



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

SCOPING REPORT

Appendix A: Plans, Programmes and
Environmental Protection Objectives

December 2017

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in AoS and/or NPS
International		
The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (European Commission, 1999)		
<p>The document includes a series of principles that should be used as guidelines when considering initiatives for the spatial development of Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and decisions especially economic ones with implications for spatial development, concerning mainly human settlements, agriculture, transport, energy, tourism and industry must not have negative impacts on sustainable development and its objectives. • To achieve this, and before making such decisions with spatial implications, it will be necessary to undertake SEAs on long term ecological effects and to monitor ecological changes with appropriate indicators. • As land-use may have detrimental effects on the climate, spatial planning should be used as an effective tool for combating local and global climate change. • Ecological equilibrium of the landscape implies taking into account the interactions and the balance between complex natural and man-made systems, avoiding one-sided approaches. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP. This would include the topics of ecology, flooding, land erosion, soil, water and air contamination, geomorphology, landscape, culture and the interactions between all of these topics and indirect effects on climate change. It is also important to use the precautionary principle when undertaking the assessment.</p> <p>The ESDP clearly identifies the role of AoS in assessing strategic decisions. There would also be a need to monitor the long-term ecological effects of new nuclear power stations.</p> <p>Although this is a very high level document, the principles are of importance at the national and local level and should be considered when preparing the new NPS.</p>

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Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC		
<p>The Directive focuses upon the prevention and remedying of environmental damage – specifically damage to habitats and species protected by EC law, damage to water resources and land contamination which presents a threat to human health.</p> <p>The Directive is based on the polluter pays principle. Polluters would, therefore be responsible for remediating the damage they cause to the environment or of measures to prevent imminent threat of damage.</p> <p>Local authorities would be responsible for enforcing the regime in the public interest.</p> <p>The Directive provides specific criteria to determine when damage is significant.</p> <p>Damage from nuclear and maritime accidents falls outside the scope of the regime.</p>	<p>Annex I of the Directive includes criteria for determining whether effects are significant. This could be used to inform the SEA process.</p>	<p>The principles of environmental protection are of direct relevance to the AoS and the new NPS. The AoS framework should consider a number of objectives addressing environmental protection in particular recognising the need to prevent pollution to air, land and water. The principles of environmental protection should be considered within the new NPS.</p>
EU Thematic Strategy on Air Quality (2005)		
<p>The thematic strategy on air quality identifies that despite significant improvements in air quality across the EU, a number of serious air quality issues still persist. The strategy promotes an approach which focuses upon the most serious pollutants and that more is done to integrate environmental concerns into other policies and programmes.</p> <p>The objective of the strategy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attain levels of air quality that do not give rise to significant negative impacts on and risks to human health and the environment. <p>The strategy emphasises the need for a shift towards less polluting modes of transport and the better use of natural resources to help reduce harmful emissions.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p> <p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to contribute to a reduction in certain air emissions by reducing the reliance on coal and gas-fired power stations which might typically contribute to adverse air quality.</p> <p>Other air emissions from nuclear facilities would have to be appropriately monitored and controlled.</p>

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Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)		
<p>The main objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and therefore the Convention promotes such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species.</p> <p>In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party is obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention. • Undertake, in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution, to have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna. • Promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should consider provision for the preservation and protection of the environment. Information about the location of internationally designated sites should be collated.</p> <p>If inappropriately developed, new nuclear power stations have the potential to adversely affect wildlife and habitats both directly and indirectly. The siting criteria developed as part of the new NPS should carefully consider the location of potential sites in relation to European Designated Sites.</p>

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Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)		
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as the Bonn Convention or CMS) was adopted in Bonn, Germany in 1979, and is an intergovernmental treaty under United Nation's Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species.</p> <p>The overarching objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species. • Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I. • Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives protecting biodiversity and protected species.</p> <p>If inappropriately developed, new nuclear power stations have the potential to adversely affect wildlife and habitats both directly and indirectly. The siting criteria developed as part of the new NPS should carefully consider the location of potential sites in relation to European Designated Sites. Adverse effects on these sites should be avoided.</p>
Council Directive on the Conservation of European Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (The Birds Directive)		
<p>This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds.</p> <p>The main provisions are the maintenance of favourable conservation status of all wild bird species, the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare / vulnerable species and the establishment of schemes for the protection of wild birds.</p>	<p>Member States are required to define Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in the Directive.</p> <p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which protect biodiversity and protected species.</p> <p>If inappropriately developed, new nuclear power stations have the potential to adversely affect wildlife and habitats both directly and indirectly and the new NPS should carefully consider the location of potential sites in relation to European Designated Sites.</p>

