

APPENDIX 1 - REVIEW OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL		
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	Actions include: - Reverse trend in loss of natural resources, efficient use of resources and reduction in consumer consumption, increase global uptake of renewable energy, increase business innovation in green technology, and reduce loss of biodiversity.	LDF and Core Strategy should include policies which balance environmental, social and economic considerations and promote sustainable development.
Kyoto Protocol	Key objective is to achieve a reduction in emissions of Carbon Dioxide and other Greenhouse Gases. UK agreement is to reduce emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010	The LDF/Core Strategy should include policies which minimise increases in Carbon and other emissions
European Spatial Development Perspective	The three fundamental goals of European policy should be achieved equally in all parts of the EU: • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. However, due to cultural variety, spatial development policies must not standardise local and regional identities in the EU, which help enrich the quality of life of its citizens.	LDF Core Strategy objectives should deal with the issues of economic and social cohesion within Wirral and within the North West region, conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage and competitiveness.

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EU Habitats Directive	The Habitats Directive aims to protect Biodiversity through conservation of natural habitats and species of wildlife fauna and flora. It requires all Member States to protect certain species and habitat types. The Network of protected sites is known as Natura 2000.	An appropriate assessment may need to be carried out of the Core Strategy if there are likely to be significant effects on a European site.
EU Framework Directives on: air quality, water, nitrates, water quality, drinking water quality, , waste, landfill of waste, packaging, packaging waste,	Relevant objectives include: Improvement of ambient air quality, improving water quality, protection of water resources, protection of aquatic ecosystems, reducing water pollution caused by nitrates, , reduction of waste and effective waste management.	Core Strategy to include plan objectives covering water and air quality, protection of water and land based ecosystems, reduction of waste and sustainable waste management.
European Sustainable Development Strategy	Strategy focuses on the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limit climate change and increase use of clean energy; ▪ Address threats to public health ▪ Combat poverty and social exclusion ▪ Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society ▪ Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) Improve the transport system and waste management	LDF and Core Strategy objectives to address issues highlighted with spatial implications especially climate change, management of natural resources, transport and waste management and ensure policies balance environmental, social and economic considerations.

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EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme	<p>The 6th EAP proposes five priority avenues of strategic action to help achieve environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the implementation of existing legislation ▪ Integrating environmental concerns into other policies ▪ Encouraging the market to work for the environment ▪ Empowering citizens and changing behaviour ▪ Greening land use planning and management decisions ▪ The 6EAP focuses attention on four priority areas for action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackling climate change ▪ Nature and biodiversity – protecting a unique resource ▪ Environment and health ▪ Sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes 	<p>Core Strategy objectives to address those issues highlighted with spatial implications especially climate change, management of natural resources, nature and biodiversity and ensure policies balance environmental, social and economic considerations.</p>
European Landscape Convention	<p>UK Government signed the convention in February 2006, and has been ratified by UK Parliament. It aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. Landscape</p>	<p>The definition of landscape and general objectives are reflected in the UK programme of historic landscape Characterisation. The LDF/Core Strategy should include policies to safeguard and enhance landscapes</p>

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	defined as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors” and applies to urban and rural areas.	
European Biodiversity Strategy	<p>The EBS states that the scale of human impact on biodiversity has accelerated dramatically in recent decades and that, in spite of efforts by the Community and Member States to address the problem of biodiversity reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends.</p> <p>The EBS is developed around four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity ▪ Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources ▪ Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information ▪ Education, training and awareness 	Core Strategy objectives to address those issues highlighted with spatial implications.
European Directive on SEA	<p>Legislation from the European Commission regarding assessment of the Impacts on the environment of plans and programmes. Translated through planning guidance and national legislation (UK regulations on EIA and SEA)</p>	Sustainability appraisal to address requirements of SEA Directive/Regulations

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NATIONAL		
<p>Securing the Future – delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy</p>	<p>Replaces the previous UK Strategy published in 1999. Contains the following guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy ▪ Promoting Good governance ▪ Using Sound Science responsibly <p>For the UK, priorities for the future are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable Consumption and Production ▪ Climate Change and Energy ▪ Natural Resource Protection and Environmental enhancement ▪ Sustainable Communities <p>Full list of 68 indicators, including 20 UK framework indicators included</p>	<p>For a policy to be ‘sustainable’ it must respect all five of the principles set out on the left. The Core Strategy should include a commitment to sustainable development and promote the five principles in policy making.</p>
<p>“Working with the grain of nature - A biodiversity strategy for England” (DEFRA, 2002)</p>	<p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describes the UK’s biological resources; ▪ Commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources; and ▪ Has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions. <p><i>Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England</i>, was launched on 24 October 2002. The Strategy</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should include policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement in Wirral, particularly in relation to the built environment and urban green space.</p>

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	sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration across all main sectors of public policy.	
UK Government 10 year Transport Plan (2000)	<p>The ten-year plan sees the following as key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all the options; ▪ Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment; ▪ New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it bigger, better, safer, cleaner and quicker. 	The Core Strategy will need to reflect the objectives of the Transport Plan, particularly where reflected in regional and sub-regional transport strategies.
Sustainable Communities Plan	<p>Relevant aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010. ▪ To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation. ▪ To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord. ▪ To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride. ▪ Low demand and abandonment – bring 	Securing and encouraging the provision of a choice of good quality housing will be a key issue for the Core Strategy

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	back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned.	
Government White Paper: <i>Towards an Urban Renaissance</i>	The key objective of this White Paper is to concentrate new development on brownfield land and increase the attractiveness of urban areas as places to live, work and visit.	The Core Strategy should ensure the provision of high quality residential, employment, shopping and leisure facilities in order to improve the quality of life. Priority should be given to development on brownfield land
Government White Paper: <i>A New Deal for Transport</i>	Sets out Current Government views and policy on transport. Emphasis on integration and accessibility.	The concept of integration within and between different types of transport and land use planning will need to be reflected in policies in the Core Strategy
Energy White Paper: <i>Our Energy Future</i>	The White Paper includes 4 goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in CO2 emissions by 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020; • Maintain reliability of energy supplies; • Promote competitive energy markets • Ensure every home is adequately and affordably heated 	LDF/Core Strategy policies should promote energy efficient development and the development and availability of renewable energy.
Aviation White Paper	Sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity over the next 30 years. It supports the expansion of both Liverpool and Manchester Airports	The LDF/Core Strategy will need to consider any spatial planning impacts for the Borough arising from the possible future expansion of Liverpool Airport
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: <i>Working together for Clean Air (DETR 2000) + addendum (2003)</i>	The Strategy sets objectives for 9 air pollutants to protect public health and deadlines for achieving them	The LDF/Core Strategy policies should promote development which minimises impacts on air quality.

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Choosing Health: making healthy choices easier White Paper	An action plan to tackle poor health and improve health of the population in England, especially those living in the most deprived areas.	The LDF/Core Strategy policies should aim to reduce health inequalities through sport/recreation, access, retail./town centre and other policies
DEFRA Soil Action Plan 2004-2006	Outlines a range of actions for the protection of soil – identifies national policy and SEA requirements	Both Sustainability Appraisal and LDF/Core Strategy will have consider issue of impact on soils.
Planning Tomorrows Countryside (Countryside Agency 2000)	<p>Provides advice to local authorities, the Government and Developers on how the planning system should operate – sets out six propositions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider what development is needed to sustain the countryside, not just where it will go; • Integrate policies so that plans and the Development Plan process look for solutions which first bring social, economic and environmental benefits, and then for solutions where unavoidable adverse impacts are mitigated or compensated: there should always be a net gain and no significant losses from development • Use positive objectives as the basis of planning, not predict and provide • Encourage high quality applications and assess them on the basis of are they good enough to approve rather than are they bad enough to refuse 	Relevant recommendations for LDF policies should be taken on board where applicable to Wirral

