity.</i>	National Target: Generate 10% of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020 (excluding offshore wind) Regional Target: Installed capacity for renewable energy 1192 MW by 2010 and 4250 by 2020 14% of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 Local Target: Bedfordshire targets for 2010 – Wind 64 GWh, Biomass 200 GWh, Landfill 303 GWh, Photovoltaics 7.7 GWh.			Increase renewable energy generation.
Number of renewable energy schemes	Planning permissions 2007/08 - 13	Planning permissions 2005/06 – 3 2006/07 – 4	Increasing	Encourage more schemes	Increase number of renewable energy schemes.
Waste collected per year	Household waste collected 2007/08 – 465 kg per head	Household waste collected (kg per head) 2002/03 – 460 2003/04 – 457 2004/05 – 467 2005/06 – 459 2006/07 – 493	Improving	Need to reduce waste produced	Encourage waste minimisation.

Indicator	Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action / issue for the SPD / SA
% waste collected which is recycled	Household waste recycled and composted (Bedford Borough Council) – 2007/08 – 30.85%	Recycle or recover 50% household waste by 2010, 70% by 2015 2002/03 – 7.81% 2003/04 – 11.44% 2004/05 – 17.52% 2005/06 – 25.50% 2006/07 – 27.23%	Increasing	Favourable but need to further increase recycling	Encourage recycling of waste.

Indicator	Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action / issue for the SPD / SA
Carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes)	<p>2006 (tonnes) – Industry and commercial 415,000 Domestic 365,000 Road Transport 286,000 Total 1,078,000 Population 154,700 Per capita total CO₂ tonnes 6.97 Domestic per capita CO₂ tonnes 2.4</p> <p>2005 (tonnes) – Industry and commercial 418,000 Domestic 357,000 Road Transport 290,000 Total 1,077,000 Population 153,700 Per capita total CO₂ tonnes 7.0 Domestic per capita CO₂ tonnes 2.3</p> <p>2004 (tonnes) – Industry and commercial 446,000 Domestic 403,000 Road Transport 276,000 Total 1,138,000 Population 148000 Domestic per capita CO₂ tonnes 2.7 <i>(Note that 2004 figures are not directly comparable due to improvements in source data or methodology.)</i></p>	<p>UK targets – 12.5% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2008-12. 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.</p> <p>2006 (tonnes) – Eastern Region: Industry and commercial 16,902,000 Domestic 13,912,000 Road Transport 13,966,000 Total 45,372,000 Population 5,606,800 Per capita total CO₂ tonnes 8.1 Domestic per capita CO₂ tonnes 2.5</p> <p>2005 (tonnes) – Eastern Region: Industry and commercial 16,637,000 Domestic 13,646,000 Road Transport 14,226,000 Total 45,110,000 Population 5,563,000 Per capita total CO₂ tonnes 8.1 Domestic per capita CO₂ tonnes 2.5</p>	Borough CO ₂ emissions less than regional average	Domestic per capita CO ₂ emissions increasing	Consider how to reduce emissions.

Indicator	Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action / issue for the SPD / SA
Annual average concentration of sulphur dioxide (ug/m ³)	Number of times 266 ug/m ³ 15 minute mean exceeded at Stewartby village monitoring site (BF1) 2001 – 25 2002 – 26 2003 – 118 2004 – 135 2005 – 43 2006 – 39 2007 – 57 The one hour and 24 hour mean standard has not been exceeded.	266 ug/m ³ (100ppb) 15 minute mean not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year. 350 ug/m ³ (131ppb) 1 hour mean not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year. 125 ug/m ³ (47ppb) 24 hour mean not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year.	Decreasing	Poor air quality in vicinity of Stewartby brickworks.	Air Quality Management Area declared 2005. Stewartby brickworks closed 2008.
Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (ug/m ³)	<u>Great Barford</u> (site BF16) 2000 – 34; 2002 – 37; 2003 – 47; 2004 – 48; 2005 – 52; 2006 – 42; 2007 – 23. <u>High St</u> (site BF06) 2002 – 42; 2003 – 46; 2004 – 45; 2005 – 46; 2006 – 36; 2007 – 47. <u>Prebend St</u> (site BF30) 2000 – 39; 2002 – 43; 2003 – 60; 2004 – 50; 2005 – 61; 2006 – 59; 2007 – 62.	40 ug/m ³ (21ppb) annual mean	Increasing (except at Great Barford)	Poor air quality at certain high traffic locations.	Air Quality Management Areas declared at Great Barford, High St and Prebend St 2005. Great Barford bypass completed 2006. Consider how to reduce road traffic elsewhere.
Particle concentration (PM ₁₀)	Bedford High St / St. Peters St junction Days > 50 ug/m ³ 2004 – 31 2005 on – not monitored A1 Little Barford Days > 50 ug/m ³ 2004 – 13 2005 on – not monitored	<u>UK objective</u> 24 hour mean concentration of 50 ug/m ³ not be exceeded more than 35 times per year <u>EU objective</u> 24 hour mean concentration of 50 ug/m ³ not be exceeded more than 7 times per year by 2010	No trend available	EU objective for air quality likely to be exceeded	Consider how to reduce road traffic