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Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (The EC Habitats Directive)		
<p>The objective of the Directive is to contribute towards ensuring the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora within the European Community.</p>	<p>The target for Member States is to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance.</p> <p>This includes Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas, which together comprise the Natura 2000 network. Member States are required to ensure conservation measures are in place to appropriately manage the Natura 2000 network and to ensure the appropriate assessment of plans and projects, not directly necessary to the management of the site, but likely to have a significant effect thereon (either individually or in-combination). Projects resulting in adverse effects on integrity may still be permitted if there are no alternatives, and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases compensatory measures are necessary to ensure the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 network.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives that address issues such as protection of biodiversity and habitats, and notably relate to the effects on European Designated Sites. The location of European Designated Sites should be identified through the baseline data collection process.</p> <p>The new NPS should have regard to the objectives of the Directive and the strength of protection given to European Designated Sites. A screening exercise for all proposed nuclear sites, in accordance with the Habitats Directive requirements, will be undertaken to determine whether Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken of the new NPS.</p>

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Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991)		
<p>The Convention was adopted in 1991 and entered into force in September 2007. The Convention and Protocol lie in an area of mixed competence (environment). The UK and the EU are parties to the Convention. The EU has implemented the EIA Directive that has been transposed into UK domestic law.</p> <p>The Convention sets out the obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning. It also lays down the general obligations of Parties to consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have significant transboundary effects. A revision to the Convention in 2004 indicated that affected Parties should be allowed to participate in scoping as appropriate.</p> <p>The Protocol on SEA (Kiev, 2003) augments the Espoo Convention and requires Parties to assess the environmental effects of their plans and programmes. The protocol also proposes extensive public participation in Government decision-making. The UK has signed but not ratified the Protocol. The EU has ratified, and implements through the SEA Directive, transposed in UK domestic law.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>An AoS is being undertaken in accordance with the SEA Directive that will determine the significant effects of the new NPS and the integral SSA.</p> <p>As a matter of course, Espoo Parties will be engaged as part of the new NPS and AoS consultation process. Transboundary Consultation under the Espoo convention will also be undertaken if it is concluded that proposed activities are likely to cause a significant adverse impact in the environment in another State of the European Economic Area.</p>
Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 (EC, 2011)		
<p>The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. Biodiversity loss is an enormous challenge in the EU, with around one in four species currently threatened with extinction and 88% of fish stocks over-exploited or significantly depleted.</p> <p>The six targets cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity. • Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>If inappropriately developed, nuclear power stations have the potential to adversely affect wildlife and habitats both directly and indirectly. The AoS should consider objectives and baseline information relating to biodiversity.</p>

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<p>infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More sustainable agriculture and forestry. • Better management of fish stocks. • Tighter controls on invasive alien species. • A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. <p>The strategy is in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in March 2010. The first is the 2020 headline target: "Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss"; the second is the 2050 vision: "By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided."</p>		

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)

<p>The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance was signed in Ramsar, Iran in 1971. It is an inter-governmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources, as a means to achieving sustainable development throughout the world.</p> <p>There are presently 150 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1556 wetland sites, totalling 129.6 million hectares, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.</p> <p>The original emphasis was on the conservation and wise use of wetlands primarily to provide habitat for waterbirds. However, over the years the Convention has broadened its scope to incorporate all aspects of wetland conservation and</p>	<p>There are no specific targets and indicators in the document.</p> <p>The latest Strategic Plan is The Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024. The plan discusses four main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the Drivers of Wetland Loss and Degradation - In order for the environmental functions and benefits of wetlands to be understood widely within societies, methodology that enables wetland resources 	<p>The AoS framework should consider objectives addressing the protection of biodiversity resources and protected species and habitats.</p> <p>A nuclear power station could affect a wetland of international importance if inappropriately developed. The new NPS should consider siting facilities that would not adversely affect Ramsar sites.</p> <p>In accordance with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010), it is necessary to ensure the appropriate assessment of plans and projects, not directly necessary to the management of the site, but likely to have a significant effect thereon (either individually or in-combination). Projects resulting in adverse effects on integrity may still be permitted if there are no alternatives, and there are</p>
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<p>wise use, recognising wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation and for the well-being of human communities.</p> <p>‘The Convention’s mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world’ (Ramsar COP8, 2002).</p>	<p>and ecosystem benefits to be assessed should be developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectively Conserving and Managing the Ramsar Site Network - Parties must commit themselves to efforts to protect and effectively manage the existing Ramsar Sites, and to enable the full and effective participation of stakeholders. • Wisely Using All Wetlands - Mainstreaming recognition of ecosystem functions, services and benefits into a wide range of sectors and with a broad array of actors will be key to achieving this goal. • Enhancing Implementation – The adoption of various approaches will help strengthen the implementation of the three Strategic Goals, and ultimately of the Convention itself. 	<p>imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases compensatory measures are necessary.</p> <p>A screening exercise for all protected sites, in accordance with the Habitats Directive requirements, should be considered to determine whether Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken of the new NPS.</p>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)		
<p>This was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity. • The sustainable use of its components. • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The protection of biodiversity sources should be a central theme of the AoS and the AoS framework should consider objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity. Data about internationally designated sites and nature conservation should be obtained through the baseline data collation process.</p> <p>The development of new nuclear power stations has the</p>