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give a positive role to communities and community planning • Respect the character of all landscapes and protect and enhance the best. <p>A number of specific recommendations for LDF policies are included</p>	
<p>The Historic Environment: a Force for Our Future (DCMS 2001)</p>	<p>The Strategy encourages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local authorities to adopt a positive approach to the management of the historic environment and the monitoring of its condition within their area. Champions for the historic environment should be appointed within management structures and Members given access to training on the historic environment • local policy making on the historic environment takes proper account of the value a community places on particular aspects of its immediate environment. Character assessment is commended as useful tool in this respect • Support is restated for the principles set out in PPG15 and PPG16 • Community strategies to consider the role of the historic environment in promoting economic, employment and educational opportunities within the locality. 	<p>The LDF/Core Strategy should adopt a positive approach to management of the historic environment and ensure that community engagement includes consideration of historic environment issues.</p>

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<p>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (Countryside Agency/English Heritage/English Nature)</p>	<p>Encourages a move away from a 'topic-based' to an 'objectives-led' approach for plans and strategies. Promotes the environment and rural issues in a new and better integrated policy framework, addressing wider sustainability issues whilst meeting local needs within a national, regional and district wide context. Each section of the guidance, sets out <i>recommended actions</i> that planning authorities are encouraged to take on board.</p>	<p>The document includes a large number of recommended actions, and the LDF/Core Strategy will need to take these into account as appropriate. Aim should be to achieve development which is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more sustainable; both in built form and location; • respects the ability of the environment to accommodate change (including climate change); • avoids damage to and increases or enhances the environmental resource; • reduces risks to, and potentially arising from, the environment; • respects local distinctiveness and sense of place and is of high design quality, so that it is valued • by communities; and • reflects local needs and provides local benefits.
<p>Diversity and Equality in Planning – A good practice guide ODPM</p>	<p>The guide indicates that to engage effectively with diversity issues, all those delivering the planning service need to have an understanding of what diversity, inclusion and equality mean, and why they are important to planners. The Guide aims to identify key diversity issues and relate them to planning practice, with suggestions on how</p>	<p>The LDF/Core Strategy and accompanying sustainability appraisal processes should recognise that diversity and equality are central to sustainable communities, and adopt good practice recommendations from the guide.</p>

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	<p>this may be done. Case studies demonstrate ways of addressing diversity issues as part of the spatial planning process.</p>	
Disability Discrimination Act	Requires consideration of access for all in new developments and extensions and changes of use	Policies in the Core Strategy will need to reflect the importance of creating and enhancing an inclusive environment
Moving Forward: The Northern Way First Growth Strategy Report (2004)	<p>Prepared in response to invitation by Deputy Prime Minister to northern RDAs to unlock growth potential and address productivity gap. Identifies ten policy priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bring more people into work. ▪ Strengthen the knowledge base to support innovation by every company. ▪ Build a more entrepreneurial culture. ▪ Capture a larger share of global trade. ▪ Support the expansion of key clusters of companies across the North. ▪ Invest significantly more in meeting the skills needs of our employers. ▪ Improve surface access, especially by rail, to Manchester Airport along with preparing a Northern Airports Priorities Plan to identify how to secure the growth of all the North's airports. ▪ Invest in improving access to the North's sea ports. 	Policies in the Core Strategy will need to reflect the priorities set out in the Northern Way Growth Strategy

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invest in creating better integrated public transport services within and between our city regions ▪ Creating truly sustainable communities. ▪ Market the North to the world. <p>Separate Action Plan for the Merseyside City Region also produced – see below</p>	
<p>PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development</p>	<p>PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system</p> <p>Key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner; ▪ LPAs should ensure that development plans address the causes and potential impacts of climate change. ▪ A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development. ▪ Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design. ▪ Development plans should contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies. <p>PPS1 outlines specific objectives in the context of Planning for Sustainable Development:</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should include a commitment to sustainable development and incorporate policies to promote sustainability. In particular, the Core Strategy should include policies on climate change, good design and better access in addition to taking a generally more ‘spatial’ approach to planning.</p> <p>The LDF/Core Strategy should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the needs and broader interests of the community as a whole. • Ensure that plans are drawn up over appropriate time scales, and do not focus on the short term or ignore longer term impacts • Not impose disproportionate costs, in terms of environmental and social impacts, or by unnecessarily constraining otherwise beneficial economic or social development. • Adopt a realistic approach to

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plans should promote development that creates socially cohesive communities including suitable mixes of housing, social cohesion and inclusion; • Development Plan policies should take account of environmental issues such as climate change, protection of the built and natural environment:, taking account of hazards such as flooding, and planning for waste. • Development plan policies should seek to minimise the need to consume new resources over the lifetime of developments and should seek to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the use of renewable resources • Recognise that economic development can have environmental and social benefits; ensure a range of sites are identified, provide for improved choice, productivity and competition, ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent home, in locations that reduce the need to travel; provide appropriate infrastructure, take account of regional strategies. 	<p>implementation having regard to costs and available resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take account through the SA process of the range of effects (both negative and positive) on the environment, as well as the positive effects of development in terms of economic benefits and social well being. • Ensure that plans and policies are properly based on a sound evidence base. Where there are uncertainties policy makers should exercise and demonstrate soundly based judgement, taking account of the other principles listed. Where justifiable on the basis of the evidence available, a precautionary approach to proposals for development may be necessary. • Take full account of the need for transparency, information and participation. • Recognise that the impact of proposed development may adversely affect people who do not benefit directly.

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PPG2 – Green Belts	<p>Aims to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide access to the open countryside for people living in urban areas ▪ Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation near urban areas ▪ Retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscape close to where people live ▪ Improve damaged and derelict land around towns contributing to urban regeneration ▪ Protect and enhance nature conservation resources ▪ Retain land in agriculture, and forestry uses 	<p>Core Strategy key diagram will need to include the Green Belt designation within Wirral and include appropriate policy guidance.</p>
PPS3 - Housing	<p>Indicates that the specific outcomes that the planning system should deliver are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard. – A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural. – A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice. – Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of 	<p>The LDF/Core Strategy should indicate the proportion of households which require market or affordable housing, the profile of household types requiring market housing and the size and type of housing required. The LDF/Core Strategy will need to identify specific sites and broad locations that will enable continuous delivery of housing for at least 15 years from the date of adoption, with sufficient specific deliverable sites to deliver housing in the first five years. The supply of land should be managed in a way which ensures a continuous five year supply of</p>

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	<p>community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure.</p> <p>– A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate.</p>	<p>deliverable sites. A plan-wide target for the amount of affordable housing to be provided should be included. It should set out the criteria to be used for identifying broad locations and specific sites for new housing, include a local previously developed land target and trajectory and strategy for bringing PDL into housing use. Housing density policy should be included. A housing implementation strategy should also be included that describes the approach to managing the housing and PDL targets and trajectories</p>
<p>PPG4 – Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms</p>	<p>Economic development should be promoted in a way that is compatible with environmental objectives. New development can be encouraged in locations that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimise the length and number of trips by motor vehicle; ▪ Can be served by energy efficient modes of transport; ▪ Will not add unacceptably to congestion; and ▪ Access appropriate roads so as not to add to congestion on roads designed for longer distance travel. ▪ Preference for users that will benefit from increased rail freight in localities close to rail nodes. 	<p>The Core Strategy must weigh the importance of industrial and commercial development with that of maintaining and improving environmental quality.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunity to locate business requiring lorry access away from residential areas. 	
PPS6 – Planning for Town Centres	<p>key objectives are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote vital and viable city, town and other centres; ▪ Planning for the growth and enhancement of existing centres, by focusing development in such centres ▪ Enhance consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services; ▪ Support an efficient, competitive and innovative retail and leisure sector; ▪ Ensuring that development is highly accessible, well served by a choice of means of transport; ▪ Promote social inclusion; ▪ Regenerate deprived areas; ▪ Deliver more sustainable patterns of development; and ▪ Promote good design. 	<p>Core Strategy must develop a retail hierarchy based on the sequential approach which supports existing centres and adopt a proactive plan-led approach to the provision of retail and other town centre uses. LDFs should in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess the need for new floorspace for retail, leisure and other main town centre uses, taking account of both quantitative and qualitative considerations; • identify deficiencies in provision, assess the capacity of existing centres to accommodate new development, including, where appropriate, the scope for extending the primary shopping area and/or town centre, and identify centres in decline where change needs to be managed; • identify the centres within their area where development will be focused, as well as the need for any new centres of local importance, and develop strategies for developing and strengthening centres within their area; • _ define the extent of the primary shopping area and the town centre, for

