

**Table 1: for documenting the requirements of other plans and programmes (each relevant plan/strategy or programme needs to be itemised and considered separately)**

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
<b>International context</b>			
<b>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – Commitments arising from summit. Sept 2002 (RSS)</b>			
<p>The WSSD represented a reaffirmation of international commitment to sustainable development coming 30 years after the Stockholm commitment to tackle environmental degradation and ten years after the Rio Summit and Declaration of 1992. The summit brought together heads of state, civil society and business leaders from all nations and sought to provide momentum, agreement and structure to global efforts for sustainable development over the coming decade. The key outcomes of the summit were the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – <i>from our origins to the future</i>, and a Key Outcomes statement mapping out commitments made by all parties (and in particular national governments). Many of these commitment and outcomes relate to international efforts to tackle global development issues, such as poverty and hunger, however others are commitments to modifying behaviour and actions in each nation. All of us have a role to play in meeting these commitments and the inclusion and adoption of them in regional and sub-regional action can meaningfully influence the UK’s response. The outcomes and commitments summarised below are those felt to have relevance at the regional scale – for further details of the UK’s commitments to honouring the WSSD outcomes see <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/eac-wssd/commitments.htm">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/eac-wssd/commitments.htm</a></p>			
Issue: Sustainable consumption and production patterns	<p>WSSD outcome: Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources. Example regional actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater resource efficiency</li> <li>• Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management</li> <li>• Waste reduction and producer responsibility</li> <li>• Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement</li> </ul>	DPDs can play a role in encouraging more sustainable resource use. Policies and supporting text should be responsive to these overarching goals.	The SA framework needs to consider the inclusion of objectives relating to sustainable resource use, support for business innovation, waste reduction and sustainable consumer consumption.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Issue: Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency	Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy. Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency New technology development Push on energy efficiency Low-carbon programmes.	DPDs should encourage development and innovation in renewables and energy efficiency and seek to provide impetus towards a low carbon economy.	Include objectives and indicators for renewable energy and energy efficiency.
Issue: Biodiversity	Significantly reduce rate of loss by 2010.	DPD can have a significant impact on biodiversity and policies should take this into account.	Include objectives and indicators for biodiversity.

**The UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals – Sept 2000 (RSS)**

The United Nations Millennium Declaration arose from the meeting of UN Heads of State in New York, September 2000. The Declaration, coinciding with the 'dawn' of the new millennium, had the aim of revitalising international efforts to tackle critical development issues, and also led to agreement on, and adoption of the eight Millennium Development Goals. The MDGs can be summarised as follows: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger ; Achieve universal primary education ; Promote gender equality and empower women ; Reduce child mortality ; Improve maternal health ; Combat HIV/Aids and other diseases

***Ensure environmental sustainability***

Develop a global partnership for development

The declaration and the goals themselves have a key focus on developing countries, and issues such as poverty, gender equality and education. However the declaration also contains commitments to address a broad range of issues, some of which have relevance to identifying regional actions and priorities, particularly those relating to environmental sustainability.

The priorities identified below come from the *Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration - Report of the Secretary-General*, UN document A/56/326, September 2001

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Para 164 – Protecting our common environment	<p>We must tackle, as a matter of priority, issues of climate change, preserving biodiversity, managing our forests and water resources and reducing the impacts of natural and man-made disasters. If we do not act to contain the damage already done and mitigate future harm, we will inflict irreversible damage on our rich ecosystem and the bounties it offers.</p> <p>Goal: To make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases</p>	<p>Although this is a national commitment, regional, sub-regional and local action can all play a role in its achievement. In supporting this high level commitment through the policies of the DPD, the local level can contribute.</p>	<p>Consider including objectives and indicators relating to climate change, preserving biodiversity, managing our forests and water resources and reducing the impacts of natural and man-made disasters.</p>
Para 184 – Sustainable use of water	<p>The supply of clean and safe water has not kept up with the increases in demand for it. Water tables are falling in every continent</p> <p>Goal: To stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies</p>	<p>DPD should ensure the sustainable use of water through its policies.</p>	<p>Include an objective and indicators on water use.</p>
Para 187 – Disasters	<p>Goal: To intensify our collective efforts to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters</p>	<p>Flooding is a potential major problem for the area. DPD needs to include policies and locate development so as to reduce the incidence and effects of flooding.</p>	<p>Include objective and indicators relating to flooding</p>
Para 214 - Migrants, minorities, refugees, displaced persons	<p>Goal: To take measures to ensure respect for and the protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies, and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies</p>	<p>DPD needs to consider how it can take the issue of migrant workers into account and promote greater harmony.</p>	<p>Need to include an objective relating to social inclusion.</p>

**Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – May 1992 (RSS)**

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1992. It set out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas

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<p>concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The text of the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997. The Protocol set out a series of targets for specific greenhouse gases and established a framework of actions and requirements to meet these targets with the aim of achieving in a meaningful timeframe (up to 2012, with 1990 levels used as base) the objective of the UN Framework Convention. The two agreements are thus intrinsically linked with the Protocol essentially acting as a template for action to meet the commitments made in the Framework Convention.</p> <p>However for the Kyoto Protocol to come into force two conditions must be met:</p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol must be "ratified" (that is, have the governing rules and targets accepted) by at least 55 of the countries which originally signed the UNFCCC - known as Annex I countries.</p> <p>In addition, between them the ratifying countries must represent at least 55% of the carbon dioxide emissions from Annex I countries for 1990. Entry into force occurs 90 days after the qualifying criteria have been met.</p> <p>Though the Protocol itself has still not come into effect, the UK has already started to make some efforts towards meeting the targets set out, and regardless of the status of the treaty itself there is a strong argument that these targets are an imperative minimum action to avert potential climate related crisis in the future – with potentially immense economic, social and environmental impacts</p>			
Objective of UN Convention (Article 2)	The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.		Need to include a climate change objective and appropriate indicators.
Basket of gases	The six greenhouse gases identified in the Kyoto Protocol are: Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ) Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) Sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> )		Need to include a climate change objective and appropriate indicators.

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Targets	<p>The targets define the amount of greenhouse gases that the countries are allowed to emit in the 'commitment period' of 2008 to 2012, relative to the amount emitted in 1990. These targets represent either a cut in emissions or a lower rate of increase in emissions.</p> <p>The UK's target under the Kyoto Protocol is to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012</p> <p>To achieve its emission targets, the country is expected to make changes to reduce domestic greenhouse gas emissions as well as use international co-operation and investment to encourage global reductions.</p>	<p>DPDs have an important role in contributing to the UK's climate change efforts.</p> <p>DPD should be aware of seek to include and encourage a move to Kyoto commitment levels of emissions</p>	<p>Need to include a climate change objective and appropriate indicators.</p>

<p>Article 2 of Kyoto Protocol</p>	<p>Example specific actions identified in the Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy</li>   <li>• Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements</li>   <li>• Promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation</li>   <li>• Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations</li>   <li>• Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative</li> </ul>	<p>DPD should consider its role in relation to these suggested actions, in particular in relation to policies for renewable energy, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>Include objectives and indicators relating to renewable energy, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>environmentally sound technologies;</li> <li>Progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of</li> </ul>	the Convention and	
Article 2 of Kyoto Protocol	<p>application of market instruments</p> <p>Example specific actions identified in the Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol</li> <li>Measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the transport sector</li> <li>Limitation and/or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy</li> </ul>	DPD should consider its role in relation to these suggested actions, in particular in relation to policies for renewable energy, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions.	Include objectives and indicators relating to renewable energy, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions.

**Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats – 1979 (RSS)**

The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - also known as the Bern Convention - was adopted on September 1979 in Bern (Switzerland) and came into force on 1 June 1982. An important instrument for the protection of wildlife and natural habitats, the Convention has today 45 Contracting Parties, including 39 Council of Europe member States, the European Community, Monaco and four African States.

It includes help for implementation (technical assistance on legal and scientific issues) and the setting-up of the Emerald Network - a Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest created in 1998 and compatible with the EU network Natura 2000 (which relates to EU Habitats Directive reviewed below) - as well as work on monitoring and control of threatened species.

Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Convention aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species specified in appendices.</li> <li>The Parties undertake to take all appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species. Such measures should be included in the Parties planning and</li> </ul>	DPD should ensure that policies are not in conflict with protection and conservation of wild fauna and flora and their habitats, in particular endangered and vulnerable species.	Objectives, indicators and baseline data required relating to conservation of fauna and flora and their habitats, including endangered and vulnerable species.
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>development policies and pollution control, with particular attention to the conservation of wild flora and fauna.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Parties undertake to promote education and disseminate general information concerning the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.</li> </ul>		
Aims	<p>The aims of the convention are threefold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to conserve wild flora and fauna and natural habitats</li> <li>to promote co-operation between States</li> <li>to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species</li> </ul>		
Article 3 Obligations for contracting parties	<p>General obligation for each Contracting Party to take action individually, with respect to the conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promoting national conservation policies</li> <li>having regard for conservation in regional planning policies and pollution abatement</li> <li>promoting education and information</li> </ul>	As above	As above
Appendices	The appendices provide detailed information on species and habitats protected under the convention	DPD should note these	

### Ramsar convention on Wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat – 1971 (RSS)

The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 138 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1368 wetland sites, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.

The official name of the treaty – *The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat* – reflects its original emphasis on the conservation and wise use of wetlands primarily to provide habitat for water birds. Over the years, however, the Convention has broadened its scope to cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognising wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the wellbeing of human communities.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
The Convention	<p>The Convention was agreed based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognition of the interdependence of Man and his environment;</li> <li>• Consideration of the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regimes and as habitats supporting a characteristic flora and fauna, especially waterfowl;</li> <li>• That wetlands constitute a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value, the loss of which would be irreparable;</li> <li>• A desire to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future;</li> </ul>	DPD should be aware of these issues and policies /supporting text should account for them where appropriate	Include Ramsar sites in SA framework.
The Convention	<p>The Convention was agreed based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognition that waterfowl in their seasonal migrations may transcend frontiers and so should be regarded as an international resource;</li> <li>• And that the conservation of wetlands and their flora and fauna can be ensured by combining far-sighted national policies with co-ordinated international action</li> </ul>	DPD should be aware of these issues and policies /supporting text should account for them where appropriate	Include Ramsar sites in SA framework.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
The Articles	<p>The Convention makes the following commitments:</p> <p>Article 2: Signatories will designate wetland sites to be included in the list of wetlands of international importance and promote the conservation and wise use of these.</p> <p>Article 3: Under the Convention there is a general obligation for the Contracting Parties to include wetland conservation considerations in their <i>national land-use planning</i>. They have undertaken to formulate and implement this planning so as to promote, as far as possible, "the wise use of wetlands in their territory".</p> <p>Article 4: Contracting Parties have also undertaken to establish nature reserves in wetlands, whether or not they are included in the Ramsar List, and they are also expected to promote training in the fields of wetland research, management and stewardship</p>	DPD needs to take into account wetland areas of international importance.	As above
<b>Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979) (RSS)</b>			
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or the Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include 86 (as of 1 June 2004) Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania</p>			