Indicator	Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action / issue for the SPD / SA
River water quality	All sections of River Great Ouse in borough 2004 -2006 chemistry – very good or good nitrate – high phosphate – very high	All sections of River Great Ouse in borough 2002 -2004 chemistry – good nitrate – high phosphate – very high No change from 2000 and 2001 data	Chemistry improving, nitrates and phosphates unchanged	The EA states that there are no set 'good' or 'bad' concentrations for nitrate and phosphate in rivers. Rivers in different parts of the country have naturally different concentrations, however they should correspond to natural levels for this type of river.	Consider how to reduce nitrate and phosphate levels.
Number of buildings constructed which are at risk of flooding	Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency 2007/08 – 0	Regional target: guide development away from flood plains, other areas at risk and areas that would increase flooding elsewhere. 2004/05 – 0 2005/06 – 0 2006/07 – 0	Steady		Minimise number of new buildings at risk of flooding.
Presence of otters in rivers	2007 – present	2004 – present 2005 - present 2006 - present	Steady		Maintain presence.

Indicator	Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action / issue for the SPD / SA
% of land in nationally important wildlife sites which are in favourable condition	2007 Land designated SSSI – 166.73 ha SSSI in favourable condition – 118.05 ha (71.1%)	Target 95% in favourable condition by 2010. 2005 – 87.15% 2006 – 72.6%	Declining	Need to improve condition	Encourage improvement.
People in households who described their health as good	Bedford Borough 2001 – 71.4%	Bedfordshire County – 72.8% East of England – 70.6% England & Wales – 68.6%	No trend available	Comparable with wider area	No action required.
% residents with limiting long-term illness	Bedford Borough 2001 – 15.6%	Bedfordshire County – 14.3% East of England – 16.2% England & Wales – 18.2%	No trend available	Comparable with wider area, lower than regional and national figures	No action required.
Mortality by cause	To be identified				Reduce.

Appendix 4: Sustainability Objectives and Indicators

This appendix lists the sustainability objectives that will be used in undertaking the sustainability appraisal and the indicators that will be used to measure progress.

Note - The indicators relate to the baseline information collected (see Appendix 3).

SA objective	Indicator	Data source
To ensure that energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible, thereby reducing overall consumption	Gas and electricity consumption	BERR
	Water consumption	Anglian Water
	Number of homes and buildings built to Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM standards	BBC
To encourage the use of renewable resources and the provision of renewable energy within the area	Energy generated from renewable sources	BBC
	Number of renewable energy schemes	BBC
To minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Waste collected per year	BCC
	% waste collected which is recycled	BBC
To maintain a high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Carbon dioxide emissions	DEFRA
	Annual average concentration of sulphur dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	BBC
	Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	BBC
	Particle concentration (PM_{10})	BBC
	River water quality	Environment Agency
To reduce the risk of flooding	Number of buildings constructed which are at risk of flooding	BBC / Environment Agency
To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Presence of otters in rivers	BBC
	% of land in nationally important wildlife sites which are in favourable condition	Natural England
To maintain and enhance human health	People in households who described their health as good	ONS
	% residents with limiting long-term illness	ONS
	Mortality by cause	Local health authority

Appendix 5: Testing Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document Objectives against the Sustainability Objectives

This appendix tests the objectives of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document against the sustainability objectives.

Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document objectives

1. To provide practical advice to applicants for planning permission on how to minimise pollution, incorporate sustainable energy conservation measures (including renewable energy), reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, minimise waste, conserve water and minimise flood risk as part of new development.
2. To supplement the climate change and pollution policy contained in the council's Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan by setting out a detailed framework for formulating and assessing development proposals.
3. To encourage developers to consider adaptations that may be necessary to take account of future climate change.
4. To promote a more sustainable approach to energy use.

Key to consistency matrix

- ✓ - the plan objectives reinforce the sustainability objectives
- X - the plan objectives may conflict with the sustainability objectives
- 0 - the plan objectives have no effect on the sustainability objectives

	Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document objectives			
Sustainability objectives	1	2	3	4
To ensure that energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible, thereby reducing overall consumption	✓	✓	✓	✓
To encourage the use of renewable resources and the provision of renewable energy within the area	✓	✓	✓	✓
To minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	✓	✓	✓	✓
To maintain a high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	✓	✓	✓	✓
To reduce the risk of flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓
To conserve and enhance biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓
To maintain and enhance human health	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix 6: Sustainability appraisal of Policy CP26 undertaken for the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan

Policy CP26 Climate Change and Pollution						
Summary: Requires development to: minimise pollution, minimise energy use, reduce carbon emissions by 10%, utilise sustainable construction, recycle water and waste, reduce water consumption, minimise flooding.						
Sustainability objective	Baseline indicators	Nature of effect predicted	Assessment of effect predicted			Comments
			Short	Medium	Long	
Environmental issues						
To ensure that energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible, thereby reducing overall consumption	Gas and electricity consumed per year	Positive effect. This policy aims to reduce energy and water use.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
	Consumption of water					
	Number of homes and buildings built to Ecohomes / BREEAM standards					
To encourage the use of renewable resources and the provision of renewable energy within the area	Number of renewable energy schemes	Positive effect. This policy aims to increase the use of renewable resources and the provision of renewable energy.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
	Amount of energy generated from renewable sources					
To reduce car journeys and congestion	Traffic volumes	Positive effect. This policy aims to improve air quality. One of the ways this could be achieved is by reducing car use.	✓	✓	✓	
	Number of bus / train services					
	Length of cycle routes and lanes					
	% residents within 1km of services (shop, post office, school and public transport)					
To minimise waste production and	Waste collected per year	Positive effect. This policy aims to utilise	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	

Policy CP26 Climate Change and Pollution						
Summary: Requires development to: minimise pollution, minimise energy use, reduce carbon emissions by 10%, utilise sustainable construction, recycle water and waste, reduce water consumption, minimise flooding.						
Sustainability objective	Baseline indicators	Nature of effect predicted	Assessment of effect predicted			Comments
			Short	Medium	Long	
support the recycling of waste products	% waste collected which is recycled	sustainable construction and minimise waste.				
To maintain a high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Carbon dioxide emissions	Positive effect. This policy aims to minimise pollution, minimise energy use, particularly from fossil fuels and minimise waste.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
	Annual average concentration of sulphur dioxide (ug/m ³)					
	Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (ug/m ³)					
	Particle concentration (PM ₁₀)					
	River water quality					
	Grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land lost to development					
	% new housing development on previously developed land					
To reduce the risk of flooding	Number of buildings constructed which are at risk of flooding	Positive effect. This policy aims to minimise flooding.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Area of land designated as being of nature conservation interest	Positive effect. This policy aims to minimise pollution, which should have a beneficial effect on biodiversity.	✓	✓	✓	
	Loss of sites of special scientific interest					

Policy CP26 Climate Change and Pollution						
Summary: Requires development to: minimise pollution, minimise energy use, reduce carbon emissions by 10%, utilise sustainable construction, recycle water and waste, reduce water consumption, minimise flooding.						
Sustainability objective	Baseline indicators	Nature of effect predicted	Assessment of effect predicted			Comments
			Short	Medium	Long	
	Achievement of local biodiversity action plan targets					
	Presence of otters in rivers					
	Number of house sparrows					
To maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	New development permitted that could compromise landscape or townscape character as identified in report to Planning Committee	Neutral effect.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
To conserve and enhance the historical and cultural environment	Area of borough designated as conservation areas	Neutral effect.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
	Number of conservation area appraisals prepared					
	% listed buildings 'at risk'					
	Number of listed buildings demolished					
	Number of archaeological sites affected by development					