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		<p>the centres in their area on their Proposals Map _</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and allocate sites in accordance with the considerations set out in the guidance • review all existing allocations and reallocate sites which do not comply with this policy statement; • develop spatial policies and proposals to promote and secure investment in deprived areas by strengthening and/or identifying opportunities for growth of existing centres, • and to seek to improve access to local facilities; and • set out criteria-based policies for assessing and locating new development proposals, including development on sites not allocated in development plan documents.
<p>PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</p>	<p>The policies in PPS7 apply to rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas. LPAs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set out policies allowing some limited development in, or next to, rural 	<p>The Core Strategy should include policies in response to PPS7 and, in particular, incorporate accessibility into all new developments; provide for local facilities; and favour the re-use of buildings and previously developed land. Need to carry out landscape character assessment as part of evidence</p>

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	<p>settlements that are not designated as local service centres, in order to meet local business and community needs and to maintain the vitality of these communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-use of buildings is encouraged especially for economic development purposes. ▪ LPAs should be supportive of well-conceived farm diversification schemes for business purposes. ▪ Support sustainable rural tourism. ▪ Promotes the use of landscape character assessment to underpin criteria-based policies in local development documents 	<p>base. Local landscape designations should only be maintained or, exceptionally, extended where it can be clearly shown that criteria-based planning policies cannot provide the necessary protection.</p>
PPG8 - Telecommunications	Sets out policy guidance on telecommunications development, including radio masts and towers, antennas, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.	Core Strategy must respond by setting a broad framework for the development of telecommunications infrastructure and providing protection for sensitive areas.
PPS9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	<p>PPS9 emphasises that the planning system has a significant part to play in meeting the Government’s international commitments and domestic policies for biodiversity.</p> <p>Key principles for LPAs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policies and decisions based upon up-to-date environmental information 	The LDF/Core Strategy should indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geo-diversity making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policies and decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to conservation interests. ▪ Policies should take a strategic approach to conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology ▪ Policies should promote the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. ▪ Permit Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests. ▪ Planning decisions should aim to prevent harm to biodiversity conservation interests. 	<p>The LDF should identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies.</p>
<p>PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>	<p>Key issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option; ▪ Enabling communities to take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient provision of waste management facilities to meet community needs; ▪ Help implement the national waste 	<p>The LDF/Core Strategy should set out policies and proposals for waste management in line with the RSS and ensure sufficient opportunities for the provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations, including for waste disposal. It should both inform and be informed by any relevant Municipal Waste Management Strategy. It should look forward for a period of at least 10 years from the date of adoption and should aim to look ahead to any longer-</p>

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	<p>strategy, - Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste while safeguarding human health and the environment, and enable waste disposal in the nearest appropriate installations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries. ▪ In determining planning applications, recognise that locational needs, wider environmental and economic benefits, are significant material considerations. ▪ Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	<p>term time horizon that is set out in RSS. A separate Merseyside-wide Development Plan Document for Waste is in production.</p>
PPS11 – Regional Spatial Strategies	Sets out the process and guiding principles for producing Regional Spatial Strategies.	Core Strategy must be in broad conformity to RSS.
PPS12 – Local Development Frameworks	Sets out the process and guiding principles for producing Local Development Documents (which together will comprise the Local Development Frameworks).	Core Strategy must be produced in a way that meets the requirements of PPS12.
PPG13 – Transport	<p>Key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and moving freight; 	Core Strategy should promote Integrated transport and aim to concentrate new development (particularly development that will generate a large amount of travel) in

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and ▪ Reduce the need to travel, especially by car <p>LPA's should:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage the pattern of urban growth to make fullest use of public transport ▪ Direct development to urban centres which are more likely to offer access by a range of transport modes ▪ Integrate Local Transport Plan and Land Use planning policies ▪ Use parking policies to promote sustainable transport choices ▪ Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement 	<p>existing centres and areas of high public transport accessibility.</p>
<p>PPG14 – Development on Unstable Land</p>	<p>PPG14 advises that the role of the planning system is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the risk of land instability on property, infrastructure, and the public • Ensure development should not be placed in unstable locations without precautions; • Bring unstable land back into use; • Assist in safeguarding public and private 	<p>The LDF/Core Strategy will need to take into account the possibility of land instability and where appropriate set out policies for the reclamation and use of land.</p>

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	investment by proper appreciation of site conditions and precautionary measures	
PPG15 – Planning & the Historic Environment	<p>PPG15 enables the protection of the historic Environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities planning policies and in development control.</p> <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring effective protection of all aspects of the historic environment. ▪ Planning should balance need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and historic environment. ▪ LPA’s need to identify what is special, define capacity for change and assess impact of new proposals on historic environment. 	Core Strategy should safeguard and enhance the Historic environment through protecting listed buildings, Conservation Areas and other areas of historic value and their settings. The LDF/Core Strategy should set out all conservation policies relevant to the authority’s development control functions.
PPG16 – Planning & Archaeology	<p>Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential. Planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors including the need for the</p>	The Core Strategy should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology and should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

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	proposed development, for remains not of national importance.	
PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	<p>Objectives of PPG17 emphasise the contribution of open space to people’s quality of life, and the role it plays in supporting broader objectives such as urban renaissance, social inclusion & community cohesion, health & wellbeing, and sustainable Development. LPAs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess needs for open space, sports and recreational facilities ▪ Carry out audits of existing provision to identify specific needs or surpluses/deficiencies in public open space, sports or recreational facilities. ▪ Set locally derived standards for open space, sport and recreational facilities. ▪ Existing facilities should be safeguarded unless shown to be surplus. 	Robust assessments of the existing and future needs of the community for open space, sports and recreational facilities will be an important element of the Core Strategy evidence base. The Core Strategy should recognise the varied roles of open space, and its contribution to urban renaissance.
PPG20 – Coastal Planning	<p>The key policy issues for coastal planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation of the natural environment; ▪ Development, particularly that which requires a coastal location; ▪ Risks, including flooding, erosion and land instability; and 	The Core Strategy should set out the principles for defining the coastal zone and afford protection to undeveloped stretches of coastline, promote public accessibility and permit only appropriate development within the developed coastal zone.

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving the environment, particularly of urbanised or despoiled coastlines. Development Plans should define a coastal zone and include policies on protected coasts, recreation, tourism, coastal development and coastal defences. 	
<p>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (replaces PPG21) (2006)</p>	<p>This document is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; • Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; • Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way. 	<p>In order to keep policies to a manageable number, authorities should aim to support the policies affecting tourism in the core strategy in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting detail on matters such as mitigating the effects of development (e.g. by landscaping) into supplementary planning documents; • Putting good practice messages in other documents or in supporting text; and • Not repeating national or regional policies in LDFs, although LDFs should indicate how the objectives and any targets for tourism contribute to those set out in the RSS. <p>Where specific tourism policies are included in a plan, they should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the benefits of tourism, in particular ensuring that the development