<p>The Convention</p>	<p>The Convention was agreed based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognition that wild animals in their innumerable forms are an irreplaceable part of the earth's natural system which must be conserved for the good of mankind</li> <li>• Awareness that each generation of man holds the resources of the earth for future generations and has an obligation to ensure that this legacy is conserved and, where utilised, is used wisely</li> <li>• Consciousness of the ever-growing value of wild animals from environmental, ecological, genetic, scientific, aesthetic, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic points of view</li> </ul>	<p>DPD should reflect these issues and seek to protect and conserve wild animals and migratory species</p>	<p>Consider inclusion with biodiversity objectives.</p>
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
The Convention	<p>The Convention was agreed based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern particularly with those species of wild animals that migrate across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries</li> <li>• Recognition that the States are and must be the protectors of the migratory species of wild animals that live within or pass through their national jurisdictional boundaries</li> <li>• The conviction that conservation and effective management of migratory species of wild animals require the concerted action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle</li> </ul>	DPD should reflect these issues and seek to protect and conserve wild animals and migratory species	Consider inclusion with biodiversity objectives.
The Articles	<p>The Convention makes the following commitments:</p> <p>Article 2: Signatories acknowledge the importance of migratory species, and undertake to conserve species and habitats and act to avoid any migratory species becoming endangered.</p> <p>Article 3: With respect to those species listed as endangered signatories will seek:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction</li> <li>• To prevent, remove, compensate for or minimise, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species</li> <li>• To the extent feasible and appropriate, to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species.</li> </ul>	DPD policies which relate to habitats, or which may have significant impact upon land-use or habitats should reflect these national commitments	As above

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Appendices	Appendix I and Appendix II of the convention list species who are endangered and which have an unfavourable conservation status and which require international agreements for their conservation and management, respectively	DPD should be aware of these species and likely effects of local planning consideration on habitats, species and migratory routes	As above
<b>European Spatial Development Perspective (May 1999)</b>			
<p>The ESDP – towards a balanced and sustainable development of the Union territory, is a framework for policy guidance to improve cooperation among Community sectoral policies which have a significant impact in spatial terms. It was drawn up because it was found that the work of the Member States complemented each other if best directed towards common objectives for spatial development. It is an intergovernmental document which is for guidance and is not binding. The underlying idea in the ESDP is that economic growth and the convergence of certain economic indicators are not enough to achieve the goal of economic and social cohesion, so concerted action on spatial development is needed to correct the disparities detected. The ESDP is in 2 parts: 1) the contribution of the spatial development policy as a new dimension of European Policy and 2) the trends, opportunities and challenges facing the territory of the EU.</p>			
Aim	<p>The aim of the spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the EU, to ensure the 3 fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic and social cohesion</li> <li>• Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage</li> <li>• More balanced competitiveness of the European territory</li> </ul> <p>The ESDP is a suitable policy framework for the sectoral policies of the Community and the Member States that have spatial impacts, as well</p>	DPD needs to include policies that work towards sustainable development and the 3 goals.	Need to ensure the framework includes an appropriate range of social, economic, and environmental objectives and indicators.

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	<p>as for regional and local authorities.</p> <p>The following sectoral policies have a territorial impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Structural Funds</li> <li>• The Common Agricultural Policy</li> <li>• Competition Policy</li> <li>• The Trans-European networks (Transport, telecommunications and energy)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment policy</li> </ul>		
<p>Policy Aims and Options</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and Technological Development</li> </ul> <p>a) Polycentric spatial development and a new relationship between town and country</p> <p>This model proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating several areas of global economic integration</li> <li>• Strengthening a balanced system of metropolitan regions and city clusters</li> <li>• Promoting integrated urban development strategies within the Member States which include nearby rural areas</li> </ul> <p>Strengthening cooperation on particular topics (local transport, links between universities and research centres, management of the cultural heritage, integration of new migrants) through cross-border and transnational networks linking the countries of northern and eastern Europe and the Mediterranean.</p>	<p>DPD needs to consider including policies that have a holistic approach in terms of the mix of uses in the main urban areas, particularly through the reuse of land, whilst taking into account the relationship of these areas with the surrounding rural areas.</p> <p>Policies relating to waste, resource use, protection and expansion of natural areas, cultural heritage, non-polluting transport, improving the economic base and rural</p>	<p>Framework needs to consider the inclusion of objectives that are relevant to both urban and rural areas and include indicators relating to the reuse of land, social exclusion, management of waste and resources, protection and expansion of natural areas, cultural heritage, non-polluting transport, improving the economic base and rural diversification.</p>

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		diversification need to be included.	
Policy Aims and Options	<p>The following challenges are identified, in seeking to achieve sustainable development through integrated development strategies for towns and urban regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expanding the strategic role of the metropolitan regions and the ‘gateway cities’ by paying particular attention to the peripheral regions</li> <li>• Checking urban expansion by building on the idea of the ‘compact city’ (short distances) particularly in coastal areas</li> <li>• Improving the economic base</li>   <li>• Promoting a mix of functions and social groups, to combat social exclusion and restructure and reuse areas in crisis and industrial derelict land</li> <li>• Managing waste and resources such as water, soil and energy intelligently, safeguarding the natural and cultural heritage and expanding natural areas</li> <li>• Making the areas concerned accessible using efficient and non-polluting transport.</li> </ul> <p>Rural areas are encouraged to diversify their activities by basing their strategies on their special features and needs. Rediscovering multifunctionality in an agriculture aiming at quality (food safety, local products, country tourism, development of the heritage and landscapes, use of renewable energy), expanding activities relating to the new information technologies will help rural areas to make the most of their potential.</p>	<p>DPD needs to consider including policies that have a holistic approach in terms of the mix of uses in the main urban areas, particularly through the reuse of land, whilst taking into account the relationship of these areas with the surrounding rural areas.</p> <p>Policies relating to waste, resource use, protection and expansion of natural areas, cultural heritage, non-polluting transport, improving the economic base and rural diversification need to be included.</p>	<p>Framework needs to consider the inclusion of objectives that are relevant to both urban and rural areas and include indicators relating to the reuse of land, social exclusion, management of waste and resources, protection and expansion of natural areas, cultural heritage, non-polluting transport, improving the economic base and rural diversification.</p>
	<p>b) Parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge</p> <p>Transport and telecommunications infrastructure have an important</p>		

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	<p>role in economic and social cohesion. The future extension of the trans-European networks should be based on a polycentric development model, giving priority to serving globally important economic areas and paying attention to regions with geographical barriers to access and to secondary links within regions. All regions should enjoy balanced access to intercontinental centres (ports and airports).</p>		
	<p>The current increase in passenger and goods traffic poses a growing threat to the environment and the efficiency of transport systems. Appropriate spatial development policies (public transport in towns, intermodal systems, shared infrastructure) will allow an integrated approach.</p> <p>Access to knowledge and infrastructure is vital to a knowledge based-society. There is a need to raise the level of education and training among the populations of the regions in difficulty, principally through the dissemination of the new information technologies (basic service,</p>	<p>DPD needs to consider inclusion of policies relating to the use of public transport, information technology, education and training.</p>	<p>The framework needs to include objectives and indicators relating to public transport, information technology, education and training.</p>
	<p>c) Wise management of the natural and cultural heritage</p> <p>In terms of biodiversity strict protection measures are sometimes justified but it is often better to integrate management of the endangered areas into planning strategies for larger areas. appropriate tariff policy, training and awareness raising).</p>	<p>DPD needs to include policies relating to the natural and cultural heritage, its management, preservation and restoration.</p>	<p>Need to include objectives and indicators relating to the natural and cultural heritage, reduction of CO2 emissions, water supply, surface and ground water, flood prevention and the coastal environment.</p>

When they are respected and developed, nature and culture are an economic factor of some importance for regional development.

For cultural heritage and landscapes, integrated strategies are needed for their preservation and restoration. Also need public awareness raising of the contribution which spatial planning policy can make to the heritage of future generations.

The development of natural resources in the

European Union also

Last update 08-01 -09

A holistic approach needs to be taken in terms of policies that promote the development of settlements that use less energy.

Need to include policies

List of Documents as at 31 March 2005

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	<p>depends on the introduction of integrated strategies for the sustainable management of environmental factors ( air, water, soil) and the targeted protection of specific areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitments under the Kyoto protocol require the reduction of CO2 emissions to combat the greenhouse effect. This will be done mainly by promoting settlement structures which use less energy, generate less traffic and make greater use of renewable energy.</li> </ul>	<p>relating to water supply in terms of quality and quantity. Also need policies for surface and ground water and flood prevention.</p> <p>Where relevant need to consider appropriate policies for the coast.</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water – over-exploitation and pollution will make it increasingly difficult to maintain the present level of supply in terms of quality and quantity. Concerted policies for the management of surface, ground and sea water therefore appear indispensable. Prevention, better land use, crisis management (floods, drought) public awareness and cross-border cooperation are the main requirements.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of the 'Natura 2000' network of protected areas will assist sustainable development. Other sensitive areas (mountains, wetlands and islands) offer great biological diversity and with an appropriate integrated strategy, possibilities for development. Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) should provide a response to the challenges facing the coastline.</li> </ul>		
Spatial development issues of European significance	<p>Trends towards change in the European Urban System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The emergence of urban networks</li> <li>• Changes in urban economic opportunities</li> <li>• Continuing urban sprawl</li> <li>• Increasing social segregation in cities</li> <li>• Improvements in the quality of the urban environment</li> </ul> <p>The changing role and function of rural areas</p>	DPD needs to take into account these issues.	The framework needs to include objectives and indicators relating to the four areas of urban and rural areas, transport and networking and natural and cultural heritage.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing interdependence of urban and rural areas</li> <li>• Different lines of development trends in rural areas</li> </ul>		
	Shifts in agriculture and forestry – consequences of economy and land use		
	<p>Transport and networking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border and Integration problems of the networks</li> <li>• Increasing transport flows and congestion</li> <li>• Inadequate accessibility in the EU</li> <li>• Concentration and development corridors</li> <li>• Disparities in the diffusion of innovation and knowledge</li> </ul> <p>Natural and cultural heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of biological diversity and natural areas</li> <li>• Risk to water resources</li> <li>• Increasing pressure on the cultural landscapes</li> <li>• Increasing pressure on cultural heritage</li> </ul>		

**European Directives:**

EU directives legally bind all Member States to an overall objective to be achieved but leave the question of how to achieve this goal for national authorities to decide. They are defined following proposals by the European Commission and a process of consultation and agreement between members of the European Parliament and EU Council of elected ministers. Directives cover a very broad range of issues and are very numerous. We do not attempt to summarise all the directives, nor even all those relating to the environment and sustainable development, which would represent a large amount of analytical text.

This review seeks to draw out main themes and messages covered by current EU Directives. For ease of reference and reporting this information has been grouped under six themes, which correspond to environment related Framework Directives or overarching policy areas identified on the European Union environment pages – for full information see [http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/policy\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/policy_en.htm).

Where appropriate we list the main directives in existence under each theme.

The themes reviewed here are:

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Water</li>   <li>• Land use</li> <li>• Nature and biodiversity</li> <li>• Waste management</li> </ul>			
<b>Air Quality Framework Directive – 96/62/EC (RSS)</b>			
	<p>This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury</p>		
Objectives	<p>Objectives which may relate to local planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds,</li> <li>• Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</li> </ul>	<p>DPD has an important role in air quality management locally, and planning decisions will influence the ability to meet local and regional targets.</p>	<p>Include air quality in SA framework.</p>
Article 7 - Improvement of ambient air quality	<p>Measures taken in order to achieve the aims of this Directive shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take into account an integrated approach to the protection of air, water and soil</li> <li>• Not contravene Community legislation on the protection of safety and health of workers at work</li> <li>• Have no significant negative effects on the environment in the other Member States.</li> </ul>	<p>DPD should consider these issues, especially the need to have an integrated approach.</p>	<p>Including air quality in the SA framework will ensure that air quality considerations are taken into account in all policies.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Annex IV	Sets out a detailed list of information to be included in local, regional or national programmes for improvement in the ambient air quality		Need to consider as part of baseline for SA framework.
<b>Directive to promote electricity from renewable energy – 2001/77/EC (RSS)</b>			
	<p>This directive confirms the importance of renewable energy, and requires national governments to adopt targets for its generation to be consistent with commitments to the Kyoto protocol.</p> <p>The EU target (suggested a guideline for national targets) is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010</p>	Spatial planning can have a major influence on the viability and take up of renewable energy and policies and supporting text should reflect this.	Include renewable energy in framework. Consider target.
Paragraph 1	The potential for the exploitation of renewable energy sources is underused in the Community at present. The Community recognises the need to promote renewable energy sources as a priority measure given that their exploitation contributes to environmental protection and sustainable development. In addition this can also create local employment, have a positive impact on social cohesion, contribute to security of supply and make it possible to meet Kyoto targets more quickly.	Consider relationship between renewables technology and local economic benefits – employment creation and technological clusters.	As above
Paragraph 17	Increased market penetration of electricity produced from renewable energy sources will allow for economies of scale, thereby reducing costs.	As above	As above
<b>Directive for the encouragement of bio-fuels for transport – 2003/30/EC (RSS)</b>			
Article 1 Aim	This Directive aims to promote the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments, environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable energy sources.		