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<p>the use of genetic resources.</p> <p>The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.</p>		<p>potential to adversely affect biodiversity if inappropriately developed. The process of developing the new NPS should consider the impacts of siting of facilities in locations which would have significant adverse effects on biodiversity resources.</p>

Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (agreed in 1997, ratified in 2005)

<p>The Kyoto Protocol agreed in 1997 was designed to address the fact that greater cuts in emissions were needed to prevent serious interference with the climate. It has been ratified by over 166 countries. It sets legally binding emissions reductions targets on the developed countries that have ratified it (including the UK).</p> <p>In December 2007, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change took place and brought together over 180 countries. The conference resulted in the adoption of the Bali Roadmap which consists of a number of forward-looking decisions that represent the various tracks that are essential to reaching a secure climate change future. Included in the Roadmap is the Bali Action Plan which charts the course for negotiating a new process designed to tackle climate change with the aim of completing this by 2009.</p>	<p>Developed countries agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by at least 18% below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020; the second commitment period. The UK target for the same period is to reduce emissions to 20% below 1990 levels.</p> <p>Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country. • Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries. • Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets. 	<p>The AoS framework should consider an objective relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Compared to many other forms of electricity generation, nuclear power does not produce greenhouse gas emissions during the energy generating process and contributes to the goal of the Kyoto Protocol. However, issues relating to greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the transport of raw materials and waste should be considered during the development of the new NPS.</p>
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UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Convention sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system. Under the Convention governments have to: Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions. Launch national strategies for climate change. Co-operate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS needs to include objectives that address climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The baseline data collation should also obtain baseline evidence relating to these issues.</p> <p>The provision of new nuclear power stations could in itself be viewed as positively fulfilling the requirements of the Convention as nuclear power stations would reduce reliance on sources of power that lead to high levels of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Adapting to the impacts of climate change, such as to flood risk should be considered within the new NPS.</p>
The Paris Agreement (2015)		
<p>The Paris Agreement is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) dealing with greenhouse gases emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance starting in the year 2020.</p> <p>The aim of the convention is described in Article 2 and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and Making finance flows consistent with a pathway 	<p>Specific UK targets are yet to be set.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider an objective relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Nuclear power represents a low carbon form of electricity generation and would make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.</p>

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towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development		
European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe, 2000)		
<p>The aims of the European Landscape Convention are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention is part of the Council of Europe’s work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self-government, and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation in such matters.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider objectives that relate to landscape protection and information should be gathered about the location of areas of high landscape quality, for example National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).</p> <p>New nuclear power stations, if inappropriately developed could adversely affect landscape character, result in landscape change and lead to changes in views. The AoS should consider the impacts upon landscape resources.</p>

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EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (EC, 2004)		
<p>Eight main threats to soil are identified which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion • Organic matter decline • Contamination • Salinisation • Compaction • Soil biodiversity loss • Sealing • Landslides and flooding <p>The thematic strategy calls for a framework directive and hence advocates higher levels of protection to the soil resource.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider an objective addressing the protection of the soil resource (this is also one of the SEA Directive topics). The construction of new nuclear power stations has the potential to lead to soil contamination and appropriate consideration should be given to potential impacts on soils.</p>
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)		
<p>The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.</p>	<p>The Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities of biodegradable waste being sent to landfill.</p> <p>These are not directly relevant to this study.</p>	<p>The development and operation of the facilities would generate a variety of waste streams, including hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, which will require disposal. The AoS should consider objectives which reduce the quantity of waste and encourage reuse and recycling.</p>

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Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)		
<p>The Directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management. These include the definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p> <p>The Directive introduces the "polluter pays principle" and the "extended producer responsibility". It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils (old Directives on hazardous waste and waste oils being repealed with the effect from 12 December 2010), and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The development, operational and decommissioning phases of new nuclear sites will generate waste. In the AoS, emphasis should be placed on the waste hierarchy and the recycling / recovery of materials where possible in accordance with the Directive.</p> <p>The AoS will need to consider types of waste, including hazardous waste which will be generated</p>
Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control: IPPC Directive 2008/1/EC		
<p>The system of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) set out in the IPPC Directive applies an integrated environmental approach to the regulation of certain industrial activities. This means that emissions to air, water (including discharges to sewer) and land, plus a range of other environmental effects, must be considered together. It also means that regulators must set permit conditions so as to achieve a high level of protection for the environment as a whole.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to result in emissions to air, land and water throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.</p> <p>The AoS framework needs to include objectives which address these environmental protection issues.</p>
Closing the Loop – An EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy (EU 2015)		