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
		<p>is able to reach its potential to contribute to tourism in the area and for local communities to enjoy those benefits;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify optimal locations, for example to maximise synergies with other tourist attractions and to promote opportunities for access by public transport; • integrate development with its surroundings both in terms of design and layout and in the way that the service or facility is able to function; and • void adverse impacts, for example by disturbance to activities on adjacent land.
PPS22 – Renewable energy	<p>Policies in PPS22 cover most technologies but not energy from mass incineration of domestic waste nor combined heat and power. Key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning policies should not rule out or place constraints on the development of all, or specific types of, renewable energy technologies. ▪ Benefit of small-scale projects to meeting energy needs is recognised ▪ Local planning authorities may include policies requiring a percentage of the energy to be used in new developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments, but only where this would 	<p>Core Strategy should recognise the importance of increasing the proportion of energy which comes from renewable sources. Policies should include broad locations which may have potential for renewable energy as well as criteria-based policies which promote the use of renewable energy in developments of all scales and types. In particular, opportunities to require a percentage of the energy to be used in new developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments should be exploited.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>be viable and does not place an undue burden on developers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local planning authorities and developers should consider the opportunity for incorporating renewable energy projects in all new developments. 	
<p>PPS23 – Planning and Pollution Control</p>	<p>Key principles in PPS23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any considerations of the quality of land, air or water and potential impacts which may arise from any land use are material considerations. ▪ Planning should focus on the acceptability of the development, rather than control of processes or emissions themselves. ▪ The precautionary principle should be used when there is good reason/scientific uncertainty of the risks to human, animal or plant health. ▪ Development Plans should include strategic land use policies on the location of potentially polluting developments and on the location of sensitive development in proximity to existing sources of pollution. ▪ Policies to reduce impacts should also be included. 	<p>The Core Strategy should include policies in response to the advice in PPS23. Particular focus in Wirral on the location of potentially polluting developments and on the location of sensitive development in proximity to existing sources of pollution. Policies and proposals should deal with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use</p>

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PPG24 – Planning and Noise	<p>Key Principles in PPG24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise; ▪ Introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; ▪ Advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise. 	<p>The Core Strategy/other DPDs should recognise the potential impacts of particular types of development on existing communities/sensitive environmental receptors such as wildlife. It should allow for developments that are potentially noise generating to be constructed, as long as they are in appropriate areas to limit impacts on sensitive receptors and designated landscapes.</p>
PPG25 – Development and flood risk	<p>Key Principles in PPG25:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explains how flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life. ▪ Advises that Local planning authorities should consider the information available on the nature of flood risk and its potential consequences and accord it appropriate weight in the preparation of development plans. ▪ LPAs should apply the sequential approach to their plan-making functions ▪ LPAs should adopt a risk-based approach 	<p>Core Strategy should set out the strategic approach to flood risk and the control of surface-water drainage. This includes identifying those areas at risk of flooding and requirements and restrictions regarding the type and form of development that will be acceptable in flood risk areas.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	to proposals for development in or affecting flood-risk areas.	
PPS 25 – Development and Flood Risk	<p>Local planning authorities (LPAs) should prepare and Implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; • Preparing Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, either as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans or as a freestanding assessment that contributes to that Appraisal; • Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change; • • Only permitting development in areas of flood risk where there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding • Safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood 	A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will have to be prepared as part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy. Subsequent policies will have to guide development to locations which avoid flood risk to people and property, adopting the sequential approach.

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>management eg conveyance and storage of flood water and flood defences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); • Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; e.g. surface water management plans; making the most of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional flood plain and setting back defences • Working effectively with the Environment Agency other operating authorities and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously; and • Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning. 	
Government best practice guidelines	Includes: planning for sustainable development, climate change, By design – Urban design in the planning system, towards better practice.	The Core Strategy should adopt good practice advice where appropriate to Wirral.

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
<p>A space for Nature (English Nature)</p>	<p>Sets out standards for accessible urban greenspace:</p> <p>These standards recommend that people living in towns and cities should have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a n a c 	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	c e s s i b l e n a t u r a l g r e e n s p	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>a c e</p> <p>l e s s</p> <p>t h a n</p> <p>3 0 0</p> <p>m e t r e</p>	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>s</p> <p>(</p> <p>5</p> <p>m</p> <p>i</p> <p>n</p> <p>u</p> <p>t</p> <p>e</p> <p>s</p> <p>w</p> <p>a</p> <p>l</p> <p>k</p> <p>)</p> <p>f</p> <p>r</p> <p>o</p> <p>m</p>	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p style="text-align: center;">h o m e ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s t a t u t o r y <p style="text-align: center;">L o c a l</p>	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p style="text-align: center;">N a t u r e R e s e r v e s a t a m i</p>	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	n i m u m l e v e l o f o n e h e c t a	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>r e p e r t h o u s a n d p o p u l a t</p>	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>i o n ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a t <p>l e a s t</p> <p>o n e</p> <p>a c c e</p>	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	s s i b l e 2 0 h e c t a r e s i t e	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	w i t h i n t w o k i l o m e t r e s o	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	f h o m e ; o n e a c c e s s i b l e	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>1 0 0</p> <p>h e c t a r e</p> <p>s i t e</p> <p>w i t h i n</p>	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	f i v e k i l o m e t r e s o f h o m	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>e ; a n d o n e a c c e s s i b l e 5</p>	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>h</p> <p>e</p> <p>c</p> <p>t</p> <p>a</p> <p>r</p> <p>e</p> <p>s</p> <p>i</p> <p>t</p> <p>e</p> <p>w</p> <p>i</p> <p>t</p> <p>h</p> <p>i</p> <p>n</p>	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	t e n k i l o m e t r e s o f h o m e .	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>In some areas this will be hard to achieve in the short-term, but it should be a long-term aim.</p>	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
REGIONAL LEVEL		
<p>Regional Planning Guidance / Regional Spatial Strategy (March 2003). submitted and examined – proposed changes awaited.</p>	<p>. The overriding aim of RSS for the North West is to promote sustainable patterns of spatial development and physical change. The Region's economic social and environmental interests must be advanced together and support each other.</p> <p>The 7 key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To achieve greater economic competitiveness and growth, with associated social progress; ▪ To secure an urban renaissance in the cities and towns of the North West; ▪ To ensure the sensitive and integrated development and management of the coastal zone, and secure the revival of coastal resort towns; ▪ To sustain and revive the Region's rural communities and the rural economy; ▪ To ensure active management of the Region's environmental and cultural assets; ▪ To secure a better image for the Region and high environmental and design quality ; and ▪ To create an accessible Region, with an efficient and fully integrated transport 	<p>Both the LDF and Core Strategy must be in broad conformity with RSS. The Core Strategy's strategic objectives will have to take into account the relevant regional objectives, related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Competitiveness ▪ Urban renaissance and regeneration ▪ Protection and sensitive management of coastal zone and environmental/cultural assets ▪ Promoting the image of the Borough and raising design quality ▪ Providing travel choice and ensuring new developments are accessible to all <p>[Annual Monitoring Report will need to integrate required indicators to measure effectiveness of RSS].</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>system</p> <p>Spatial Development framework sets out guideline for the distribution of development and resources to achieve urban renaissance – focuses on the North West Metropolitan Area, maximise use of existing buildings and brownfield land, urban regeneration and maintenance of green belts.</p> <p>Partial review recommended introduction of a new Core Policy relating to climate change</p>	
<p>The North West Plan: Draft RSS for the North West – submitted and examined – Proposed changes awaited</p>	<p>The draft RSS identifies a number of objectives to be achieved by 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved sustainable economic growth, closing the gap with parts of the country that have the highest economic performance; • A more competitive, productive and inclusive regional economy, with more people in employment that uses and develops their knowledge and skills; • The development of urban, rural and coastal communities as safe, sustainable, attractive and distinctive places to work and visit • The reduction of economic, environmental, educational, health and other social inequalities between north 	<p>Both the LDF and Core Strategy must be in broad conformity to RSS, once adopted. The LDF/Core Strategy will need to reflect in particular the objectives set out in draft DP1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make more sustainable, transparent decisions • Make better use of land, buildings and infrastructure • Ensure quality in development • Tackle climate change