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Paragraph 3	There is a wide range of biomass that could be used to produce biofuels, deriving from agricultural and forestry products, as well as from residues and waste from forestry and the forestry and agrifoodstuffs industry.	Consider the role of biomass and biofuels in the area – given the importance of the agricultural sector and changes to the economic climate (CAP reform, globalisation) and potential effects on region's agriculture	Include in renewable energy objectives and indicators.
Paragraph 8	As a result of technological advances, most vehicles currently in circulation in the European Union are capable of using a low biofuel blend without any problem. The most recent technological developments make it possible to use higher percentages of biofuel in the blend. Some countries are already using biofuel blends of 10 % and higher.	Provided for information	
Paragraph 9	Captive fleets offer the potential of using a higher concentration of biofuels. In some cities captive fleets are already operating on pure biofuels and, in some cases, this has helped to improve air quality in urban areas. Member States could therefore further promote the use of biofuels in public transport modes.	Need to consider whether the encouragement of biofuels in urban/rural public transport networks can be sought through the DPD.	As above

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Article 3	<p>The directive requires member states to promote, disseminate information and provide resources for the production of bio-fuels for transport with the following targets in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 %, calculated on the basis of energy content, of all petrol and diesel for transport purposes placed on their markets by 31 December 2005.</li> <li>• 5,75 %, calculated on the basis of energy content, of all petrol and diesel for transport purposes placed on their markets by 31 December 2010.</li> </ul>	Consider the role of the DPD in meeting these targets.	As above

**Water Framework Directive – 2000/60/EC (RSS)**

This directive seeks to establish a structured framework for action in the field of water policy

Article 1	<p>This Directive aims to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems;</li> <li>• Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;</li> <li>• Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;</li> <li>• Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and</li> </ul>	DPD will have a significant role to play in protecting and managing water resources.	Include objectives and indicators relating to water use and quality.
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</li> </ul>		
Paragraph 16	Further integration of protection and sustainable management of water into other Community policy areas such as energy, transport, agriculture, fisheries, regional policy and tourism is necessary.	DPD should reflect the integration and synergies between different sectors with respect to water	As above
Paragraph 28	Surface water and groundwater are in principle renewable natural resources; in particular, the task of ensuring good status of groundwater requires early action and stable long-term planning of protective measures.	DPD should consider long-term implications for water of current decisions / planning policy.	Need to include surface water and ground water.
Article 5 / Article 13	Requires the review and analysis of river basin characteristics and assessments of human and economic impacts therein. Member States shall ensure that a river basin management plan is produced for each river basin district lying entirely within their territory.	DPD needs to consider issues raised by these plans as they are produced.	
<b>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive – 91/271/EEC (RSS)</b>			
<p>This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of these waste water discharges.</p> <p>The directive also sets acceptable pollutant levels</p>			
Article 3	<p>Member States shall ensure that all agglomerations are provided with collecting systems for urban waste water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 31 December 2000 for those with a population equivalent (p.e.) of more than 15 000, and</li> <li>By 31 December 2005 for those with a p.e. of between 2 000 and 15 000.</li> </ul>	Include in policies in DPD.	

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Article 4	<p>Member States shall ensure that urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge be subject to secondary treatment or an equivalent treatment as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 31 December 2000 for all discharges from agglomerations of more than 15 000 p.e.,</li> <li>• By 31 December 2005 for all discharges from agglomerations of between 10 000 and 15 000 p.e.,</li> <li>• By 31 December 2005 for discharges to fresh-water and estuaries from agglomerations of between 2 000 and 10 000 p.e.</li> </ul>	As above	
<b>Water pollution caused by Nitrates from agricultural sources: Nitrates Directive – 91/676/EEC (RSS)</b>			
Article 1	<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and</li> <li>• preventing further such pollution</li> </ul>	DPD needs to consider inclusion in any policy to reduce water pollution.	Include water pollution in SA framework.
Key steps to implementation and aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detection of polluted or threatened waters</li> <li>• Human Health Protection</li> <li>• Living resources and aquatic ecosystems protection</li> <li>• Eutrophication prevention (with annual year monitoring)</li> <li>• Designation of "vulnerable zones" (NVZs)</li> <li>• Areas of agricultural land with significant contribution to N pollution at watershed level</li> </ul>	As above	As above

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>In order to limit the losses linked to agricultural activities, the main types of actions that the Nitrates directive promotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop rotations, soil winter cover, catch crops, in order to limit leaching during the wet seasons.</li> <li>• Use of fertilisers and manure, with a balance between crop needs, N inputs and soil supply, frequent manure and soil analysis.</li> <li>• Appropriate N spreading calendars and sufficient manure storage</li> <li>• "Buffer" effect of non-fertilised grass strips and hedges along watercourses and ditches.</li> <li>• Good management and restriction of cultivation on steeply sloping soils, and of irrigation.</li> </ul>	Difficult to influence through DPD.	
<b>Bathing Water Quality Directive – 76/1 60/EEC (RSS)</b>			
<p>The 1976 Bathing Water Directive set binding standards for bathing waters throughout the European Union.</p> <p>However, the 1976 Bathing Water Directive reflected the state of knowledge and experience of the early 1970s. Since 1976, epidemiological knowledge has progressed and managerial methods have improved.</p> <p>On 24 October 2002, the Commission adopted the proposal for a revised Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Quality of Bathing Water. This revision is still in the proposal stage.</p>			
	The directive sets parameters which member states are legally obliged to meet for water quality standards in river, lake and coastal bathing water	DPD needs to consider water quality issues.	Water quality needs to be included in SA framework.
<b>Drinking Water Directive – 98/83/EC (RSS)</b>			
	The directive addresses the quality of water intended for human consumption. It sets technical standards in relation to 48 parameters which must be adhered to and monitored. The aim is to provide a sound basis for both consumers and suppliers of drinking water in the	As above	As above

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	EU		
<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment 2001 /42/EC</b>			
<p>European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' or 'SEA' Directive (although the Directive does not itself use this term), requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The Directive applies to plans and programmes whose preparation began on or after 21 July 2004, and also retroactively to those whose formal preparation began before this date but which have not been adopted, or submitted to a legislative procedure leading to adoption, by 21 July 2006.</p> <p>Authorities which prepare and/or adopt a plan or programme that is subject to the Directive must prepare a report on its likely significant environmental effects, consult environmental authorities and the public, and take the report and the results of the consultation into account during the preparation process and before the plan or programme is adopted. They must also make information available on the plan or programme as adopted and how the environmental assessment was taken into account. Basic procedural and technical requirements are set out in the Directive, which Member States can choose to implement within their existing systems.</p> <p>The Directive also requires monitoring of the implementation of plans and programmes, inter alia to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to enable remedial action to be taken.</p>			
Whole document	The directive sets out in general terms how SEA should be carried out	Most DPD,s are affected	Government have given guidance based on this directive and the Suffolk councils have complied with this guidance
<b>Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (RSS)</b>			
Article 3	The Birds Directive identified 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs).	DPD needs to consider inclusion of a policy that includes SPAs.	Need to consider including objectives and indicators relating to birds and SPAs.
Article 3	<p>The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of protected areas</li> <li>• Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones</li> </ul>	DPD needs to consider inclusion of a policy that includes SPAs.	Need to consider including objectives and indicators relating to birds and SPAs.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes;</li> <li>• Creation of biotopes.</li> </ul>		
<b>Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (RSS)</b>			
Article 2	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</li> <li>• Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</li> </ul>	DPD needs to cover through biodiversity policies.	Need to include biodiversity objectives and indicators.
Article 3	<p>The directive requires member states to designate special areas of conservation to form part of the Natura 2000 network of sites, in accordance to detailed guidelines provided in annexes to the directive. Furthermore the directive requires where they consider it necessary, Member States to endeavour to improve the ecological coherence of Natura 2000 by maintaining, and where appropriate developing, features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora</p>	DPD needs to take account of the need to maintain SACs and where appropriate develop features of the landscape of importance for wild fauna and flora.	Need to include SACs within biodiversity objectives and indicators.
<b>Framework Waste directive 75/442/EEC, as amended (RSS)</b>			

Article 3	<p>Member States shall take appropriate measures to encourage:  Firstly, the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, in particular by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development of clean technologies more sparing in their use of</li> </ul>	DPD needs to consider policies relating to reduction of waste, disposal of hazardous waste, recovery of waste	Include an objective relating to the need to cut waste, recycle and reuse, disposing of hazardous waste and use as a source of energy.
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>natural resources,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The technical development and marketing of products designed so as to make no contribution or to make the smallest possible contribution, by the nature of their manufacture, use or final disposal, to increasing the amount or harmfulness of waste and pollution hazards,</li> <li>• The development of appropriate techniques for the final disposal of dangerous substances contained in waste destined for recovery;</li> </ul> <p>Secondly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials, or</li> <li>• The use of waste as a source of energy.</li> </ul>	<p>by recycling, re-use or reclamation and use of waste as a source of energy.</p>	
Article 4	<p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals,</li> <li>• Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours,</li> <li>• Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</li> <li>• Member States shall also take the necessary measures to prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste.</li> </ul>	<p>As above – spatial planning should ensure that waste management and disposal avoids environmental harm</p>	<p>Need to include human health, water, air, soil, plants, animals, noise, odour, countryside and places of special interest as part of the SA framework in order that the potential impacts of recovering or disposing of waste can be assessed.</p>
<b>Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste (RSS)</b>			
Article 1 Overall	The directive sets out strict operational and technical requirements on	DPD policies can play an	As above

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
objective	waste and landfills, to provide for measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment. Particular focus is on the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from landfilling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill.	important role in minimising the negative environmental impact of waste.	
Article 4	Each landfill shall be classified in one of the following classes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• landfill for hazardous waste,</li> <li>• landfill for non-hazardous waste,</li> <li>• landfill for inert waste.</li> </ul>		
Article 5	The directive also establishes guidelines and targets for the quantity of biodegradable waste being sent to landfill which are legally binding		
Targets	<p>Not later than 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.</p> <p>By 2010 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available;</p> <p>By 2015 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.</p>	As above	Need to consider targets for inclusion in SA framework, particularly for municipal waste.
<b>Packaging and packaging waste directive – 94/62/EC of 20 Dec 1994 (RSS)</b>			
Article 1 Objectives	1. This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the	As above	As above.

management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and,

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p> <p>2. To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste.</p>		
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered;</li> <li>• Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material</li> </ul>	These are incorporated in national legislation – so DPD must adhere to them as appropriate	Need to consider targets for inclusion in SA framework.