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<p>The Closing the Loop Package comprises an EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy. It sets out a programme of action with measures covering the whole material lifecycle: from production and consumption, to waste management, to the market for secondary raw materials. The annex to the Action Plan sets out the timeline for completing actions.</p>	<p>The plan contains various targets for actions to be implemented from 2015 onwards.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations will require materials for construction and operation, as well as creating waste throughout the project's lifecycle.</p> <p>The AoS framework needs to include objectives which address material and waste management and encourages resource efficiency throughout the project lifecycle.</p>

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EU Directive 2002/49/EC Relating to the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise - The Environmental Noise Directive (EU, 2002)		
<p>The aim of the Directive is to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects including annoyance due to exposure to environmental noise. Each Member State is expected to determine exposure to environmental noise through noise mapping, ensure that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public and to adopt action plans based upon noise mapping results with a view to preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary, and particularly where exposure effects could induce harmful effects on human health.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations could result in noise disturbance to local populations as a result of the movement of construction traffic and construction works. During the operation of the facilities there would also be operational noise generated by traffic and machinery. Noise would also be generated during decommissioning when dismantling structures.</p> <p>Noise and vibration can affect human health and disturb wildlife. Suitable objectives need to be developed as part of the AoS Framework. Noise and vibration impacts should be considered in the AoS.</p>
Directive Concerning the Management of Bathing Water Quality and Repealing Council Directive 76/160/EEC (2006/7/EC)		
<p>The Directive sets standards for the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality, the management of bathing water quality and the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality.</p>	<p>Classifications in accordance with the new Directive must be carried out by 2015.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider objectives and baseline information relating to coastal water quality.</p>
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
<p>The Directive sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.</p>	<p>The Directive includes standards that constitute legal limits.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider objectives that address water quality.</p>

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Fish Directive (2006/44/EC)		
<p>The objective of this Directive relates to the protection of fresh waters needing protection or improvement to support fish life. Member States are required to designate freshwaters needing protection or improvement to support fish life and have a duty to produce action plans to ensure compliance with standards.</p> <p>In 2013 the Directive will be repealed and waters currently designated as Freshwater Fish Directive Waters will be protected areas under the Water Framework Directive.</p>	<p>The Directive sets out physical and chemical parameters which are used by Members states as guideline standards for salmonid and cyprinid waters.</p>	<p>Whilst the particular focus of this Directive is not directly relevant to this study the principle of protecting water quality is important. There should be an objective in the AoS framework addressing the protection of water quality.</p>
“New” Groundwater Directive (GWD) (2006/118/EC)		
<p>The Directive sets objectives for groundwater quality, including an objective to meet "good chemical status" by 2015, an objective on pollution trends, and an objective to prevent or limit the input of pollutants to groundwater. Clarification of the objectives, however, is left to the daughter directive.</p> <p>The Directive is designed to prevent and combat groundwater pollution. Its provisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria for assessing the chemical status of groundwater. • Criteria for identifying significant and sustained upward trends. • In groundwater pollution levels, and for defining starting points for reversing these trends. • Preventing and limiting indirect discharges (after percolation through soil or subsoil) of pollutants into groundwater. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives relating to groundwater protection. Potential groundwater pollution from new nuclear power stations is an issue which needs to be carefully considered and mitigated.</p>

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Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>The purpose of this Directive is 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"> • 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. • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources. • Aims to enhance 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. • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution. • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	<p>Objectives for surface waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2027. • Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies. • Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another. • Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas. <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2027 (quantity is a significant issue for groundwater – there is only a certain amount of re-charge into groundwater each year and this re-charge is needed to supported connected ecosystems). • Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another. • Reversal of any significant 	<p>The AoS should consider objectives that promote the protection and enhancement of the water environment. A WFD assessment will be undertaken at the EIA stage, this may involve the need for an Article 4.7 test. This will consider whether (if any) negative effects on the status of waterbodies are outweighed by the expected benefits of development, and that all practicable steps are taken to mitigate adverse impacts on waterbody status.</p> <p>This includes water usage as well as a need to assess indirect effects such as dependent aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and flooding. Information about the water environment needs to be gathered through the baseline data collation process, for example in relation to the location of main rivers and floodplain.</p> <p>New nuclear power stations would require water for cooling purposes and some abstractions and discharges would occur. There is also likely to be construction and dredging within the marine environment. The new NPS will need to consider the impact on water resources and how any effects on water resources, in terms of quality or quantity, might affect other receptors.</p>