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>west communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection and enhancement of the region’s built and natural environmental assets, its coastal areas and unique culture and heritage; • The active management and prudent use of our natural and man-made resources, with fewer emissions of key greenhouse gases and the most efficient use of infrastructure; and • The introduction of a safe, reliable and effective integrated transport network that supports opportunities for sustainable growth and provides better links with jobs and services. <p>Additional policies and priorities are identified for the Regional Transport Strategy</p>	
<p>“Action for Sustainability” Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the North West (2000)/Integrated Appraisal Toolkit</p>	<p>Identifies ten regional priorities and long term goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable transport and access, reducing the need to travel and allowing access for all to places, goods and services; ▪ Sustainable production and consumption, ensuring energy and resources are used both efficiently and effectively by all; ▪ Social equity, that respects, welcomes and celebrates diversity and allows all 	<p>The priorities in AFS with spatial planning implications will need to be reflected in the Core Strategy. Regard has been had to the Sustainability toolkit in drawing up the Sustainability Appraisal Framework</p>

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	<p>communities and generations a representative voice;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity and landscapes that are valued in themselves and for their contribution to the region’s economy and quality of life; ▪ Active citizenship that empowers people and enables them to contribute to issues that affect the wider community; ▪ A culture of Lifelong Learning that allows people to fulfil their duties and potential in a global society by acquiring new skills, knowledge and understanding; ▪ Cultural distinctiveness, nurturing and celebrating diversity to create a vibrant and positive image. ▪ An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts. ▪ Healthy communities where people enjoy life, work and leisure and take care of themselves and others. ▪ Enterprise and innovation, harnessing the region’s educational and scientific resources and the creative and entrepreneurial skills of its people to achieve sustainable solutions. 	
Streets for All North West – a regional	The document provides guidance on the way	

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English Heritage Guide to the management of streets and public open spaces	in which streets and public open spaces are managed. It aims to improve the appearance of public spaces by showing how practical solutions to common highway problems can be achieved.	
North West Best Practice Design Guide (NWRA May,2006)	Highlights design considerations such as biodiversity, security, energy efficiency and so on, illustrated by case study examples from North West England. Ten guiding principles are identified, related to the management of individual proposals:	Ensure the LDF/Core Strategy adopts best practice in terms of design policies
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (NWRA)	<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving energy efficiency and eliminating energy wastage in all areas of activity across the region. • Accelerating the transition to sustainable forms of energy and achieving regional renewable energy deployment targets. • Setting the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050. • Eliminating fuel poverty by ensuring that all householders have access to affordable warmth and decent housing. • Contributing to the region's economy by harnessing business innovation and employment opportunities arising from 	The LDF/Core Strategy should actively facilitate reductions in energy requirements and improvements in efficiency by incorporating robust provisions relating to design, layout, location and use of materials and natural resources in new buildings and refurbishment schemes. Effective provision for sustainable travel and access via public transport, walking and cycling should also be made.

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	<p>sustainable energy practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating views, experiences and examples from the region to improve national and international policy frameworks 	
<p>Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006).</p>	<p>The RES sets out a vision of a dynamic, sustainable international economy which competes on the basis of knowledge, advanced technology and an excellent quality of life for all, where:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Productivity and Enterprise levels are high, in a low carbon economy, driven by innovation, leadership excellence and high skills. ▪ Manchester and Liverpool are vibrant European Cities and, with Preston, are key drivers of city-regional growth. ▪ Growth opportunities around Crewe, Chester, Warrington, Lancaster and Carlisle are fully ▪ Developed. ▪ Key Growth Assets are fully utilised (Priority Sectors, the Higher Education and Science Base, Ports/Airports, Strategic Regional Sites, the Natural Environment especially The Lake District, and the Rural Economy). ▪ The economies of East Lancashire, 	<p>The Core Strategy will have regard to the vision and objective of the regional economic strategy which have spatial planning implications, in particular ensuring that there is an appropriate provision of employment/housing land and utilities infrastructure which recognises the importance of economic growth for sustainable development</p>

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	<p>Blackpool, Barrow and West Cumbria are regenerated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment rates are high and concentrations of low employment are eliminated. <p>Three major drivers are identified for achieving the vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve productivity and grow the market ▪ Grow the size and capability of the workforce ▪ Creating and maintaining the conditions for sustainable growth and private sector investment <p>The RES goes on to identify a series of actions through which the vision will be achieved, a number of which are relevant to Wirral including 73 (Grow the Port of Liverpool) 80 (Deliver the Strategic Regional sites including 12 Quays and the International Business Park and 116 (Create and manage Mersey Waterfront Regional Park)</p>	
<p>Regional Housing Strategy (Produced by the Regional Housing Board, 2003)</p>	<p>The key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Matching the supply of housing with the changing patterns of demand and aspiration; ▪ Eliminating obsolescence, unfitness and disrepair; ▪ Reverse the trend of depopulation of urban areas by imaginative regeneration 	<p>The Core Strategy should interpret the key objectives of the Regional Housing Strategy in relation to Wirral and ensure broad conformity with the strategy. In particular, it should include complementary planning policies which recognise the inter-relationship between the neighbourhoods experiencing low demand and those with potential to grow.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>of existing built-up areas with appropriate development of brownfield land and by minimising greenfield development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engaging people in the development and management of their own communities and promoting social inclusion; ▪ Meeting the continuing need for affordable housing; ▪ Meeting the specific housing needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and individuals; ▪ Meet the housing needs and aspirations of ethnic minority communities across the region. 	<p>High quality urban design of places as well as buildings plays a key role in regeneration</p>
<p>Regional Transport Strategy (to be integrated into RSS)</p>	<p>Regional framework for transport related policies. Currently being under review alongside other RSS policies. Key Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving trans - European route networks (TENs) ▪ Promoting multi-modal solutions to transport problems and providing good quality transport interchanges ▪ Creating a pleasant, safe environment, in particular through providing attractive gateways and transport corridors ▪ Promoting the use of new technology to improve the existing transport 	<p>The Core Strategy should set a spatial framework for new development that conforms to the broad objectives of the RTS.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing high quality public transport and encouraging more walking and cycling 	
Regional Waste Strategy (September 2004)	Key Objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing waste produced in the region; ▪ Maximising the reuse of waste products; ▪ Recycling and composting waste; ▪ Recovering value (in the form of energy) from waste that is not recycled; ▪ Maintaining sufficient landfill capacity for the disposal of final residues following treatment and recovery 	Need to ensure approach to waste in Core Strategy is consistent with any emerging Waste LDD (A Joint Waste Local Development Document for Merseyside in development is being prepared).
The Strategy for Tourism in England's Northwest 2003-2008 (NWDA)	Sets out a framework for the development of the tourism industry. Five objectives; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancing the region's communication with consumers; ▪ Improving the tourism product that brings people to England's Northwest; ▪ Improving tourism infrastructure; ▪ Boosting the performance of tourism businesses ▪ Maximising the potential of the people who work in the sector. Other relevant documents include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A New vision for NW Coastal Resorts 	The Core Strategy should reflect the objectives of the Strategy with spatial planning implications, particularly in relation to boosting tourism infrastructure
Regional Cultural Strategy	Key objectives are:	The Core Strategy should reflect the aims of

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy - making the case for the role of culture and creativity within all aspects of regional policy; ▪ Image – make culture central to the region’s self-image and the external marketing of the region as a place to live, learn, work, visit and do business with; ▪ Cultural Economy - develop a sustainable, innovative cultural and creative economy; ▪ Social Economy - develop the role of culture in sustainable, healthy communities that work, in education and in employment; ▪ Environment – promote heritage and landscape as central to the culture of the region, and its role in developing excellent design 	<p>this strategy with spatial planning implications particularly in relation to cultural and civic facilities, environmental policy and general awareness of potential cultural implications in formulating policy.</p>
<p>Investment for health: A Plan for the North West of England</p>	<p>Objective is “to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration”.</p>	<p>Health and health inequality is a key issue to be covered by the Core Strategy.</p>