**A New Partnership for Cohesion – Third Report on Economic and Social Cohesion (Feb 04) and Draft New Regulations for Renewed Structural Funds (July 2004)**

The third Report on Economic and social cohesion sets the context for the draft new regulations for renewed structural funds. It reviews progress and sets a new way forward to address the enlargement of the European Union to 25 in terms of cohesion and growth and to address the priorities established at the Lisbon and Gothenburg summits i.e competitiveness and sustainability. A simplified and rationalised approach is propose. There are 4 challenges:

- More cohesion needed in an enlarged Union
- Reinforcing the priorities of the Union
- Increasing quality to promote more balanced and sustainable development
- A new partnership for cohesion

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
<p>And 3 priorities/objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convergence: supporting growth and job creation in the least developed Member States and regions (2000-2006 objectives - Cohesion Fund and Objective 1. Regions losing Objective 1 due to the effect enlargement has on GDP will receive transitional Objective 1 status until 2013)</li> <li>• Regional Competitiveness and Employment: anticipating and promoting change (2000-2006 objectives - Objective 2 and Objective 3)</li> <li>• European Territorial cooperation: Promoting the harmonious and balanced development of the Union territory (2000-2006 objectives – INTERREG, URBAN, EQUAL, LEADER+)</li> </ul> <p>The Commission adopted on 14 July a proposal of five new regulations for renewed Structural Funds and instruments. Over the period 2007-2013, these instruments present about one third of the EU budget or a total of EUR 336.1 billion. The majority of this amount will be spent in less-developed Member States and regions. Structural Funds and instruments aim to promote growth-enhancing conditions for the Union's economy and will focus on the three new future priorities. The regulations' package comprises of a general regulation laying down a common set of rules for all instruments, and specific regulations for the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Cohesion Fund. In addition, a new regulation to establish a European grouping of cross-border co-operation (EGCC) is suggested.</p>			
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	The current programme of European Regional Development Funding continues until 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2006. The role of the ERDF is to promote investment and to help reduce regional imbalances across the Union. Funding priorities would include research, innovation, environmental issues and risk prevention (i.e. renewable energy and efficiency, public transport, environmental awareness, brownfield regeneration), while infrastructure retains an important role, especially in the least developed regions.	Need to be aware of the potential of Structural Funds to assist in the implementation of DPD policies.	
European Social Fund (ESF)	The ESF supports policies and priorities aimed to achieve progress towards full employment, to improve quality and productivity at work, and to promote social inclusion and cohesion. The fund's actions are in line with the guidelines and recommendations under the European Employment Strategy (EES).	As above	

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Cohesion Fund	The Cohesion Fund contributes to interventions in the field of the environment and trans-European networks. It applies to Member States with a Gross National Income (GNI) of less than 90% of the Community average. The 10 new Member States as well as Greece and Portugal will benefit from this fund. In the future, the Cohesion Fund will no longer be based on a project approach, but instead form part of multi-annual programmes in the field of transport and environment.	As above	
European grouping of cross-border co-operation (EGCC)	Based on Article 159 of the Treaty and with the aim to overcome existing obstacles hindering cross-border co-operation, a new legal instrument will be introduced to create European co-operative groupings. These will be invested with legal personality for the implementation of co-operation programmes and based on an optional convention of participating regional, local and other public authorities.	As above	
<b>Aarhus Convention</b>			
<p>The Aarhus Convention is a new kind of environmental agreement. It links environmental rights and human rights. It acknowledges that we owe an obligation to future generations. It establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders. It links government accountability and environmental protection. It focuses on interactions between the public and public authorities in a democratic context and it is forging a new process for public participation in the negotiation and implementation of international agreements.</p> <p>The subject of the Aarhus Convention goes to the heart of the relationship between people and governments. The Convention is not only an environmental agreement, it is also a Convention about government accountability, transparency and responsiveness.</p> <p>The Aarhus Convention grants the public rights and imposes on Parties and public authorities obligations regarding access to information and public participation and access to justice.</p>			
Objective	In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.		
	Affirming the need to protect, preserve and improve the state of the environment and to ensure sustainable and environmentally sound	DPDs should seek to protect preserve and	Include objectives and indicators relating to

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>development,</p> <p>Recognizing that adequate protection of the environment is essential to human well-being and the enjoyment of basic human rights, including the right to life itself,</p> <p>Recognizing also that every person has the right to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, and the duty, both individually and in association with others, to protect and improve the environment for the benefit of present and future generations.</p>	<p>improve the state of the environment</p> <p>DPDs should seek to protect preserve and improve the state of the environment</p> <p>DPDs should seek to protect preserve and improve the state of the environment</p>	<p>protection and enhancement of the natural environment.</p>

#### EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan

Essentially, this initiative seems to echo in intent the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – 2002 and related agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. This programme identifies four aspects of the environment to be addressed for action:

Climate Change

Nature and biodiversity

Environment and Health and Quality of Life

Natural Resources and Waste

The 7 Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean Air For Europe</li> <li>• Soil Protection</li> <li>• Sustainable use of pesticides</li> <li>• Protect and conserve the marine environment</li> <li>• Waste prevention and recycling</li> <li>• Sustainable use of natural resources</li> <li>• Urban environment</li> </ul>	<p>There appear to be no areas for environmental action raised here that are not already covered by other requirements, except perhaps the marine environment and pesticide use. These are beyond the scope / influence of land use based LDFs.</p>	<p>Need to consider whether any objectives / indicators are necessary to address pesticide use but again these would be difficult to devise.</p>
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#### Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC)

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
<p>The Directive aims “to prevent or to limit as far as practicable negative effects on the environment, in particular pollution by emissions into air, soil, surface water and ground water and the resulting risks to human health, from the incineration and co-incineration of waste.”  This aim shall be met by means of stringent operational conditions and technical requirements, through setting emission limit values for waste incineration and co-incineration plants within the Community also through meeting the requirements of Directive 75/442/EEC</p>			
Issues: Impact on air emissions, soil quality, water quality			Ensure SA objectives reflect impacts on environmental factors
Issue: impact on human health			Ensure SA objectives reflect potential and perceived health concerns
<p><b>Landfill Directive- 1999/31/EC</b></p>			
<p>The directive aims to meet the requirements of the Waste Framework Directive “...by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to provide for measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from landfilling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill. “</p>			
Articles 12 & 13	The directive ensures that control and monitoring procedures in the operational phase as well as closure and after-care procedures are met through the planning permit. (Annex III)	Ensure that local aspects of an area are covered through appropriate policies which will protect health and the environment.	
<p><b>End of Life Vehicles Directive- 2000/53/EC implemented April 2002</b></p>			
<p>This Directive lays down measures which aim, as a first priority, at the prevention of waste from vehicles and, in addition, at the reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of end-of life vehicles and their components so as to reduce the disposal of waste, as well as at the improvement in the environmental performance of all of the economic operators involved in the life cycle of vehicles and especially the operators directly involved in the treatment of end-of life vehicles.</p>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Annex I	<p>The annex lists minimum technical requirements for treatment and treatment facilities in accordance with the Directive articles.</p> <p>Sites for storage and treatment should have impermeable surfaces for appropriate areas with the provision of spillage collection facilities, decanters and cleaners-degreasers and equipment for the treatment of water, including rainwater, in compliance with health and environmental regulations.</p> <p>Treatment operations should promote recycling wherever possible.</p>	Any suitable sites would need to account for requirements of the Directive, and given the nature of the facility, ensure adequate prevention of fire hazards and appropriate distance from residential/office blocks.	
<b>Waste Electrical &amp; Electronic Equipment Directive- 02/96/EC</b>			
The purpose of this Directive is, as a first priority, the prevention of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), and in addition, the reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of such wastes so as to reduce the disposal of waste. It also seeks to improve the environmental performance of all operators involved in the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment, e.g. producers, distributors and consumers and in particular those operators directly involved in the treatment of waste electrical and electronic equipment.			
Article 5	Member States shall adopt appropriate measures in order to minimise the disposal of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and to achieve a high level of separate collection of WEEE.	Reuse centres, treatment and recycling facilities will need to be adequately catered for/ suitable locations in the emerging plan.	
<b>National, Regional and Local Context (Generic)</b>			
<b>Planning Policy Guidance and Planning Policy Statements</b>			
<b>PPS1 – Creating Sustainable Communities (Feb 04)</b>			
Sustainable development is the core principal underpinning planning.			
Para. 4	<p>The Government set out four aims for sustainable development in its 1999 strategy. These are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social progress which recognises the needs of everyone</li> <li>• effective protection of the environment</li> </ul>	These aims must be reflected in the DPD's and Sustainability Objectives.	Aims should be reflected in Objectives, sustainability framework and appraisal.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the prudent use of natural resources, and</li> <li>• the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment</li> </ul> <p>These aims should be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment, and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being, in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use.</p>		
Para. 5	<p>Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve peoples quality of life</li> <li>• contributing to sustainable economic development</li> <li>• protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside and existing communities;</li> <li>• ensuring high quality development through good inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and</li> <li>• ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community</li> </ul>	As before	Aims should be reflected in Objectives, sustainability framework and appraisal.
Para 14 Social Cohesion and Inclusion	<p>Development plans should promote development that creates socially inclusive communities, including suitable mixes of housing. Plan policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure that the impact of development on the social fabric of communities is considered and taken into account</li> </ul>	As above. Also objectives should focus on building socially inclusive communities	Include access to services into Sustainability Objectives and Sustainability Framework and Appraisal.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seek to reduce social inequalities</li> <li>• address both accessibility (both in terms of location and physical access) for all members of the community to jobs, health, housing, education, shops, leisure and community facilities;</li> <li>• take into account the needs of all the community, including particular requirements relating to age, sex, ethnic background, religion, disability or income.</li> <li>• deliver safe, healthy and attractive places to live; and</li> <li>• support the promotion of health and well being by making provision for physical activity.</li> </ul>		
Para 17	<p>Planning policies should seek to protect and enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside and urban areas as a whole. A high level of protection should be given to most valued townscapes and landscapes, wildlife habitats and natural resources.</p> <p>Planning should seek to maintain and improve the local environment and built help mitigate the effects of declining environmental quality through positive policies on issues such as design, conservation and the provision of public space.</p>	Reinforces the need to improve as well as protect the environment.	Ensure the built and natural environment is considered with objectives that are inclusive of design, public space and conservation.
Para 21	Development Plan Policies should seek to minimise the need to consume new resources over lifetime of development by making more efficient use or re-use of existing resources, rather than making new demands on the environment; and should seek to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the use of renewable resources.	Encourages prudent use of resources in objectives	Reflect prudent use of resources in Sustainability Objectives.
Para 23	Sustainable Economic Development Planning authorities should:	Reflect sustainable economic development in	Reflect these Objectives in Sustainability Objectives and

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognise that economic development can deliver environmental and social benefits</li> <li>• recognise the wider sub-regional, regional or national benefits of economic development and consider these alongside any adverse local impacts</li> <li>• ensure that suitable location are available for industrial, commercial, retail, public sector (e.g. health and education) tourism and leisure developments, so that the economy can prosper</li> <li>• provide for improved productivity, choice and competition, particularly when technology and other requirements of modern business are changing rapidly;</li> <li>• recognise that all local economic are subject to change; planning authorities should be sensitive to these changes and the implications for development and growth;</li> <li>• Actively promote and facilitate good quality development, which is sustainable and consistent with their plans;</li> <li>• Ensure the provision of sufficient, good quality, new homes (including an appropriate mix of housing and adequate levels of affordable housing) in suitable locations, whether through new development or the conversion of existing buildings. The aim should be to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent home, in location's that reduce the need to travel.</li> <li>• Ensure that infrastructure and services are provided to support new and existing economic development and housing.</li> <li>• Ensure that development plans take account of the regional economic strategies of RDA, regional housing strategies, local authority community strategies and local economic strategies; and</li> <li>• Identify opportunities for future investment to deliver economic objectives</li> </ul>	Objectives	Framework.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Para 24	Integrating the four aims of sustainable development. Planning authorities should ensure that sustainable development is treated in an integrated way in their development plans. In particular, they should carefully consider the inter-relationship between social inclusion, protecting and enhancing the environment, the prudent use of resources and economic development.	Reinforces need to consider economic, social and environmental factors on an equal weighting.	Reflect in SA Framework, objectives and appraisal.
Para 32	Spatial plans must set a clear vision for the future pattern of development, with clear objectives for achieving that vision and strategies for delivery and implementation. Plan policies must be set out clearly, with indicators against which progress can be measured.		Reflect equally environmental, economic and social perspectives in SA framework, objectives and appraisal.
Para 33	Planning Authorities should plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development.	Consider high quality design in development of sustainability in the region	Reflect good quality design issues in SA Framework, objectives and appraisal.
Para 42	Community Involvement - Planning authorities should build a clear understanding of the make-up, interests and needs of their communities in their areas.	Reinforces the need to consider community involvement	Ensure LSP and Cooperate Objectives have been covered in SA Framework, objectives and appraisal criteria.