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	<p>and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas. 	
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)		
<p>The Convention requires that cultural and natural heritage is identified, protected, conserved, presented and transmitted to future generations. It also requires that effective and active measures are taken to protect and conserve cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The protection of both cultural and natural heritage should be a central theme of the AoS. Appropriate objectives should be developed for the AoS framework and data should be gathered about the existing baseline conditions across the UK.</p> <p>The development of new nuclear power stations has the potential to adversely affect cultural and natural heritage if inappropriately developed. The process of developing the new NPS should seek to avoid the siting of facilities in unsuitable locations from an environmental perspective.</p>
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)		
<p>The Convention addresses the need to guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. The Convention lies in an area of mixed competence (environment). The UK and the EU are parties to the Convention. The EU has implemented the relevant parts of the Convention for the AoS, in Pillar 2 (Public participation in decision making) of the Convention, in the SEA Directives, that have been transposed into UK domestic law.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS process has to comply with the principles of the Convention. Enough time needs to be provided for in the AoS process to permit consultation in accordance with Aarhus requirements.</p> <p>The new NPS will be subject to public consultation.</p>

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EU health programme (2014 - 2020) (European Commission, 2014)		
<p>The programme is the main instrument the European Commission uses to implement the EU health strategy.</p> <p>The EU health strategy acknowledges that health policy at the community level should foster good health, protect citizens from threats and support sustainability. To meet these challenges the strategy identifies three objectives as key areas for the future years.</p> <p>Objective 1 – Fostering good health in an ageing Europe.</p> <p>Objective 2 – Protecting citizens from health threats.</p> <p>Objective 3 – Supporting dynamic health systems and new technologies.</p> <p>The four central objectives of this programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote health, prevent diseases and foster supportive environments for healthy lifestyles taking into account the 'health in all policies' principle. • Protect Union citizens from serious cross-border health threats. • Contribute to innovative, efficient and sustainable health systems. • Facilitate access to better and safer healthcare for Union citizens. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider an objective addressing the need to protect human health. The baseline data collation process should also characterise the existing health profiles of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland using appropriate health determinants relevant to the siting focus of the study.</p> <p>New nuclear power stations could result in a range of direct and indirect impacts upon human health, for example the potential contamination of drinking water or the loss of land used for recreational purposes. The process of developing the siting criteria needs to ensure that potential human health impacts are fully considered through the siting process.</p>

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Ambient Air Quality Directives (2008/50/EC)		
<p>The Directive establishes a framework under which the EC agree air quality limit values for specified pollutants.</p> <p>This Directive consolidates existing air quality legislation except for Directive 2004/107/EC, which will be brought within the new Directive at a later date; provides a new regulatory framework for PM2.5; and makes provision under Article 22 for Member States to postpone attainment deadlines and allow an exemption from the obligation to limit values for certain pollutants, subject to strict conditions and assessment by the European Commission.</p>	<p>Thresholds for pollutants are included in the directive.</p>	<p>The AoS should seek objectives to avoid air quality impacts. New nuclear power stations have the potential to result in emissions to air throughout the project lifecycle.</p>
Living well, within the limits of our planet: the 7th EAP (2014-20)		
<p>The 7th Environment Action Programme (EAP) will guide European environment policy until 2020. The new Plan identifies nine priority objectives and sets out a long-term vision of where it wants the EU to be by 2050. It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital. • To turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy. • To safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing. <p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better implementation of legislation. • Better information by improving the knowledge base. • More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. • Full integration of environmental requirements and 	<p>The long term vision for 2050 in relation to energy - "Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society."</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives that address the protection of biodiversity, seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enable adaptation to climate change, encourage the sustainable use of resources and seek to limit impacts on human health.</p>

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<p>considerations into other policies.</p> <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the Union's cities more sustainable. • To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 		
<p>Directive 97/11/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA Directive) as amended by Directive 2011/92/EU. The amendments made by EIA Directive 2014/52/EU must be transposed into UK legislation by 16 May 2017</p>		
<p>The European Union requires an environmental impact assessment to be carried out before approval can be granted for certain public and private projects. The Directive lists the projects concerned, the information to be provided and the third parties to be consulted in connection with approving such a project.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the UK Government will issue amended EIA Regulations in the next 12 -18 months. However, there may be the gradual adoption of these changes in the intervening period. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering how climate change, human health and resource efficiency can be assessed more effectively within EIA. • Enhancing the approach taken by developers to pre-assess proposals to enable a screening decision to be made. • Improving, potentially, the quality of the writing and review of environmental statements, by ensuring those who undertake the work have competent expertise to do so. • Considering how efficient and effective monitoring strategies can be created to track the delivery and success of design elements and mitigation that aims to avoid, prevent or reduce significant adverse effects on the 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Annex I of the Directive requires EIA for nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors. Where information is not available to inform assessment at for the AoS, for instance through project design, this would be available for further assessment during a subsequent EIA.</p>