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North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity	<p>The plan has two main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase participation in sport and physical activity • To widen access and reduce inequality in participation amongst priority groups. <p>The plan will deliver across five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the sporting infrastructure • Improving health and well being • Developing education and skills • Benefiting the economy • Creating stronger and safer communities 	<p>A number of indicators are identified for measuring delivery: including Increasing participation and widening access, Provision of leisure facilities, plus a range of other socio-economic indicators which cover a number of Core Strategy/Sustainability themes.</p>
NW Climate Change Action Plan (NWDA)	<p>Sets out a vision of a low carbon and well adapted North West by 2020. Sets out 27 actions under the headings of: Enable, Encourage, Engage, Exemplify, Catalyse. Relevant actions include:</p> <p>15 Increase good practice in public engagement to facilitate the development</p>	<p>The LDF/Core Strategy will need to reflect the relevant actions, including the advice relating to the location of new development, support for low-carbon energy generation schemes and sustainable building design.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD
	<p>of low carbon energy generation schemes and support Local Authority planning decisions.</p> <p>21 Ensure that all regional strategies prioritise an increase in energy efficiency and reduced demand, climate change adaptation, low carbon transport and energy generation using Supplementary Planning Documents where appropriate.</p> <p>23 Ensure a positive policy and streamlined planning framework to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position new developments on current and planned public transport corridors • Support the development of new low-carbon energy generation schemes prioritised through the work on Action 4 • Support sustainable building design and construction 	

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NW Green Infrastructure Guide (draft)	<p>Identifies Green infrastructure as the region's life support system – the network of natural environmental components and green spaces that lies within and between the North West's cities, towns and villages and provides multiple social, economic and environmental benefits. Identifies a 4 stage planning approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data audit 2. Current resource mapping and functionality assessment 3. Needs assessment 4. Intervention plan 	<p>Strategically significant potential routes and sites for green infrastructure should be safeguarded where appropriate within Local Development Frameworks and Supplementary Planning Documents. There should be a co-ordinated approach in relation to natural assets across the local authority area to ensure green assets are viewed as interlinked. A possible model Local Development Framework policy is suggested for inclusion in the Core Strategy. Alternative, approach suggested is to embed green infrastructure principles into policies on other issues.</p>
SUB-REGIONAL		
Mersey Regional Waterfront Park Action Plan	<p>Promotes the sub-region's economy and image using the unique selling point of the Mersey Waterfront. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mersey Maritime, ▪ Estuary Development and Management ▪ Tourism, sport and leisure, and ▪ Flagship infrastructure and development. 	<p>The Core Strategy's approach to protecting and enhancing the coastline must support and be compatible with the Action Plan.</p>
The Liverpool City Region –Transforming Our Economy. The Strategic Proposals May 2005	<p>Vision is to regain Merseyside's status as a premier European city region by 2025. Aim is to secure an internationally competitive economy and cultural offer and outstanding quality of life; and vibrant communities</p>	<p>The Core Strategy must reflect the vision and priorities of the Action Plan.</p>

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	<p>contributing to and sharing in sustainable wealth creation. Five strategic priorities identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Premier destination centre ▪ The well connected city region ▪ The creative and competitive City Region ▪ The talented and able City Region ▪ The City Region of Sustainable Neighbourhoods and Communities <p>Other supporting relevant documents include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Merseyside's changing Economy – an examination of growth (May 2005) ▪ West Cheshire/North East Wales sub-regional study 2004 ▪ Merseyside Employment Land Study 2004 	
<p>Merseyside Local Transport Plan 2006-2011</p>	<p>15 year strategy and 5 year programme of investment. Land use implications to be reflected in development plans within the sub-region. Priorities are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide appropriate infrastructure to improve the capacity and efficiency of the transport network and support areas where the economy is growing. ▪ Provide access for all to provide better links to employment, education and health. ▪ Manage demand for travel to ensure that our roads do not become congested and 	<p>The Core Strategy should ensure that policies generally are consistent with and deliver the objectives of the Local Transport Plan, in particular, promoting developments in locations which are accessible, or close to public transport, walking and cycling links and by encouraging the development of sustainable transport networks. Merseyside-wide supplementary planning document on transport under preparation – Wirral to prepare SPD on Car Parking as first stage</p>

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	<p>affect the efficient movement of public transport and freight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect/enhance the environment by taking positive measures to reduce the impacts of travel demand. ▪ Support a healthier community by addressing air and noise problems caused by traffic and promote cycling and walking. ▪ Make best use of our existing resources by ensuring an efficient maintenance regime. 	
Merseyside Accessibility Strategy	<p>Is a (statutory) daughter document to the LTP It sets out an assessment of accessibility problems across Merseyside and proposals for improving access to key opportunities and services over the next five years within the context of the longer-term strategy of the LTP.</p> <p>The Merseyside Accessibility Strategy sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the accessibility issues for Merseyside are. • Where barriers to accessing services exist. • How the Accessibility Strategy fits with key stakeholders respective agendas. • The approach to be adopted to deal with 	<p>Well integrated land use and transport provision can assist in the commitment to equality of travel opportunity across many priority areas, make it easier for people to access opportunities and can reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>Accessibility to basic services from new housing development is one of the key indicators that has to be measured in Annual Monitoring Reports. Building accessibility into LDFs will include data collection, local partnerships and use of accessibility mapping using Accession in analysing suitability of sites for allocation.</p> <p>The development of the Merseyside SPD on</p>

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	<p>specific accessibility problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential funding streams. • Priorities and suggestions for joint working with key stakeholders to overcome accessibility problems. The Accessibility Strategy also contains a detailed Action Plan for overcoming accessibility barriers in the initial stages of the strategy. The strategy also sets out the key role of travel planning through the Merseyside TravelWise campaign, links with the revised Merseyside Bus Strategy and links with the TravelSafe initiative. 	<p>transport and access is highlighted as a critical element of this and aims to set out a clear and consistent standard for LPAs and developers to ensure that a system to improve the integration of transport and land use planning is in place.</p>
<p>Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Merseyside 2005 (JMWMS)</p>	<p>Key elements of the JMWMS are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce the amount of waste going to landfill and to deliver the overarching targets. ▪ To develop optimal solutions that are environmentally and socially sustainable. ▪ To inform and to educate the people of Merseyside about waste management. ▪ For MWDA and its partner District Councils to work together to realise the benefits of economies of scale and to share the risks of implementing the JMWMS. ▪ To encourage and to provide opportunity for community involvement in the 	<p>Need to ensure approach to waste in the LDF /Core Strategy is consistent with the waste strategy. A Joint Waste Local Development Document for Merseyside is in development.</p>

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	<p>JMWMS through support of the Merseyside Community Recycling Forum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote effective joint decision making mechanisms between MWDA and the partner District Councils. <p>Key improvements are proposed under three main headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste Minimisation and Re-Use ▪ Recycling and Composting ▪ Recovery and Residual Waste Management 	
<p>NewHeartlands Strategic Integrated Investment Framework 2006-2008</p>	<p>Four main goals of NewHeartlands are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To create the conditions for the revival of housing markets in the NewHeartlands area ▪ To create attractive and sustainable urban neighbourhoods through the delivery of a more balanced mix of housing, ▪ To build sustainable communities, ensure community cohesion and safeguard investment ▪ To contribute to the competitiveness and prosperity of the wider Merseyside conurbation and the North West Region <p>Six Strands to approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social linkage; ▪ Linking need and opportunity; 	<p>Core Strategy needs to support the objectives and contribute to the delivery of the HMRI pathfinder. Current interim housing policy aims to direct new housing development to the Pathfinder area and surrounding Regeneration Priority Wards. Development of sites in Council ownership provides an opportunity to secure sustainable design principles in new development.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective neighbourhood renewal and services; ▪ Working with the private sector; ▪ High quality urban design; ▪ Contributing to environmental sustainability. <p>Related documents include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding the drivers of Housing Market Change in the New Heartlands HMR area ▪ Merseyside Urban Housing Capacity Study 2005 	
Cell 11a Shoreline Management Plan	<p>The current Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) for Cell 11a was adopted in December 1999. The shoreline has been divided into 35 Management Units, with recommendations for future management. For some Units the recommended option may be 'Do Nothing', which means no immediate action, apart from observe, monitor and review. In most Units the recommendation is 'Hold the Line', which means to maintain, improve or rebuild existing defences. A further, rare, option is 'Managed Retreat' from the existing line. The SMP map shows draft recommendations for the next five years and beyond. A review process has recently commenced.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to take full account of the SMP recommendations with respect to areas at risk of flooding or coastal erosion together with the longer term predicted impacts of climate change</p>