Policy CP26 Climate Change and Pollution						
Summary: Requires development to: minimise pollution, minimise energy use, reduce carbon emissions by 10%, utilise sustainable construction, recycle water and waste, reduce water consumption, minimise flooding.						
Sustainability objective	Baseline indicators	Nature of effect predicted	Assessment of effect predicted			Comments
			Short	Medium	Long	
To create or enhance spaces, places and buildings that wear, look and work well	Awards/commendations in architectural /planning/design competitions	Neutral effect.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
Social issues						
To ensure that everyone has access to a good quality affordable home that meets their needs	Number of affordable homes built	Neutral effect.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
	Number of people living in bed and breakfast accommodation					
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Recorded crimes per 1000 population	Neutral effect.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
	% borough residents concerned about being a victim of crime at home					
	% borough residents concerned about being a victim of crime in their local area					
To maintain and enhance human health	People in households who described their health as good	Positive effect. This policy aims to minimise pollution, which should have a beneficial effect on human health.	✓	✓	✓	
	% residents with limiting long-term illness					
	Mortality by cause					

Policy CP26 Climate Change and Pollution						
Summary: Requires development to: minimise pollution, minimise energy use, reduce carbon emissions by 10%, utilise sustainable construction, recycle water and waste, reduce water consumption, minimise flooding.						
Sustainability objective	Baseline indicators	Nature of effect predicted	Assessment of effect predicted			Comments
			Short	Medium	Long	
To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation available to all	Outdoor children's play area per 1000 population	Neutral effect.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
	Outdoor sports pitches per 1000 population					
	% residents within 300m of an accessible informal greenspace					
Economic issues						
To encourage a high performing and stable economy	Annual net change in VAT registered firms (%)	Neutral effect.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
To help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills and potential	Change in number of employees	Neutral effect.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
	Unemployment rate					
To maintain and enhance the vitality of the town centre	Change in number of retail units in town centre	Neutral effect.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
	% vacant retail units in town centre					
	Retail floorspace created outside of designated town centre					
	Town centre yield					
	Zone A retail rents in town centre					
To help reduce poverty and social	Use of community centres and village halls	Neutral effect.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to affect this objective.

Policy CP26 Climate Change and Pollution						
Summary: Requires development to: minimise pollution, minimise energy use, reduce carbon emissions by 10%, utilise sustainable construction, recycle water and waste, reduce water consumption, minimise flooding.						
Sustainability objective	Baseline indicators	Nature of effect predicted	Assessment of effect predicted			Comments
			Short	Medium	Long	
exclusion	Benefit recipients					
Assessment summary <i>Environmental effects</i> - positive and neutral. <i>Social effects</i> – positive and neutral. <i>Economic effects</i> – neutral. There are no negative effects.						
Recommendations None.						

Appendix 7: Appraisal of Options

The options for the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document that have been appraised are as follows –

1. To prepare and adopt the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document.
2. To do nothing and not prepare the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document.

Key to appraisal of effects		
✓✓ major positive;	✓ minor positive;	X X major negative;
X minor negative;	0 neutral effect;	? uncertain effect.

Appraisal of option 1 - Prepare Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document

Design Guide option 1 – Prepare Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document						
Sustainability objective	Baseline indicators	Nature of effect predicted	Assessment of effect predicted			Comments
			Short	Medium	Long	
To ensure that energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible, thereby reducing overall consumption	Gas and electricity consumption	Positive effect as the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will promote energy and water efficiency.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
	Water consumption					
	Number of homes and buildings built to Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM standards					
To encourage the use of renewable resources and the provision of renewable energy within the area	Energy generated from renewable sources	Positive effect as the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will encourage the use of renewable resources and the provision of renewable energy.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
	Number of renewable energy schemes					
To minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Waste collected per year	Positive effect as the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will encourage waste minimisation and recycling.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
	% waste collected which is recycled					
To maintain a high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Carbon dioxide emissions	Positive effect as the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will seek to minimise pollution and improve air and water quality in particular.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
	Annual average concentration of sulphur dioxide (ug/m ³)					
	Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (ug/m ³)					