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<p>environment. and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing penalties for infringements. 		
Renewable Energy Directive (RED) 2009/28/EC and Fuel Quality Directive (FQD) 2009/30/EC		
<p>The RED centres around a legally-binding European target for 20% of all energy types - electricity, heat and transport fuels - to come from renewable sources from 2020.</p>	<p>The Directive includes a target of 20% of all energy types to come from renewable sources from 2020.</p> <p>The proposal for a revised Renewable Energy Directive, published by the European Commission in 2016, states a target of at least 27% of the total energy consumption in the EU to come from renewables by 2030.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which support the energy from renewables target and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Nuclear power represents a low-carbon form of electricity generation and would make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector. It also reduces the reliance on non-renewable forms of energy.</p> <p>Other air emissions from nuclear facilities would have to be appropriately monitored and controlled.</p>
EU Emissions Trading Scheme (2008)		
<p>The EU emissions trading system (EU ETS) is a cornerstone of the European Union's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing industrial greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively. The first - and still by far the biggest - international system for trading greenhouse gas emission allowances, the EU ETS covers more than 11,000 power stations and industrial plants in 31 countries, as well as airlines. The ETS Operates in the 28 EU countries and the three EEA-EFTA states (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway), and covers around 45% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The ETS Limits emissions from more than 11,000 heavy energy-using installations in power generation and the manufacturing industry.</p> <p>It also applies to aircraft operators performing aviation activities in the EU and EFTA states.</p> <p>Since the start of 2012 emissions from all flights from, to and within the European Economic Area (EEA) - the 28 EU Member States, plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway - are</p>	<p>The Legislation aims to ensure that in 2020, emissions from sectors covered by the EU ETS will be 21% lower than in 2005. By 2030, the Commission proposes, they would be 43% lower.</p> <p>The UK is committed to building on the EU ETS as its main way of pricing carbon in the economy, to ensure emissions are effectively limited. The key areas that need to be addressed to ensure EU ETS meets its potential are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting safe, stable and affordable emissions limits. Building a global carbon 	<p>The AoS should consider the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions where possible.</p> <p>Nuclear power represents a low-carbon form of electricity generation and would make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.</p> <p>Other air emissions from nuclear facilities would have to be appropriately monitored and controlled.</p>

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<p>included in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The legislation, adopted in 2008, applies to EU and non-EU airlines alike.</p> <p>To allow time for negotiations on a global market-based measure applying to aviation emissions, the EU ETS requirements were suspended for flights in 2012 to and from non-European countries.</p> <p>For the period 2013-2016 the legislation has also been amended so that only emissions from flights within the EEA fall under the EU ETS. Exemptions for operators with low emissions have also been introduced.</p>	<p>market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding the scheme. • Improving efficiency. 	
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)		
<p>The strategy outlines six main targets and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal of halting the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. The targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity. • Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure. • More sustainable agriculture and forestry. • Better management of fish stocks. • Tighter controls on invasive alien species. • A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. 	<p>No specific indicators or targets.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should seek to include objectives that promote the protection of the natural environment and biodiversity.</p> <p>If inappropriately developed, new nuclear power stations have the potential to adversely affect wildlife and habitats.</p>

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Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EEC		
<p>This Directive lays down environmental quality standards (EQS) for priority substances and certain other pollutants as provided for in Article 16 of Directive 2000/60/EC, with the aim of achieving good surface water chemical status.</p> <p>Member States shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the EQS for bodies of surface water. • Arrange for the long-term trend analysis of concentrations establish an inventory, including maps, if available, of emissions, discharges and losses of all priority substances and pollutants for each river basin district or part of a river basin district lying within their territory. 	<p>Sets out annual average and maximum allowable concentrations for inland surface waters and other surface waters for priority substances and certain other pollutants.</p>	<p>Potential impacts of pollutants on surface water quality should be considered within the AoS.</p>
Europe 2020: a strategy for European Union growth		
<p>The Commission presents the strategy which should enable the European Union (EU) to achieve growth that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart, through the development of knowledge and innovation. • Sustainable, based on a greener, more resource efficient and more competitive economy. • Inclusive, aimed at strengthening employment, and social and territorial cohesion. <p>In addition, the Commission proposes a series of targets to be achieved by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 to 75 %. • Investing 3 % of gross domestic product (GDP) in research and development. • Reducing carbon emissions by 20 % (and by 30 % if conditions permit), increasing the share of renewable energies by 20 % and increasing energy efficiency by 20 	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider impacts on economic performance, employment and consider objectives which encourage sustainable economic growth, in addition to objectives which reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

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<p>%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the school dropout rate to less than 10 % and increasing the proportion of tertiary degrees to 40 %. Reducing the number of people threatened by poverty by 20 million. </p>		
Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion (Council of European Union, 2010)		
<p>This report outlines that Europe's policies on social protection and social inclusion. The 2010 report describes how the EU has been directing funding in response to the economic issues. The report describes four main approaches to mobilise ESF resources to counter the effects of the recession, which can be described as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the unemployed. Preventing the risk of unemployment. Social inclusion of vulnerable groups. Simplifying ESF implementation arrangements. 	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider issues relating to equality and inclusion.</p>