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Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation	Cheshire County Council is carrying out the Historic Landscape Characterisation of Cheshire (HLC), as part of a national programme developed and funded by English Heritage. The project encompasses Cheshire, the unitary authorities of Halton and Warrington and the metropolitan borough of the Wirral. HLC involves the examination of the modern landscape, in order to infer the historic processes that have formed that landscape as it is seen today. The modern landscape, field shape, settlement patterns etc, is systematically assessed and compared to 19th century Ordnance Survey maps to assess change and time depth. The collated data is held in a database, which can be analysed to produce broad or detailed historic landscape classifications, answer specific questions or map change and whose results can be displayed through a Geographic Information System (GIS) to produce map based interpretative models. draft maps, report and datasets were produced in 2004. The final report and maps will become available in autumn of 2006.	It will form part of the evidence base for the LDF/Core Strategy and a tool to help make informed decisions on conservation and development proposals from a strategic level. The LDF/Core Strategy will need to take its conclusions into account
Merseyside Code of Practice on Access and Mobility (2006)	The Code of Practice seeks to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special consideration is given to ensure ease of access and movement for 	Ensure that policies (especially in site specific DPDs) support and do not conflict with the objectives of the code of practice.

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	<p>disabled people between and within public areas by the careful provision, siting and design of parking areas, paths, dropped kerbs, pedestrian crossings, street furniture and open space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to, and egress from, existing buildings and their surroundings is improved as opportunities arise through alterations, extensions and changes of use ▪ In new developments, suitable provision is made for disabled people, both as employees and customers, in terms of facilities, access/egress and car parking. 	
LOCAL		
<p>Wirral Community Strategy – Getting Better together 2003-2013/Refreshing the Community Strategy (2005)</p>	<p>Wirral’s Community strategy – ‘<i>Getting Better Together</i>’ in October 2003. The Community Strategy was “refreshed” in 2005 in response to concerns that the sheer number of objectives and targets (over 150) does not lend itself to the development of any meaningful communication with stakeholders about progress against the community strategy. Crosscutting priorities were identified as a framework for ensuring that the community strategy fully reflects local needs and priorities, is more manageable in terms of the number of indicators, and</p>	<p>The LDF/Core Strategy is intended to be the spatial expression of the Core Strategy and as such will be a key influence on the spatial planning framework for the Borough. The LDF/Core Strategy will need to consider: -</p> <p>Provision of a range of sites for employment development of the right type and in the right location.</p> <p>Ensure pleasant and secure neighbourhoods, achieving a high standard of sustainable design for new developments, and safeguard</p>

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	<p>provides a clearer focus for joint working. For each of the new themes, a number of key measures have been identified which are broader measures of progress, further supported by a more detailed set of underpinning indicators. The themes are as follows:</p> <p>These priorities are:</p> <p>Worklessness - we want all residents of Wirral to have access to well paid jobs. We want to ensure a range of opportunities and training are open to all of our communities, supporting work as an option and the development of an enterprise culture where local businesses are supported and entrepreneurship is encouraged.</p> <p>Key measure 1 - Increase the number of business start ups across Wirral:</p> <p>Key measure 2 - Reduce worklessness</p> <p>Key measure 3- Reduce the number of adults who have poor literacy, ICT and numeracy skills</p> <p>Key measure 4-Increase levels of vocational</p>	<p>and enhance the quality of the built and natural environment in general.</p> <p>Ensure that new and existing developments are easily accessible to all sections of the community</p> <p>Continue support for urban regeneration, including the HMRI Pathfinder</p> <p>The provision of social infrastructure – such as education establishments, community facilities</p> <p>Removing constraints to development and redevelopment</p> <p>Provision of sites/facilities for recreation and tourism</p>

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	<p>skills and qualifications across Wirral</p> <p>Key measure 5 -Increase the number of young people (16 – 24) supported into work and / or fulltime education across Wirral</p> <p>Cohesive and Sustainable Communities - we want to make Wirral a place that people are proud of, where all of our communities are safe and supported and where our young people are given the best possible start in life to achieve their potential and secure their futures.</p> <p>Key measure 1- Increase expectations within our local communities, particularly amongst Wirral’s young people</p> <p>Key measure 2 - Support older people to live at home</p> <p>Key measure 3 - Reduce overall levels of crime across Wirral</p> <p>Key measure 4 - Improve the safety of Wirral roads</p> <p>Key measure 5 - Reduce antisocial behaviour</p>	

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	<p>A Quality Environment - we want to make Wirral a clean, green, attractive borough, and through working with and supporting our local communities, we will protect and improve both the built and natural environment, promoting Wirral as a place to live, work and visit.</p> <p>Key measure 1- Increase household recycling</p> <p>Key measure 2 - Improve the image and cleanliness of Wirral’s landscape</p> <p>Key measure 3 - Reduce the proportion of unfit housing and vacant dwellings in the social and private sectors</p> <p>Access and Equity – we want to make Wirral a place where all people can easily access jobs and local facilities such as shops and healthcare. We want our local communities to be empowered and involved in local decisions affecting local services and where all people in all areas have similar life chances.</p> <p>Key measure 1- Reduce variations between areas and communities in relation to</p>	

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	<p>unemployment, educational attainment, health and crime</p> <p>Key measure 2 - Increase bus use and satisfaction levels across Wirral</p> <p>Key measure 3 - Increase the capacity and involvement of local people and communities in local service delivery</p> <p>Key measure 4 - Improve access to healthcare facilities and services across Wirral</p>	
<p>Wirral Borough Council Corporate Plan 2002/3-2007/8</p>	<p>The Corporate Plan sets out the broad strategic direction and priorities for the Council in relation to these corporate objectives. Its principle focus is on improving services for local people. The priorities in the Corporate Plan reflect the Council's contribution to the delivery of Wirral's Community Strategy and to national agendas such as decent housing, community safety, equalities and e-government.</p> <p>The Council's corporate objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting and Improving our Environment ▪ Promoting and Supporting the Economic 	<p>The Core Strategy should have regard to the Council's corporate objectives which have spatial planning implications. In particular The LDF/Core Strategy will need to consider:</p> <p>Provision of a range of sites and premises for employment development of the right type and in the right location.</p> <p>Ensure pleasant and secure neighbourhoods, achieving a high standard of design for new developments, and safeguard and enhance the quality of the built and natural environment in general.</p> <p>Ensure that new and existing developments</p>

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	<p>regeneration of Wirral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing Educational and Cultural Opportunities for All ▪ Improving the Health of Wirral People ▪ Making Wirral Safer ▪ Meeting the Housing Needs of Wirral ▪ Supporting and Protecting Vulnerable People ▪ Improving Transport ▪ Continuously Improving our Services 	<p>are easily accessible to all sections of the community</p> <p>Continue support for urban regeneration, including the HMRI Pathfinder</p> <p>The provision of social infrastructure</p> <p>Provision of opportunities for recreation/tourism</p>
<p>Wirral Economic Regeneration Strategy 2001-2010</p>	<p>Identifies 4 key priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focusing on chosen areas of the district: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Employment Corridor (east Wirral) and the Pathways areas ▪ To consider selective support for regeneration initiatives in a number of other areas including Hoylake, the north Wirral coast, the west Wirral (Dee) coast, and the M53 corridor 2. Supporting business 3. Investing in Wirral's people 4. Infrastructure and the Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of key sites, premises and services ▪ Reduce amount of derelict land and buildings ▪ Improve public transport links and reduce congestion, pollution and car 	<p>The LDF/Core Strategy should reflect and support the delivery of those priorities which have spatial planning implications, in particular the provision of a portfolio of sites for employment development, accessible to all sections of the community. Continue to focus development on previously developed land and secure the restoration of derelict and contaminated land and buildings.</p>