#### **Supplement to PPS1 (Dec 2007) Planning and Climate Change**

This PPS on climate change supplements PPS1 by setting out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences. It does not seek to assemble all national planning policy relevant or applicable to climate change and should be read alongside the national PPS/G series. **Where there is any difference in emphasis on climate change between the policies in this PPS and others in the national series this is intentional and this PPS takes precedence.** There is also guidance on site selection, DPD production and determining planning applications.

<p>To deliver sustainable development, and in doing so a full and appropriate response on climate change, regional planning bodies and all</p>	<p>There are a set of key planning objectives set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme</li> <li>• and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;</li> <li>• in providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed</li> </ul>	<p>LDF as a spatial planning process should reflect these key objectives and seek to implement them where it has the powers. These objectives are far reaching and will</p>	<p>The objectives within the SA and SEA already reflect these objectives as well as others, but this supplement re-emphasises the importance of climate change to the planning process and</p>
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
<p>planning authorities should prepare, and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:</p>	<p>by communities, and in renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;</li> <li>• secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social inclusion;</li> <li>• conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;</li> <li>• reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and</li> <li>• respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change</li> </ul>	<p>permeate most areas of LDF production</p>	<p>therefore SA and SEA. Its effects should be considered particularly at the evaluation of various documents.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
<p>Regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should apply the following principles in making decisions about their spatial strategies:</p>	<p>A set of decision making principles are also set out and these are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the proposed provision for new development, its spatial distribution, location and design should be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions;</li> <li>• new development should be planned to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy;</li> <li>• new development should be planned to minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate;</li> <li>• climate change considerations should be integrated into all spatial planning concerns;</li> <li>• mitigation and adaptation should not be considered independently of each other, and new development should be planned with both in mind;</li> <li>• sustainability appraisal (incorporating strategic environmental assessment) should be applied to shape planning strategies and policies that support the Key Planning Objectives; and</li> <li>• appropriate indicators should be selected for monitoring and reporting on in regional planning bodies' and planning authorities' annual monitoring reports. Such monitoring should be the basis on which regional planning bodies and planning authorities periodically review and roll forward their planning strategies.</li> </ul>	<p>LDF as a spatial planning process should reflect these principles and seek to implement them where it has the powers.</p>	<p>The objectives within the SA and SEA already reflect these principles as well as others, but this supplement re-emphasises the importance of climate change to the planning process and therefore SA and SEA. Its effects should be considered particularly at the evaluation of various documents.</p>
<p><b>PPG2 – Green Belts (Jan 95)</b></p>			
<p>This PPG states the general intentions of Green Belt policy, including its contribution to sustainable development objectives;</p>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Para. 1.4	<p>The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness.</p> <p>The objectives of the policy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population;</li> <li>• to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas;</li> <li>• to retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live;</li> <li>• to improve damaged and derelict land around towns;</li> <li>• to secure nature conservation interest; and</li> <li>• to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>Confirm that Green Belts must be protected as far as can be seen ahead.</p> <p>Maintain the presumption against inappropriate development within Green Belts</p>	N/A to Suffolk
<b>PPS3 (Nov 2006) Housing</b>			
<p>Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3) underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and our goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford in a community where they want to live.</p>			
<p>The Government's key housing objective is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. To achieve this, the Government is seeking:</p>	<p>The Strategic Housing Policy Objectives are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community.</li> <li>• To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need.</li> <li>• To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing.</li> <li>• To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural.</li> </ul>	<p>The LDF should aim to achieve the objectives</p>	<p>Objectives in the SA and SEA should reflect these objectives and there are already objectives which achieve this.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
<p>The housing policy objectives provide the context for planning for housing through development plans and planning decisions. The specific outcomes that the planning system should deliver are:</p>	<p>Housing objectives the planning system should seek to achieve are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice.</li> <li>• Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure.</li> <li>• – 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.</li> </ul>	<p>There are many implications for the plan when trying to achieve these objectives and they may involve new ways of working. A housing trajectory has been produced for example which has looked at major sites and when they will be delivered.</p>	<p>There are a set of objectives relating to housing and the quality of design as well as the use of land and they generally reflect the objectives of this PPS.</p>
<p><b>PPG4 – Industrial and</b></p>	<p><b>Commercial Development and Small Firms (Nov 92)</b></p>		

PPG4 provides guidance on the range of issues relating to industrial and commercial development and small firms. It seeks to put increased emphasis on the need for development plans to take account of both the locational demands of business and wider environmental objectives.

Reduce the need to travel, encourage development in areas than can be served by energy efficient modes

Ensure reduce the need to travel is reflected within SA Framework objectives.

Development control should not place unjustifiable obstacles in the way of development, which is necessary to provide homes, investment and jobs.

of transport  
Co-ordinate the supply of homes, investment and jobs.

Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.

Para 10 & 11      Locational demands of business must be taken into account alongside the need to control greenhouse gas emissions.

Para 13

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Para 15	Should not discourage commercial and industrial activities in predominantly residential areas.	Encourage mixed use developments. Balance locations of residential, industrial and commercial uses to avoid single land use zones.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Para 16	In rural areas, applications for development necessary to sustain the rural economy should be weighed with the need to protect the countryside.	Ensure rural sustainability through appropriate development which protects the countryside. Strategy should allow for rural development to sustain viable economies. Consider potential impact of growth areas on rural economies.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Para 19	A flexible attitude towards older buildings is required to enable suitable re-use or new uses to be instituted in under-used space where this might contribute to the preservation of the building or enhancement of the building or enhancement of the townscape.	Re-use older buildings to minimise materials waste.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Para 21	Optimum use should be made of potential sites and existing premises in inner cities and other urban areas, taking into account such factors as accessibility by public transport, particularly in the case of labour-intensive uses.	Maximise use of previously developed land.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Para 24	Planning applications for speculative development should be considered on their land use planning merits, with a view to facilitating the establishment of small firms.	Encourage development of small businesses through appropriate locations.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
<b>PPG5 – Simplified Planning Zones (Nov 92)</b>			
PPG 5 outlines the nature and role of SPZs in generating private sector interest in an area or more widely in the authority's area as a whole.			
Para 1 – Nature of SPZs	PPG seeks to simplify planning application procedure in designated zones to encourage investment.	Encourage inward investment, but could create problems if design parameters are not sufficiently stringent.	Ensure Inward investment is reflected within SA Framework objectives.
Para 5 – Initiative in making SPZ schemes	SPZs will normally be most appropriate in older areas where there is particular need to promote regeneration and economic activity.	Assess the degree to which the DPD considers the regeneration of older areas.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
<p>Para 1.3 The PPS sets out the in England, and its policies are firmly based enhance the role of town</p> <p>Para 1.4</p>	<p><b>PPS6 – Planning for Town Centres (March 2005)</b></p> <p>Government's broad policy objectives relevant to planning for town centres proposed planning policies that will help deliver these objectives. These on the principles of sustainable development and the need to sustain and centres for the benefit of all.</p> <p><b>The Government's key objective for town centres is to promote vitality and viability by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• planning for the growth of existing centres; and</li> <li>• promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of</li> </ul>	<p>Sustainable aims should be incorporated into SA objectives. Check for conflict.</p> <p>Sustainable aims should be incorporated into SA objectives. Check for conflict.</p>	<p>Sustainability aims for town centres should be incorporated into SA Framework objectives and sustainability criteria.</p> <p>Sustainability aims for town centres should be incorporated into SA Framework objectives and sustainability criteria.</p>
	<p>services in a good environment, accessible to all.</p> <p>Other Government objectives which need to be taken account of in this context:</p>		

- enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups;