Design Guide option 1 – Prepare Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document						
Sustainability objective	Baseline indicators	Nature of effect predicted	Assessment of effect predicted			Comments
			Short	Medium	Long	
	Particle concentration (PM ₁₀) River water quality					
To reduce the risk of flooding	Number of buildings constructed which are at risk of flooding	Positive effect as the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will seek to minimise the risk of flooding.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Presence of otters in rivers % of land in nationally important wildlife sites which are in favourable condition	Positive effect as the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will seek to minimise pollution which will indirectly affect biodiversity.	✓	✓	✓	
To maintain and enhance human health	People in households who described their health as good % residents with limiting long-term illness Mortality by cause	Positive effect as the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will seek to minimise pollution which will indirectly affect health.	✓	✓	✓	
Assessment summary						
This option has positive effects. Preparation of the Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document will enhance sustainability.						

Appraisal of option 2 - Do nothing. No Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document

Design Guide option 1 – Do not prepare Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document						
Sustainability objective	Baseline indicators	Nature of effect predicted	Assessment of effect predicted			Comments
			Short	Medium	Long	
To ensure that energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible, thereby reducing overall consumption	Gas and electricity consumption	Negative effect. Although energy and water efficiency can be achieved by other measures, the lack of consideration of these matters in the design of proposals will make such measures less effective.	X	✓	✓	Policy CP26 together with other legislation, such as Building Regulations, would have some positive effect on reducing energy and water consumption, although not as great as would be possible with specific guidance. In the long term the supplementary planning document's guidance will be out-of-date due to legislative change.
	Water consumption					
	Number of homes and buildings built to Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM standards					
To encourage the use of renewable resources and the provision of renewable energy within the area	Energy generated from renewable sources	Negative effect. Although the provision of renewable energy can be achieved by other measures, the lack of consideration of these matters in the design of proposals will make such measures less effective.	X	✓	✓	Policy CP26 together with other incentives, such as grants and tax measures would have some positive effect on encouraging the use of renewable resources and provision of renewable energy, although not as great as would be possible with specific guidance. In the long term the supplementary planning document's guidance will be out-of-date due to legislative change.
	Number of renewable energy schemes					
To minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Waste collected per year	Neutral effect. Detailed guidance on waste minimisation and recycling is already contained in <i>Managing Waste in New Developments</i> which has been adopted as a supplementary planning document by Bedfordshire County Council.	0	0	0	
	% waste collected which is recycled					

Design Guide option 1 – Do not prepare Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document						
Sustainability objective	Baseline indicators	Nature of effect predicted	Assessment of effect predicted			Comments
			Short	Medium	Long	
To maintain a high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Carbon dioxide emissions	Negative effect. Although the maintenance of a high quality environment can be achieved by other measures, the lack of consideration of these matters in the design of proposals will make such measures less effective.	X	X	0	National and regional guidance would have some positive effect on protecting the environment, but not as great as possible with specific guidance. In the long term the supplementary planning document's guidance will be out-of-date due to legislative change.
	Annual average concentration of sulphur dioxide (ug/m ³)					
	Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (ug/m ³)					
	Particle concentration (PM ₁₀)					
	River water quality					
To reduce the risk of flooding	Number of buildings constructed which are at risk of flooding	Negative effect. Although flood risk can be reduced by other measures, the lack of consideration of these matters in the design of proposals will make such measures less effective.	X	X	0	National and regional guidance would have some positive effect on reducing flood risk, but not as great as possible with specific guidance. In the long term the supplementary planning document's guidance will be out-of-date due to legislative change.
To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Presence of otters in rivers	Neutral or uncertain effect. The supplementary planning document will only have an indirect effect on biodiversity. Whereas national, regional and local policies will have a greater influence.	0	0	0	
	% of land in nationally important wildlife sites which are in favourable condition					
To maintain and enhance human health	People in households who described their health as good	Neutral effect. The supplementary planning document will only have	0	0	0	

Design Guide option 1 – Do not prepare Climate Change and Pollution supplementary planning document						
Sustainability objective	Baseline indicators	Nature of effect predicted	Assessment of effect predicted			Comments
			Short	Medium	Long	
	% residents with limiting long-term illness	an indirect effect on biodiversity. National, regional and local policies will have a greater influence.				
	Mortality by cause					
Assessment summary						
This option has some negative, neutral and positive effects. Other legislation and policy may have as great or greater effects than the supplementary planning document in some cases, particularly in the long term.						