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Closing the Gap: Social Determinants of Health (World Health Organisation, 2008)

<p>This report aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve daily living conditions. • Tackle inequitable distribution of power, money and resources. • Measure and understand the problem and assess the impact on action. <p>Recommendations are made to tackle inequalities. A review is currently being undertaken to see how the report relates to England and what practical steps can be taken, to be published in late 2009.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to impact living conditions and human health. It is important that sites do not impact disproportionately on vulnerable members of society. The AoS should consider the improvement of health equity.</p>
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UK

UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (HM Government, 2005)

<p>The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p> <p>As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy, the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production – working towards achieving more with less. • Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat. • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend. • From local to global - building sustainable communities - creating places where people want to live and work, now 	<p>Although there are no specific targets within this Strategy, it makes reference to targets set in related Public Service Agreements (PSA) and other relevant policy statements.</p> <p>It also lists 68 high level UK government strategy indicators, which will be used to measure the success with which the above objectives are being met. The most relevant to this study are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and CO2 emissions. • CO2 emissions by end user: 	<p>The AoS should consider objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p> <p>The development of new nuclear power stations needs to be considered in the context of sustainable development. Such development has the potential to affect issues including adapting to climate change (flood risk), building sustainable communities (local jobs and environment) and natural resources (land take and biodiversity loss). It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered throughout the preparation of the new NPS.</p>
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<p>and in the future.</p> <p>In addition to these four priorities, changing behaviour also forms a large part of the Government's thinking on sustainable development.</p> <p>The following principles will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits. • Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society. • Achieving a sustainable economy. • Promoting good governance. • Using sound science responsibly. <p>The Shared Framework For Sustainable Development identifies the shared goals for the UK that devolved administrations need to work towards. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production. • Climate change and energy. • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement. • Sustainable Communities. 	<p>industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation), other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable electricity: renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total electricity. • Energy supply: UK primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption. • Water resource use: total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources. • Waste: arisings by (a) sector (b) method of disposal. • Bird populations: bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) birds of coasts and estuaries (d) wintering wetland birds. • Biodiversity conservation: (a) priority species status (b) priority habitat status. • River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality. • Air quality and health: (a) annual levels of particles and ozone (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher. 	

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The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Defra, 2007)		
<p>This Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.</p> <p>This updated strategy provides a clear, long-term vision for improving air quality in the UK and offers options for further consideration to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution. It sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, details objectives to be achieved, and proposes measures to be considered further to help reach the objectives.</p> <p>This review of the previous Air Quality Strategy (2003) proposes potential new policy measures to improve air quality, and examines their costs and benefits, the impact on exceedances of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and also the qualitative impacts.</p> <p>This strategy sets out an agenda for the longer term, in particular the need to find out more about how air pollution impacts on people's health and the environment, to help inform options and future policy decisions. It sets out a framework to achieve cleaner air that will bring health and social benefits.</p>	<p>The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain 40µg.m-3 of annual average nitrogen dioxide.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p> <p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to contribute to a reduction in certain air emissions by reducing the reliance on coal and gas-fired power stations.</p> <p>Other air emissions from nuclear facilities would have to be appropriately monitored and controlled. The process of developing the new NPS should take account of the importance of protecting existing sensitive receptors from potential air quality impacts.</p>

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Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow’s Climate Today’s Challenge (House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee, 2006)		
<p>Although the 2000 Climate Change Programme helped put the UK on track, and even beyond, to meet the Kyoto greenhouse gas reduction commitment, this 2006 programme contains further commitments to help to achieve the national goal of reducing carbon dioxide to 60% below 1990 levels by 2050 (this has now been increased to 80% following the Climate Change Act (2008)). The Programme therefore sets out the Strategy for both international and national action.</p> <p>This Programme is based on a number of principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to take a balanced approach with all sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part. • The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK’s competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social inclusion and reduce harm to health. • The need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options which will work together to form an integrated package. • The need to take a long-term view, looking to targets beyond the first Kyoto commitment period and considering the need for the UK to adapt to the impacts of climate change. • The need for the Programme to be kept under review. <p>The Programme sets out the measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in six broad sectors: energy supply, business, transport, domestic, agriculture, forestry and land management and public and local government. The progress towards achieving UK and international climate change objectives has been (and will continue to be) monitored and reviewed.</p> <p>The UK Climate Change Programme: Annual Report to Parliament 2007 describes the steps taken to achieve the long</p>	<p>The document outlines that the national goal is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% below 1990 levels by 2050 (this has now been increased to 80% following the Climate Change Act (2008)).</p>	<p>Nuclear power represents a low-carbon form of electricity generation and would make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.</p> <p>The AoS framework should consider an objective relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