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting an efficient, competitive and innovative retail and leisure sector, with improving productivity;</li> <li>• improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, highly accessible and well served by a choice of means of transport.</li> </ul>		
Para 2.1	In order to deliver the Government's objective of promoting vital and viable town centres, development should be focused in existing centres in order to strengthen and, where appropriate, regenerate them		Ensure promotion of vital and viable town centres is reflected in Sustainability Objectives.
Para 2.3	<p>Local planning authorities should actively plan for and manage change in town centres over the period of the plan by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selecting appropriate, existing centres to accommodate the identified need;</li> <li>• Managing the role of existing centres by, for example, promoting and developing a specialist or new role and encouraging specific types of uses in some centres; and</li> <li>• Planning for new centres of an appropriate scale in areas of significant growth or where there are deficiencies in the existing network of centres</li> </ul>		Incorporate sustainable objective to achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area.
Para. 2.15	<p>LPA's should work in conjunction with stakeholders and the community to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the need for new floor space for retail, leisure and other main town centre uses, taking into account both quantitative and qualitative considerations</li> <li>• Identify deficiencies in provision, assess the capacity of existing</li> </ul>		Ensure objectives relating to town centre viability and vitality is incorporated within SA Framework.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>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 changes need to be managed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Define the extent of the primary shopping area and the town centre, for the centres in their area on the Proposals Map</li> <li>• Identify and allocate sites</li> <li>• Review all existing allocations and reallocate sites which do not apply with this policy statement</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Set out criteria-based policies, in accordance with this policy statement, for assessing and locating new development proposals, including development on sites not allocated in development plan documents</li> </ul>		
Para 2.19	Policies for the design of development for main town centre uses, regardless of location, and for development in town centres, should promote high quality and inclusive design, in order to improve the character and quality of the area in which such development is located and the way it functions.	Ensure DPD incorporates policies promoting high quality design and making efficient use of land.	Check to ensure key policy requirements for promoting high quality design and making efficient use of land is reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Para. 2.20	Local planning authorities should formulate plan policies, which reflect the need to encourage higher-density, multi-storey development within		Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	and around existing centres, including the promotion of mixed-use areas, where appropriate.		the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Para 2.28	<p>In selecting appropriate sites for allocation, local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the need for development</li> <li>• Identify the appropriate scale of development</li> <li>• Apply the sequential approach to site selection</li> <li>• Assess the impact of development on existing centres</li> <li>• Ensure that locations are accessible and wells served by a choice of means of transport.</li> </ul>		Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Para. 2.61	Local planning authorities should adopt policies that should support development, which enhances the vitality and viability of market towns and other rural service centres.	DPD should reflect rural town planning issues	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Para. 4.1	Comprehensive, relevant and up-to-date monitoring is required and essential to the effective management and planning of town centres.		Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and indicators.
<b>PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (Aug 2004)</b>			
<p>This PPS replaces PPG7 The Countryside – Environmental Quality and Economic and Social Development published in February 1997. The document sets out the Government’s broad policy objectives relevant to rural areas and its planning policies that will help deliver these objectives. Most of the policies in PPS7 reproduce, or are closely based on, existing policies in PPG7, updated as appropriate. However, there are new policies on the replacement of buildings in the countryside and policies on community services, tourism and leisure are expanded.</p>			
National Planning Policies – Key Principles	<p>Good quality, carefully-sited development within existing towns and villages should be allowed where it benefits the local economy and/or community (e.g. affordable housing for identified local needs), maintains or enhances the local environment, and does not conflict with other planning policies.</p> <p>Accessibility should be a key consideration in all development</p>		Review wording of Sustainability Objectives to ensure that all relevant PPS7 Objectives are covered. Within SA Framework.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>decisions. Most developments which are likely to generate large numbers of trips should be located in or next to towns or other service centres that are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling, in line with the policies set out in PPG13: Transport. Decisions on the location of other developments in rural areas should, where possible, give people the greatest opportunity to access them by public transport, walking and cycling, consistent with achieving the primary purpose of the development.</p> <p>New building development in open countryside away from existing settlements, or outside areas allocated for development in development plans, should be strictly controlled; the Governments overall aim is to protect the countryside for its own sake of its intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife, the wealth of its natural resources and so it may be enjoyed by all.</p> <p>Priority should be given to the re-use of previously developed (brownfield) sites in preference to the development of greenfield sites, except in cases where there are no brownfield sites available, or these brownfield sites perform so poorly in terms of sustainability considerations (for example, in their remoteness from settlements and services) in comparison with greenfield sites.</p> <p>All development in rural areas should be well-designed and inclusive, in keeping and scale with its location, and sensitive to the character of the countryside and local distinctiveness.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• New development directed to existing sustainable settlements</li> <li>• Maximise brownfield land development</li> <li>• Ensure well designed developments</li> </ul>
Sustainable Rural Communities, Rural Businesses and Services	To ensure policies are relevant and effective, LPAs should be aware of the circumstances, needs and priorities of the rural communities and businesses in their area. Where there is a lack of up-to-date, robust information, local authorities should consider commissioning surveys and assessments of rural economic and social conditions and needs, including local housing needs.		Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Location of development	<p>Away from larger urban areas, planning authorities should focus most new development in or near to local service centres, where employment, housing (including affordable housing), services and other facilities can be provided close together. This should help to ensure these facilities are served by public transport and provide improved opportunities for access by walking and cycling. These centres (which might be a country town, a single large village or a group of villages) should be identified in the development plan as the preferred location for such development.</p> <p>Planning authorities should set out in LDDs their policies for allowing some limited development in, or next to, rural 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. In particular, authorities should be supportive of small-scale development of this nature where it provides the most sustainable option in villages that are remote from, and have poor public transport links with, service centres.</p>		<p>Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.</p> <p>Sustainability Objectives need to reflect sustainable patterns of housing and economic growth. Access to services need to be included should also be reflected.</p>
Business development and employment	<p>LPAs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify in LDDs suitable sites for future economic development, particularly in those rural areas where there is a need for employment creation and economic regeneration;</li> <li>• Set out in LDDs their criteria for permitting economic development in different locations, including the future expansion of business premises, to facilitate healthy and diverse economic activity in rural areas.</li> </ul>		<p>Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.</p> <p>Sustainability Objectives should reflect specifically economic growth and land availability for business development.</p>
Community services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through their LDDs, facilitate and plan for accessible new services and facilities, particularly where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- planning permission is granted for new developments in country towns or other local service centres; or</li> <li>- settlements, or the population of their rural catchments, are</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<p>Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.</p> <p>Sustainability Objectives</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>expanding; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- there is an identified need for new or expanded services to strengthen the role of a particular local service centre.</li> <li>• Where possible, ensure that new development in identified service centres is supported through improvements to public transport, and to walking and cycling facilities, provided in partnership with the developer where appropriate.</li> <li>• Identify suitable buildings and development sites for community services and facilities to meet the needs of the whole community, including disabled users</li> <li>• Support mixed and multi-purpose uses that maintain community vitality; and</li> <li>• Support the provision of small-scale, local facilities (e.g. childcare facilities) to meet community needs outside identified local service centres, particularly where they would benefit those rural residents who would find it difficult to use more distant service centres. These local facilities should be located within or adjacent to existing villages and settlements where access can be gained by walking, cycling and (where available) public transport.</li> <li>• LPAs should adopt a positive approach to planning proposals designed to improve the viability, accessibility or community value of existing services and facilities e.g. village shops and post offices, rural petrol stations, village and church halls and rural public houses that play a vital role in sustaining village communities. Planning authorities should support the retention of these local facilities and should set out in LDDs the criteria they will apply in considering planning applications that will result in the loss of important village services (e.g. as a result of conversion to residential use).</li> </ul>		<p>should specifically address access to key services and access to shopping facilities. Access to public transport services should also be reflected.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Housing	<p>It is essential that LPAs plan to meet housing requirements in rural areas, based in an up-to-date assessment of local need</p> <p>To promote sustainable patterns of development and make better use of previously developed land, the focus for most additional housing in rural areas should be on existing towns and identified service centres. But it may be necessary to provide for some new housing to meet identified local need in other villages.</p> <p>LPAs should make sufficient land available, either within or adjoining existing villages to meet the needs of local people</p> <p>LPAs should strictly control new house building (including single dwellings) in the countryside, away from established settlements or from areas allocated for housing in development plans.</p>		<p>Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.</p> <p>Sustainability Objectives ensure everyone the opportunity to a decent home key principle of PPG3.</p> <p>Reflect affordable housing, meet housing requirements</p>
Design and character of rural settlements	<p>LPAs should prepare policies and guidance that encourage good quality design throughout their rural areas, in accordance with Annex C to PPS1, and utilising tools such as Landscape Character Assessments and Village or Town Design Statements, and the design elements of Village or Parish Plans prepared by local communities.</p>		<p>Sustainability Objectives and Indicators should include quality of design</p>
Re-use of buildings within or adjacent to towns and villages	<p>LPAs should be particularly supportive of the re-use of existing buildings that are adjacent or closely related to country towns and villages, for economic or community uses, or to provide housing in accordance with the policies in PPG3, and subject to the policies in paragraph 7 of this PPS in relation to the retention of local services.</p>		<p>Sustainability objectives and indicators should reflect rural issues regarding housing and economic development</p>
Replacement of buildings in the Countryside	<p>The replacement of non-residential buildings with residential development in the countryside should be treated as new housing development in accordance with the policies in PPG3 and, where appropriate, paragraph 10 of this PPS.</p>		<p>Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
Nationally designated areas	<p>Major developments should not take place in these designated areas, except in exceptional circumstances. Planning authorities should</p>		<p>Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	ensure that any planning permission granted for major developments in these designated areas should be carried out to high environmental standards through the application of appropriate conditions where necessary.		the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Local Landscape designations	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. LDDs should state what it is that requires extra protection, and why. LPA's should rigorously consider the justification for retaining existing local landscape designations. They should ensure that such designations are based on a formal and robust assessment of the qualities of the landscape concerned.		Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
The countryside around urban areas	LPAs should aim to secure environmental improvements and maximise a range of beneficial uses of this land, whilst reducing potential conflicts between neighbouring land uses. This should include improvement of public access (e.g. through support for country parks and community forests) and facilitating the provision of sport and recreation facilities.		Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Agricultural development	LDDs should recognise the important and varied role of agriculture, and support development proposals, that will enable farming and farmers to: become more competitive, sustainable and environmentally-friendly; adapt to new and changing markets; comply with changing legislation and associated guidance; diversity into new agricultural opportunities; or broaden their operations to 'add value' to their primary produce.		Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Best and most versatile agricultural land	Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, LPAs should seeks to use areas of poorer quality land (grades 3b, 4 and 5) in preference to that of higher quality (1, 2 and 3a), except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.		Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>Development Plans should include policies that identify any major areas of agricultural land that are planned for development. Local Authorities may wish to include policies in the LDDs to protect specific areas of best and most versatile agricultural land from speculative development.</p>		
Farm diversification	<p>LPAs should set out in their LDDs the criteria to be applied to planning applications for farm diversification projects and be supportive of well-conceived farm diversification schemes.</p> <p>A supportive approach to farm diversification should not result in excessive expansion and encroachment of building development into the countryside.</p>		Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Equine-related activities	<p>LPAs should set out in LDDs their policies for supporting equine enterprises that maintain environmental quality and countryside character. These policies should provide for a range of suitably located recreational and leisure facilities and, where appropriate, for the needs of training and breeding business. They should also facilitate the re-use of farm buildings for small-scale horse enterprises that provide a useful form of farm diversification.</p>		Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Tourism and leisure	<p>LPAs should support, through plan policies sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit rural businesses, communities and visitors and which utilise and enrich, but do not harm the character of the countryside, its towns, villages, buildings and other features.</p> <p>Recognise that in areas statutory designated for their landscape, nature conservation or historic qualities, these will be scope for tourist and leisure related developments, subject to appropriate control over their numbers, form and location to ensure developments, subject to appropriate control over their number, form and location to ensure the particular qualities or features that justified the designation are conserved;</p>		Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>Ensure that any plans proposals for large-scale tourism and leisure developments in rural areas have been subject to close assessment to the locality in terms of sustainable development objectives. In particular, the policy in PP13 should be followed in such cases where high volumes of traffic may be generated.</p>		
<p>Tourist and visitor facilities</p>	<p>LPA should plan for and support the provision of general tourist and visitor facilities in appropriate locations where identified needs are not met by existing facilities in rural service centres. Where additional facilities are required, these should normally be provided in, or close to, service centres or villages</p> <p>Wherever possible, tourist and visitor facilities should be housed in existing or replacement buildings, particularly where they are located outside existing settlements. Facilities requiring new buildings in the countryside may be justified where the required facilities are needed in conjunction with a particular countryside attraction; and there are no suitable existing buildings or developed sites available for re-use.</p>		<p>Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
<p>Tourist accommodation</p>	<p>The Government expects most tourist accommodation requiring new buildings to be located in, or adjacent to, existing towns and villages.</p> <p>LPA should support the provision of other forms of self-catering holiday accommodation in rural areas where this would accord with sustainable objectives. The re-use and conversion of existing non-residential buildings for this purpose may have added benefits e.g. farm diversification scheme.</p>		<p>Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
<p><b>PPG8: Telecommunications (August 2001)</b></p>			

To assist in the delivery of Government policy to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
General Policy – 1 <sup>st</sup> bullet	To facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum.	Assess the role of ICT in sustainable lifestyles e.g. working from home.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
General Policy – 1 <sup>st</sup> bullet	Protect human health.	Assess potential harm of telecommunications development involved.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
General Policy – 2 <sup>nd</sup> bullet	Ensure people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies.	Assess level of free competition the strategy encourages.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
General Policy – 3 <sup>rd</sup> bullet	Protect countryside and urban areas.	Ensure strategy protects countryside and urban areas from telecommunications development through sympathetic siting.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
General Policy – last bullet	Should not seek to prevent competition between different operators and should not question the need for telecommunications system which the proposed development is to support.	Assess level of free competition the strategy encourages.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.
Pre-application discussions	Pre-application discussions should be carried out between operators and other organisations with an interest in the proposed development e.g. statutory agencies and local groups.	Encourage consultation with telecommunications operators.	Ensure inclusiveness within the Sustainability Framework and appraisal criteria
Environmental considerations – 2 <sup>nd</sup> bullet	LPAs and operators should work together to find optimum environmental and network solution on a case-by-case basis.	Encourage collaboration.	Ensure Environmental implications/considerations are reflected within Sustainability Criteria and Framework.
Environmental	High priority to be given to the need to safeguard areas of particular	Protect areas of	Ensure Environmental

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
considerations – 3 <sup>rd</sup> bullet	environmental importance.	environmental importance. Ensure the strategy does not impose major infrastructural demands in environmentally sensitive	implications/considerations are reflected within Sustainability Criteria and Framework.
Mast and site sharing – 1 <sup>st</sup> bullet	In order to limit visual intrusion, the number of masts and sites to a minimum.	locations. Ensure strategy encourages sympathetic siting.	Check to ensure visual pollution is considered with policy and reflected in the SA
Design	Design of masts should be sympathetic to minimise impact on environment	Ensure strategy encourages sympathetic siting.	Framework. Ensure Environmental implications/considerations are reflected within Sustainability Criteria and Framework.