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	<p>dependency,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand business, cultural and leisure tourism ▪ Promote healthier lifestyles for all residents <p>Other relevant documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hoylake and West Kirby Masterplan ▪ Woodside Masterplan ▪ Wirral Tourism Strategy 	
<p>Housing Strategy Statement for Wirral 2005-2010</p>	<p>The vision for the Housing Strategy is to create sustainable communities across the Borough where people choose to live in and stay in. Four key strategic priorities are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivering Urban Renaissance ▪ Providing affordable homes to maintain balanced communities ▪ Delivering decent homes in thriving neighbourhoods ▪ Meeting the needs of communities and providing support for those who need it. <p>Other relevant documents - Private sector Housing Strategy for Wirral</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should reflect and support the delivery of those priorities which have spatial planning implications. In particular, continued support for Housing Market Renewal and urban regeneration, the reuse/redevelopment of previously developed land and buildings.</p>
<p>New Heartlands - a Strategy for Inner Wirral (2004-2014)</p>	<p>The Strategy for Inner Wirral (2004-2014) establishes the overall strategic direction for</p>	<p>The LDF/Core Strategy should reflect and support the delivery of those themes that</p>

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	<p>the comprehensive regeneration of an area of 1,220 hectares containing some 45,750 residents on the eastern side of the Wirral peninsula adjacent to the River Mersey. The Strategy offers a ten-year programme of activity that will seek to redress the balance between failing housing markets and associated measures of deprivation.</p> <p>Three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing and the Environment ▪ Access to Employment ▪ Community Infrastructure <p>Five Neighbourhood Development Frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rock Ferry ▪ Tranmere ▪ South Seacombe-Egremont ▪ Poulton ▪ Birkenhead <p>Other relevant documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NewHeartlands – North Birkenhead Framework for Regeneration ▪ NewHeartlands – Church Road Masterplan ▪ Wirral Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 	<p>have spatial planning implications and will need to reflect the objectives of the neighbourhood development frameworks and masterplans. The LDF/Core Strategy should aim to meet the housing needs of the whole community, providing wider housing opportunity and choice, a better mix, seek to create mixed communities including the provision of other infrastructure and access to employment opportunities.</p>
<p>Tackling and preventing dereliction in Wirral: a strategy to target empty property and vacant land (2005)</p>	<p>In summary the priorities for the empty properties are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a co-ordinated, focused and 	<p>Ensure that the LDF/Core Strategy prioritises and facilitates the re-use of existing buildings over new and re-development.</p>

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	<p>consistent approach to empty properties and vacant land across the Council.</p> <p>2. To develop a proactive approach towards early identification and prevention of empty properties land and issues relating to them.</p> <p>3. To utilise and ensure effective use of existing statutory powers for dealing with empty properties and derelict, disused land.</p> <p>4. To further develop and promote effective partnership working.</p> <p>4</p> <p>5. To work towards decreasing the negative impact of empty properties and land on local communities.</p> <p>6. To maximise the best use of potential sources of building land, empty housing and empty commercial properties</p>	
Wirral Cultural Strategy –2002-2007	<p>Wirral’s Cultural Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop services which are in touch with the people of Wirral, influenced by them and responsive to their changing needs and expectations. ▪ Develop policies, services and activities that address the national cross-cutting agendas of public health, community safety, social inclusion, environmental 	<p>The Core Strategy should reflect and support the delivery of the aims in the Cultural Strategy which have spatial planning implications, in particular, ensuring that cultural and sports facilities are accessible to all sectors of the community.</p>

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	<p>sustainability, regeneration and lifelong learning and to address the local authority's corporate objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to culture and cultural activities for all people, widening the user base and persuading users to continue taking part. ▪ Inform people in a clear and positive manner about what is available, as well as when, where and how they can participate. ▪ Offer value-for-money services, which are friendly, welcoming and measurable against published criteria. <p>Includes Cultural and Leisure Strategy Survey Other relevant documents: Wirral Parks and Open Spaces Strategy Wirral Playing Pitch Assessment – Strategy and Action Plan 2004.</p>	
Wirral Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>Five broad objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maintain and where practicable to enhance the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems on Wirral; ▪ To maintain and where practicable to enhance overall populations and natural ranges of native species on Wirral ▪ To contribute to the conservation of internationally and nationally important 	<p>The LDF/Core Strategy should reflect and support the delivery of those priorities which have spatial planning implications, in particular safeguarding and enhancing the habitats and species identified in the Wirral BAP. In addition, it should identify all designated wildlife sites and apply the appropriate level of protection.</p>

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	<p>and threatened species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase public awareness of and involvement in conserving biodiversity; ▪ To identify priorities for habitat and species conservation and set realistic targets and timescales for these. <p>9 habitat and 16 species action plans included</p>	
Wirral LA21 Action Plan	<p>LA21 Action Plan published in 2000. Not updated LA21 principles now incorporated into new strategies and plans across the Council. Key principles are to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote healthy and productive lifestyles in harmony with the environment. ▪ Conserve Wirral's heritage, actively encouraging schemes which improve Wirral's quality of life. ▪ Make better use of local and global resources,. ▪ Develop skills that have very little impact on the environment, and minimise waste. ▪ Set targets and regularly review progress towards sustainability. ▪ Accept individual and collective responsibility for the global environment. ▪ Promote local assets. ▪ Maintain bio-diversity,. ▪ Encourage partnerships between the Council and the community, 	<p>The LDF/Core Strategy should reflect and support the delivery of those principles that have spatial planning implications. In particular, it should include policies that are economically, socially and environmentally balanced and that promote sustainable development.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage personal and community ownership of local schemes. ▪ Embrace community initiatives on Local Agenda 21 themes. ▪ Involve young people in decisions being made about their environment. ▪ Raise awareness of LA21 issues. ▪ Promote LA21 to as wide an audience as possible. ▪ Share information with the community. ▪ Agree what can be done to move towards a better long-term future 	
<p>Birkenhead and Wallasey Primary Care Trust Local Delivery Plan 2005-2008</p> <p>Bebington and West Wirral PCT Delivery Plan 2005-2008</p>	<p>Describes how local health services and other local agencies will contribute to improving health and health care over the next three years 2005-08</p> <p>Four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health and well-being of the population ▪ Patient/user experience ▪ Long-term conditions ▪ Access to services <p>A cross-cutting theme that runs through all of the above is that of reducing health inequalities.</p> <p>Four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving health and well-being of local residents 	<p>A particularly important issue for the LDF/Core Strategy is ensuring that the spatial planning framework for the Borough contributes to a reduction in health inequalities. The LDF/Core Strategy should have particular regard to the WHO objective for healthy urban planning:</p> <p>Do planning policies and proposals encourage and promote:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. healthy exercise? 2. social cohesion? 3. housing quality? 4. access to employment opportunities? 5. accessibility to social and market facilities?

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting people with long-term conditions to live healthy lives ▪ Improving access to health services ▪ Improving the experience of people using services <p>Both PCT's merged to form Wirral PCT on 1st October 2006</p>	<p>6. local low-impact food production and distribution?</p> <p>7. community and road safety?</p> <p>8. equity and the reduction of poverty?</p> <p>9. good air quality and protection from excessive noise?</p> <p>10. good water and sanitation quality?</p> <p>11. conservation and decontamination of land?</p> <p>12. climate stability?</p>
<p>Other local considerations (see list opposite)</p>	<p>Various objectives, most of which are directly relevant to the Core Strategy. Considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statutory list of historic buildings ▪ Conservation Areas ▪ English Heritage National Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest ▪ Scheduled Ancient Monuments ▪ Integrated Transport & Land Use Studies ▪ SPA/RAMSAR / SSSI ▪ Sites of local Biological and earth science Importance ▪ Development Plans for neighbouring local authorities 	<p>Ensure Core Strategy adequately covers and responds to the issues raised by the plans /programmes /initiatives set out.</p>