Appendix 1 Sustainability Appraisal Framework, Objectives and Indicators

Aim	Objective	Indicator	
Social aims			
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	Will it make housing available to people in need? Will it improve the quality of housing stock? Will it improve energy efficiency / insulation in housing? Will it increase the use of sustainable building practices? Will it reduce homelessness?	% of housing stock judged unfit to live in. Average energy efficiency of housing. House price/earnings affordability ratio. Housing completions. Affordable housing completions. Households accepted in priority need.	
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	Will it improve equitable access to health services? Will it promote positive health and prevent ill health? Will it address health inequalities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?	Proportion of the population who live in wards within the 25% most deprived in the country. Geographical access to services. Death rate from: heart disease and stroke; all cancers; hospital admission rate for accidents; suicide and undetermined injury. Number of years of expected healthy life. % of people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics. Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity.	
3, Safety and security for people and property.	Will it reduce crime and disorder through design measures? Will it address the causes of crime and disorder and/or reduce crime through intervention. Will it reduce fear of crime? Will it improve road safety? Will it reduce causes of accidents?	% of residents surveyed who feel safe outside. Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population. Violent crime per 1,000 population. Number of people killed or seriously injured on roads.	
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	Will it increase community participation in activities and/or in the democratic process? Where appropriate, will it devolve decision-making to communities? Will it improve and increase community facilities? Will it improve and increase community facilities? Will it reduce the potential for social isolation with particular regard to potentially disadvantaged groups?	% of people actively volunteering. % of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live. Turn out at local and parish council elections. Geographical access to services. Areas of district with low earnings and high dependency.	
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities for all.	Will it increase availability and accessibility of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities /venues? Will it provide support for CLR providers and/or creative industries? Will it preserve, promote and enhance culture and heritage in the district?	Total tourist visitors to the district. % of people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics. Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity. Location and condition of features of cultural heritage.	
6. Local needs met locally.	Will it ensure that everyone has access to essential services (e.g. Employment, education, health services and shops) and resources to serve communities are within reasonable non-car based travelling distance? Will it provide appropriate housing for local needs? Will it support the vibrancy of town and village centres? Will it investigate information/communication technology (ICT) links to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources?	Areas with poor frequency of public transport. Proportion of population living in settlements not served by public transport. % of households served by broadband enabled exchanges. House price/earnings affordability ratio. Affordable housing completions. Geographical access to services. Improvements to transport services.	
7. Education and training opportunities that build the skills and capacity of the population.	Will it promote lifelong learning and widening participation in lifelong learning activities? Will it improve levels of basic skills and/or information/communication technology (ICT)? Will it ascertain skills/skills training gaps and/or promote specialised training for areas in transition? Will it contribute to meeting identified skills shortages?	% of 16 year olds attaining 5 GCSEs A* - C. % of adults with NVQ level three qualifications. % of employees undertaking work related training in last 13 weeks. % of employers with hard to fill vacancies. % of year 13 school leavers reaming in the district.	

Aim	Objective	Indicator	
Environmental aims			
8, Biodiverse and attractive natural environment.	Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long term management of wildlife habitats? Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives? Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species? Will it protect and enhance the region's rivers, estuary and coastal waters to achieve good ecological status? Will it promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment and biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites? Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character?	Reported levels of damage to designated sites. Reported condition of nationally important wildlife sites. Number/Area of nature conservation sites. Population of wild birds. Area of woodland coverage in the district. % of river length of good or fair quality. Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets.	
9. Minimal pollution levels	Will it clean up contaminated land? Will it maintain and where possible improve air quality? Will it maintain and where possible improve surface water and groundwater quality? Will it maintain and where possible improve soil quality and minimise the loss of soils to development? Will it raise awareness about pollution and its effects? Will it raise awareness about pollution and light pollution?	% of river length of good or fair quality and the % meeting its long term quality objective. Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high. Number of farms meeting Soil Association organic standards. Area of contaminated land. Development on best and most versatile agricultural land.	
10. A transport network that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Will it increase access to key resources and services by means other than the car (e.g. health, education, work and food shopping)? Will it ease congestion on the road/rail network? Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups, particularly those without a car? Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)? Will it necourage freight transfer from road to rail and water? Will it provide integrated transport services? Will it increase provision of public transport where needed? Will it improve rail services and facilities? Will it reduce environmental impacts of traffic?	Levels of car ownership. Usage of non-car transport. Freight transport by mode. Availability of cycle networks (km). Number of injuries and fatalities resulting from road traffic. Increase in passenger numbers (bus and rail). Provision of park and ride sites. Improvements for pedestrians.	
11, Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change.	Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors? Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the region? Will it reduce risk from flooding?	Average energy efficiency of housing stock, % of district energy consumption produced from renewable sources. Greenhouse gas emissions. Household energy use (gas and electricity as used per household). Development on floodplains.	
12, Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use? Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in preference to greenfield sites)? Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste? Will it increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste? Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources?	Water usage. Amount of waste arising and its processing route. % of household waste recycled. Amount of residential development completed on brownfield land. Amount of employment development completed on brownfield land. Green spaces lost to development.	
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance features and areas of historical and cultural value? Will it promote sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings where appropriate Will it conserve the character of historic settlements and conservation areas? Will it preserve and where appropriate enhance features of archaeological importance?	Number of listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas. Loss or damage to listed buildings and their settings. Loss or damage to scheduled ancient monuments and their settings. Loss or damage to historic parks and gardens and their settings. % of conservation area demolished or otherwise lost.	

Aim	Objective	Indicator		
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, which make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development.	Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities? Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer lifespan)? Will it prevent inappropriate development in floodplains? Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)? Will it ensure new developments provide essential services accessible without use of a car and are accessible by public transport? Will it ensure high design quality which supports local distinctiveness? Will it take account of the geomorphology of land? Will it encourage re-use of existing buildings?	% of residential development completed on brownfield land, % of employment development completed on brownfield land. Area of derelict land. Development on floodplains. Development incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.		
Economic aims				
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all.	Will it provide employment opportunities for local people? Will it promote or support equal employment opportunities, including disadvantaged groups? Will it contribute to improving the diversity of employment opportunities? Will it promote healthy working lives (including health and safety at work, work-life/home-life balance, healthy workplace policies and access to occupational health)? Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport? Will it provide a travel plan?	% of individuals of working age in employment. GDP per head. % of businesses surviving three years. % increase or decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses. Average unemployment rate in district. Shop vacancy rates in market towns. No. of businesses providing a Travel Plan.		
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.	Will it support existing businesses? Will it support the voluntary sector and /or promote volunteering? Will it maximise local skills? Will it encourage investment (including inward investment)? Will it provide for the needs of business (such as a range of premises, land and infrastructure)? Will it encourage rural diversification?	Indicators for this aim have been linked with those for good quality employment opportunities available to all.		

Table 1.1 Sustainability appraisal framework, objectives and indicators