**Draft PPS9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (September 2004)**

This draft sets out the Governments broad policy objectives in relation to biodiversity and geological conservation in England, and its proposed planning policies that's will deliver these objectives.

Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should adhere to the following key principles to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered.

Ensure environmental considerations relating to nature conservation and biodiversity is reflected within Sustainability Criteria and Framework.

• Plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-

Para 1

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
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	<p>date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. These characteristics should include the relevant biodiversity and geological resources of the area. In seeking to keep environmental characteristics under review local authorities should assess the potential to sustain and enhance those resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies and planning decisions should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance and the wider environment.</li> <li>• Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that individual sites and areas make to conserve these resources within the wider environment.</li> <li>• Subject to other planning considerations, developments seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and/or the immediate locality should be permitted.</li> <li>• Local planning authorities should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Where there may be significant harmful effects, local planning authorities will need to be satisfied that any reasonable alternative sites that would result in less or no harm have been fully considered.</li> <li>• Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place. Local planning authorities should normally seek appropriate measures to compensate for any</li> </ul>		
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>harm, which cannot be prevented or mitigated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</li> </ul>		
Para 5	<p>LDFs should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites and;</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Guidance for LDFs	Ensure environmental considerations relating to nature conservation and biodiversity is reflected within sustainability criteria and framework.
Para 6	The most important sites for biodiversity are those identified through international conventions and European Directives. Local planning authorities should identify these sites on proposals maps but, since they enjoy statutory and, in the case of Ramsar sites policy, protection, should not include specific polices in respect of these sites in local development documents	International Sites	Ensure environmental considerations relating to nature conservation and biodiversity is reflected within Sustainability Criteria and Framework.
Para 7	Many, but not all, SSSIs are also designated as sites of international importance. The rest, including both biodiversity and geodiversity sites, should be given a high degree of protection under the planning system.		Ensure environmental considerations relating to nature conservation and biodiversity is reflected within Sustainability Criteria and Framework.
Para 8	Regional and local sites of biodiversity and geological interest (such as Regionally Important Geological Sites and Local Nature Reserves) have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets, contributing to the quality of life and the well being of the community and in supporting research and education. Criteria-based policies should be established in local development documents against which proposals for any development on or affecting such sites will be		Ensure environmental considerations relating to nature conservation and biodiversity is reflected within Sustainability Criteria and Framework.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	judged. These policies should be distinguished from those applied to nationally important sites.		
Para 10	Local planning authorities should identify any areas of ancient woodland in their areas that do not have statutory protection (e.g. as an SSSI). Planning authorities should encourage the conservation of such trees as part of development proposals.		Ensure environmental considerations relating to ancient woodland are reflected within Sustainability Criteria and Framework.
Para 11	Policies should be included in local development documents to protect such networks from development, or integrate them within it, as part of a wider strategy for the protection and extension of open space and access routes such as canals and rivers, including those within urban areas.		Ensure an environmental consideration relating to nature conservation and biodiversity networks is reflected within Sustainability Criteria and Framework.
Para 12	However, where such sites have substantial biodiversity or geological interest of recognised local importance, local planning authorities should take this into account and look for ways to retain this interest or incorporate it into any development of the site.		Ensure environmental considerations relating to geological and biodiversity importance is reflected within Sustainability Criteria and Framework.
Para 14	Planning authorities should ensure that these species are protected from the adverse effects of development, where appropriate, by using planning conditions or obligations. Planning authorities should refuse permission where harm to the species or their habitats would result unless the need for, and benefits of, the development clearly outweigh that harm.		Ensure an environmental consideration relating to protected species is reflected within Sustainability Criteria and Framework.
<b>Draft PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Dec 2004)</b>			
Key Planning Objectives	Planning Authorities should: 1) Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy; 2) Ensure sufficient and timely provision of waste management	LDD actions as left, although most will be mainly for the Waste Planning Authority	All elements of waste planning and disposal are key objectives for SA

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>facilities;</p> <p>3) Ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to its place of production;</p> <p>4) Ensure that the layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management</p> <p>Planning Authorities should:</p> <p>1) Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy; addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option</p> <p>2) Communities to take more responsibility for their waste and sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities</p> <p>3) Ensuring consistency with EU legislation and Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994</p> <p>4) Ensuring waste is dealt with without endangering human health and harming the environment and enabling disposal in the nearest appropriate installation</p> <p>5) Encouraging competitiveness</p> <p>6) Recognition that particular locational needs together with wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations</p> <p>7) Ensuring that design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management</p> <p>The objectives must be delivered through Waste Local Plans (“WLPs”) and Municipal Waste Management Strategies (“MWMS”), and their policies in turn will be material considerations in planning applications.</p>		
LDDs	1) Core Strategy should set out a planning strategy for waste management in line with the waste hierarchy and ensure adequate provision of facilities in appropriate locations, including for waste	These actions only really relevant to Waste DPDs, but districts should be	All elements of waste planning and disposal are key

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>disposal. Core Strategy should be for a period of at least 10 years and any longer-term time horizon set out in the RSS</p> <p>2) WPA should identify suitable sites and locations for new waste management capacity in development plan documents</p> <p>3) Sufficient sites should be identified on the proposals map to accommodate at least five years' capacity</p> <p>4) Criteria-based policies will be needed in the Core Strategy to assess planning applications for sites not identified in a DPD</p>	aware of the implications for their own documents	objectives for SA
Identifying sites and locations	<p>In Waste DPDs, in searching for sites and areas, Waste planning authorities should consider:</p> <p>1) opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises;</p> <p>2) a broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to co-locate facilities together and with complementary activities. A list of criteria are provided for assessing site and area suitability. Priority should be given to the re-use of previously developed land, redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their cartilages.</p> <p>In Waste DPDs, there should be a search sequence for sites: 1) on-site management of waste where it arises; 2) industrial sites; 3) brownfield sites and redundant farm buildings/curtilages before greenfield sites</p>	Relevant to waste DPDs only	All elements of waste planning and disposal are key objectives for SA
Good design	<p>Opportunities should be secured for sustainable waste management including kerbside collection and community recycling as well as for larger waste facilities. Planning authorities should ensure that new development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promote designs and layouts that secure the integration of waste management facilities without adverse impacts on the street scene or landscape</p> <p>Planning authorities should ensure that new development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promote designs and</p>	Relevant to all district LDDs. In particular, space for collection/storage of recyclables should be planned for in new developments	Should be assessed in the SA – if there is not sufficient space for people to house three bins conveniently, will they recycle as much?

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
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layouts that secure the integration of waste management facilities without adverse impacts on the street scene or landscape

**PPG10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (July 2005)**

Gives advice on the policy context and criteria for siting waste management facilities in England and the relationship between the planning system and waste

Para. 1 – management licensing.

Introduction	To provide framework for stakeholders to plan and take waste management decisions, which reduce the amount of waste we produce, and where waste is produced, deals with it in a way that contributes to the economic, social and environmental goals of	Reduce quantities and where unavoidable ensure waste is dealt in a way that contributes to sustainable	Ensure waste management considerations referring to production of waste are reflected within Sustainability
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Para. 2 – Introduction	sustainable development.  Land use planning system should contribute to sustainable waste management through the provision of the required waste management facilities in England.	development.  Provision of the right waste management facilities will ensure sustainable waste management.	Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria. Criteria and Framework.
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Para.5 – Introduction		Encourage development within the region to be based upon a sustainable waste management	
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To provide a framework to enable waste management facilities to meet the needs of society for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste, taking account of the potential for waste minimisation and the needs of special waste.	strategy. Waste management facilities must meet the needs of society. Ensure future development is balanced	against the capacity of the region to sustainably deal with the waste produced.
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Check to ensure key policy requirements are reflected in the SA

Framework Objectives and appraisal criteria.

Para.5-  
Introduction

To encourage sensitive waste management practices in order to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment and avoid

Ensure waste management practices do not compromise quality of

Sustainability Objectives need to consider human health in relation to waste

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	risks to human health	environment.	management
Para.5- Introduction	To have regard to the need to protect areas of designated landscape and nature conservation value from inappropriate development, and minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste.	Protect the environment from inappropriate waste management development and processes.	Include objectives and indicators for protected designated environmental areas in relation to waste disposal
Para.5- Introduction	To ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered.	Explore all opportunities for re-using and recycling waste.  Encourage high quality developments which encourage sustainable lifestyles.	Ensure Objectives and Indicators include Waste Management issues
Box 1 – Principles of Waste Management (a)	Best Practice Environmental Option (BPEO) provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment, as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term and should be considered for each waste stream.	Always ensure BPEO is taken into account.	Ensure Objectives and Indicators include Waste Management issues
Box 1 – Principles of Waste Management (c)	Waste should generally be managed as near as possible to its place of production, because transporting waste itself has an environmental impact.	Keep transportation of waste to a minimum.  Address spatial management of waste at the regional and county level to minimise transportation of waste.	Ensure Objectives and Indicators include Waste Management issues in relation to sustainable travel and environmental impact
Para.12 – Waste Planning Authorities	It is the responsibility WPA's to ensure that there is an adequate framework in their development plans to enable the waste management industry to establish appropriate waste management facilities in a way, which meet the objectives of sustainable development.	Waste management facilities must meet the objectives of sustainable development	Ensure Objectives and Indicators include Waste Management issues
Para.15 – Waste	Waste Collection Authorities (WCA's) have a duty to prepare and publicise waste recycling plans, which set out the authority's existing	Ensure everyone can contribute to sustainable	Ensure Objectives and Indicators include Waste

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Collection Authorities	and proposed arrangements for recycling.	<p>waste management practices through good access to a choice of waste facilities.</p> <p>DPD should stress the need to provide easily accessible waste sorting or collection facilities to encourage maximum participation in recycling and other sustainable management options.</p>	Management issues
Para.18 – Environment Agency	The Environment Agency’s Strategic Waste Management Assessment must inform plan policies.	Ensure policies adequately cater for predicted situation and seek to meet and exceed targets.	Ensure Objectives and Indicators include Waste Management issue and should be prepared in consultation with Environment Agency
Para.21 – Relationship between the planning system and waste management licensing	<p>Environment Agency must be consulted when considering planning applications on, or near, former waste facilities, such as landfill sites, in order to:</p> <p>Reduce the risk of conflicting requirements,</p> <p>Avoid duplication of controls being imposed on developers under the planning and pollution control regimes, and</p> <p>Reduce the risk that subsequent development may damage or disrupt</p>	Consult EA on all planning applications on or near former waste facilities.	Ensure Objectives and Indicators include Waste Management issue and should be prepared in consultation with Environment Agency

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	pollution prevention measures taken at current or former facilities.		
Para.28 – Development Plans	<p>WPAs should appraise the policy options in terms of their social, environmental and economic effects to demonstrate that:</p> <p>All practicable options have been assessed, and</p> <p>The selected policies represent the best balance of social, environmental; and economic costs and benefits, after full consideration of the BPEO and the principles of sustainable development.</p>	Appraise land use proposals in terms of their social environmental and economic effects.	Consider and include Social, Environmental and Economic issues within Sustainability Framework regarding industrial development
Para.29 - Development Plans (b)	WPA's should carefully consider the environmental implications of all waste management proposals to ensure that an adequate planning framework is in place for the provision of facilities by the waste management industry.	All environmental implications of a waste management proposal must be carefully considered.	Consider and include Social, Environmental and Economic issues within Sustainability Framework regarding industrial and waste management development
Para.29 - Development Plans (c)	To maximise, so far as is practicable, regional self-sufficiency.	Ensure adequate facilities within each region to promote self-sufficiency. Ensure regional self-sufficiency through managing waste within the regional boundaries and as close to the point of production as possible.	Ensure self sufficiency is reflected in Sustainability Objectives and Indicators
Para.29 - Development Plans (f)	To identify sites for waste management and disposal facilities.	Sites for waste management and disposal facilities should be identified early on. Ensure strategy for	Ensure waste management is reflected in Sustainability Objectives and Indicators

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
		improving waste management infrastructure is in place to deal with regional growth, and that waste is minimised as much as possible.	
Para.29 - Development Plans (g)	WPA's must consider the siting of waste facilities in relation to existing, and where possible potential surrounding land uses.	Ensure waste facilities do not conflict with surrounding land uses through careful siting.	Ensure waste management is reflected in Sustainability Objectives and Indicators
Para.29 - Development Plans (h)	A lack of adequate facilities for management in one plan area should not lead to waste being transported long distances to management facilities in other areas, contrary to the proximity principle or the desirability of regional self-sufficiency.	Ensure adequate facilities within each region to promote self-sufficiency. Ensure regional self-sufficiency through managing waste within the regional boundaries and as close to the point of production as possible.	Ensure sustainable waste management is reflected in Sustainability Objectives and Indicators
Para.29 - Development Plans (i)	Waste markets are constantly changing as new technologies and initiatives are developed therefore the planning system must not inhibit the ability of the waste management industry to adapt to such trends.	Leave room for waste management industry to adapt to new trends and technology. Encourage excellence in waste management techniques as part of the environmental economy.	Ensure waste management is reflected in Sustainability Objectives and Indicators
Para.29 - Development Plans (k)	Make adequate allowance for waste that may be brought into the WPA's area, in assessing the need for future requirements.	Make allowance for future waste requirements.	Ensure waste management is reflected in Sustainability Objectives and Indicators

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Para.34 - Waste Local Plans	WPA's should plan for a provision of waste management facilities that is consistent with forecasts of local and regional requirements, as well as planning considerations.	Plan for provision of waste management facilities that is consistent with forecasts of local and regional requirements.	Ensure waste management is reflected in Sustainability Objectives and Indicators
<b>PPS11 – Regional Spatial Strategies (Sept 04)</b>			
Provides framework for regional planning guidance.			
Key Planning Objectives	<p>The RSS should provide a broad development strategy for the region for fifteen to twenty year period. The following matters should be taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of the scale and distribution of provision for new housing;</li> <li>• Priorities for the environment, such as countryside and biodiversity protection; and</li> <li>• Transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals extraction and waste treatment and disposal.</li> </ul>	<p>Reflect in RSS.</p> <p>In addition DPDs should include the identification and distribution of housing, safeguard the environment and countryside and ensure the provision of infrastructure and economic development.</p>	<p>Ensure housing, environmental protection and economic issues are reflected in sustainability objectives and framework.</p>

Issue	<p>The RSS should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• articulate a spatial vision of what the region will look like at the end of the period of the strategy and show how this will contribute to achieving sustainable development objectives</li> <li>• provide a concise spatial strategy for achieving that vision, defining its main aims and objectives, illustrated by a key diagram, with the policies clearly highlighted;</li> <li>• address regional or sub-regional issues that will often cross county or unitary authority and, on occasion, district boundaries, and take advantage of the range of development options that exist at that level. The RSS should not address local issues which should be the</li> </ul>	Key role in RSS	Ensure key issues surrounding sustainable development for environmental, social and economic needs are reflected in the objectives and framework.
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>subject of a LDD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be consistent with and supportive of other regional frameworks and strategies, including the RSDF and the regional cultural , economic and housing strategies;</li> <li>• be specific to the region; whilst it should have to national policies it should not simply repeat them nor resort to platitudes. It should provide spatially specific policies applying national policies to the circumstances of the region;</li> </ul>		
Issue	<p>The RSS should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be locationally but not site specific , while not going into the level of detail more appropriate to a LDD;</li> <li>• be focused on delivery mechanisms which make clear what is to be done by whom and by when;</li> <li>• provide a clear link between policy objectives and priorities, targets and indicators. It should be monitored annually against the delivery of its priorities and the realisation of its vision for the region, and reviewed as appropriate;</li> <li>• should apply the test of adding value to the overall planning process; and</li> <li>• contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in line with section 39 of the Act.</li> </ul>	Key role in RSS	Ensure key issues surrounding sustainable development for environmental, social and economic needs are reflected in the objectives and framework.
2.10	<p>RPBs will be expected to demonstrate how they have taken the statutory purposes of the National Parks, AONBs and the Broads into account during the preparation of a RSS revision and in the implementation, monitoring and review of any RSS, which covers either in whole or part of a National Park or the Broads or which would have a significant indirect effect on a National Park or the Broads, for example the landscape setting.</p>	<p>Reflect in RSS</p> <p>In addition DPDs should include policies on protection of landscape setting and the countryside.</p>	<p>Ensure protected areas for biodiversity reasons are reflected in the sustainability objectives and criteria. Particularly within the Broads.</p>

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2.11	<p>...there are a large number of other regional strategies which will also be relevant. These include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• air quality strategies</li> <li>• biodiversity strategies</li> <li>• cultural strategies</li> <li>• environmental strategies</li> <li>• forestry strategies</li> <li>• health strategies</li> <li>• higher education strategies; and</li> <li>• housing strategies.</li> </ul>	Reflect in RSS and DPDs	Ensure key issues surrounding sustainable development for environmental, social and economic needs are reflected in the objectives and framework.
2.12	It is critical there is sufficient integration between the RSS, including its regional transport and waste strategies.	Reflect in RSS	Ensure waste and transport issues are reflected within sustainability objectives and framework.
2.12	Market housing is delivered through the planning system with the numbers for every LPA being determined through the RSS.	Reflect in RSS	Ensure housing issues are reflected within sustainability objectives and framework.
2.12	A sound evidence base to regional strategies and a sufficient spatial dimension to RESs are critical both to effective RSS revisions and to the delivery of regional economic convergence.	Reflect in RSS	Ensure economic issues are reflected within sustainability objectives and framework.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
2.12	<p>By shaping the pattern of development and influencing the location, scale, density, design and mix of land uses the RSS can help reduce the need to travel, reduce the length of journeys and make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking, and cycling.</p> <p>Conversely good transport planning can provide access to economic and leisure activities, support or initiate regeneration, and promote sustainable land use choices.</p>	Reflect in RSS and DPD	Ensure issues surrounding scale, density and design of development are reflected together with transport, leisure jobs and shopping services are included within sustainability objectives and framework.

**Planning Policy Statement 12 (2008)**

Local authorities have a key role in leading their communities, creating prosperity in our villages, towns and cities, and fostering local identity and civic pride. Communities need civic leadership to help bring together the local public, voluntary and community sectors together with private enterprise in order to create a vision of how to respond to and address a locality's problems, needs and ambitions and build a strategy to deliver the vision in a coordinated way. This is what the Government means when it refers to local authorities as "place shapers". Local authorities have been doing this for over 100 years. However, whereas at one time they would solve problems and provide services themselves, today they are much more likely to discharge their place shaping role through partnership – with the public, private and voluntary sectors within their areas and with neighbouring authorities – and with the direct input of their local communities.

The local authority is required to produce a Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) following consultation with their local communities and key local partners through the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). The Sustainable Community Strategy sets out the strategic vision for a place and is linked into overarching regional strategies. It provides the vehicle for considering and deciding how to address difficult crosscutting issues such as the economic future of an area, social exclusion and climate change. Building these factors into the community's vision in an integrated way is at the heart of creating sustainable development at the local level.

The policies in this statement focus on procedural policy and the process of	<p><b>Objectives</b>  PPS 12 does not set out any specific objectives but instead provides Governmental policy on the preparation of Local Development Documents.</p>	The LDF should meet the requirements of PPS 12 – to deliver the spatial planning strategy for the	The SA objectives and criteria should identify the broad range of issues that should be considered in promoting
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
preparing local development documents (these will comprise the Local Development Framework).	<b>Targets</b> No clear targets were identified.	area, sustainability is a key part of the process and the LDF should reflect the Sustainable Community Strategy.	sustainability consistent with PPS12
Core Strategy	Every local planning authority should produce a core strategy which includes: (1) an overall vision which sets out how the area and the places within it should develop; (2) strategic objectives for the area focussing on the key issues to be addressed; (3) a delivery strategy for achieving these objectives. This should set out how much development is intended to happen where, when, and by what means it will be delivered. Locations for strategic development should be indicated on a key diagram; and (4) clear arrangements for managing and monitoring the delivery of the strategy.	This is the heart of the LDF process	The Core Strategy should be an important part of a process to achieve sustainable development.
<b>PPG 13 (2001)</b>			
Planning Policy Guidance 13 (PPG13) sets out the objectives to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level and to promote more sustainable transport choices both for carrying people and for moving freight.			
Strategic Objective 1	Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight;	To be taken account of when producing LDD's	Important to consider when carrying out SEA's and SA's, the objectives also reflect this.
Strategic Objective 2	Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling,	To be taken account of when producing LDD's	Important to consider when carrying out SEA's and SA's, the objectives also reflect this.
Strategic Objective 3	Reduce the need to travel, especially by car	To be taken account of when producing LDD's	Important to consider when carrying out SEA's and SA's, the objectives also reflect this.
Change in emphasis	This guidance sets out the circumstances where it is appropriate to	To be taken account of	Important to consider when

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
between modes of transport	change the emphasis and priorities in provision between different transport modes, in pursuit of wider Government objectives. The car will continue to have an important part to play and for some journeys, particularly in rural areas, it will remain the only real option for travel	when producing LDD's	carrying out SEA's and SA's

#### PPG14 - Development on Unstable Land (April 90)

PPG14 considers the effects of instability on development and land use and the ways in which instability might be treated.

Para 1	Encourage the full and effective use of land in an environmentally acceptable and safe manner, wherever possible.	Maximise use of unstable land where safe and possible.	Ensure the efficient use of land is reflected within sustainability objectives and indicators
Para 2	Ensure that development is suitable on unstable land and that the physical constraints are taken into account at all stages of planning.	Reduce undesirable consequences such as property damage, personal distress to occupants and degradation of the physical environment.	Ensure the efficient use of land is reflected within sustainability objectives and indicators

#### PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment (Sept 94)

This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of its historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment protection of it explains the role played by the planning system in their protection.

#### PPG16 – Archaeology and Planning (Nov 90)

PPG16 sets out policy on archaeological remains, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in the urban and rural context.

Opportunities / constraints	The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, or battlefields will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control.	Include objectives / targets for "the conservation of the natural beauty and amenity of the land" and for "the improvement of the physical environment".	Ensure the historic environment including listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens are reflected within sustainability objectives and indicators
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Para 6	Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, fragile, vulnerable and non-renewable resource. Appropriate management is essential to ensure they survive in good condition.	Strategy should seek to protect and enhance sites of archaeological interest.	Ensure archaeology remains are reflected within sustainability objectives and indicators
Para 8	Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.	Ensure document seeks to protect and enhance archaeological remains.	Ensure archaeology remains are reflected within sustainability objectives and indicators
Para 11	Archaeological issues are often important in minerals planning and they should be fully taken into account in the planning decision process.	Ensure land use planning policies steer development away from archaeologically sensitive sites.	Ensure archaeology remains are reflected within sustainability objectives and indicators