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<p>term goals, and indicates the progress against objectives.</p> <p>Taking the results of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme into account, greenhouse gas emissions in 2005 were 19.1 per cent below base year levels and carbon dioxide emissions in 2006 were about 11 per cent below 1990 levels.</p>		
Climate Change Act 2008		
<p>The UK Government is committed to addressing both the causes and consequences of climate change. The Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK through: setting ambitious targets, taking powers to help achieve them, strengthening the institutional framework, enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change and establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK, Parliament and devolved legislatures.</p>	<p>The Government has a target to reduce the UK's Greenhouse Gas emissions by at least 80% (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider an objective relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Nuclear power represents a low carbon form of electricity generation and would make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.</p>
Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (Stern, 2007)		
<p>The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change.</p> <p>The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Nuclear power represents a low-carbon form of electricity generation and would make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.</p> <p>The AoS should consider the role of the new NPS in reducing carbon emissions but also adaptation of infrastructure.</p>

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Air Quality Standards Regulation 2010		
<p>The new regulation transposes the new Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC and its 4th daughter air quality directive 2004/107/EC.</p> <p>The regulation transposes standards and requirements for a variety of pollutants that are considered harmful to human health and the environment. These standards include limit values, which are legally binding and must not be exceeded. These limit values comprise a concentration value for the pollutant, an averaging period over which it is measured, the date by which the limit values are to be achieved and in some cases an allowable number of exceedances of the value per year. The regulation also includes target values, which are set out in the same manner as limit values, but which are to be attained where possible by taking all measures that do not entail disproportionate costs and therefore are not legally binding.</p> <p>The following pollutants are covered by the regulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arsenic • Benzene • Cadmium • Carbon Monoxide • Lead • Nickel • Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) • Ozone • Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5) • Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) • Sulphur Dioxide 	<p>Limit and target values have been set for Arsenic, Benzene, Cadmium, Carbon Monoxide, Lead, Nickel, Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Ozone, Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5), Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and Sulphur Dioxide.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider the protection of air quality and include objectives to limit emissions.</p>

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Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate (Defra, 2010)		
<p>The key messages from this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a link between air pollution and climate change as these originate from similar activities, for example transport and electricity generation. These links should be considered when managing policy. • The UK's commitment to build a low carbon economy by 2050 will reduce air pollution but choices made to achieve this will impact upon the extent of air quality improvements. • Air quality/climate change co-benefits could be achieved by promoting actions such as low-carbon vehicles. • However, benefits for climate change may have negative impacts on air pollution and vice versa which need to be taken into consideration. • Action will be required at international, national, regional and local levels to ensure that policies regarding air pollution and climate change are aligned to maximise co-benefits. 	<p>No specific indicators or targets are included within Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, however it sets out the need to meet air quality objectives.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider including objectives which seek to limit air pollution and reduce the impacts of air pollution on climate change.</p>
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)		
<p>The Act consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain (NB Council Directive 79/409/EEC has now been replaced by Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version)).</p> <p>The Act brings in legislation which protects flora and fauna and makes it an offence to commit certain acts against wildlife and plants, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kill, injure, or take any wild bird, damage or destroy the 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear sites have the potential to contravene the Act and negatively impact on biodiversity and protected sites. The AoS should consider objectives which support the conservation of biodiversity and the protection and enhancement of protected areas.</p>

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<p>nest of any wild bird whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy an egg of any wild bird;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentionally kill injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5 of the Act, or interfere with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places. • Intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any plant listed in Schedule 8 of the Act or sell, offer or expose for sale any live or dead wild plant included in Schedule 8. <p>The Act contains measures for preventing the establishment of non-native species which may be detrimental to native wildlife, prohibiting the release of animals and planting of plants listed in Schedule 9 in England and Wales. It also provides a mechanism making any of the above offences legal through the granting of licences by the appropriate authorities.</p> <p>The Act provides for the notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) – these sites are identified for their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features – by the country conservation bodies in England (Natural England) and Wales (Natural Resources Wales). (NB In Scotland similar powers are afforded to Scottish Natural Heritage under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and in Northern Ireland the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside have powers under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002) to designate Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs).</p> <p>The Act provides for the making of Limestone Pavement Orders, which prohibit the disturbance and removal of limestone from such designated areas, and the designation of Marine Nature Reserves. The Act prohibits the undertaking of agricultural or forestry operations on land within National Parks which has been either moor or heath for 20 years, without consent from the relevant planning authority. Planning authorities are also required to make available to the public up</p>		

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to date maps of moor and heath land within National Parks, which are important for the conservation of natural beauty.		
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (July 2012)		
<p>The Framework succeeds the earlier UK Biodiversity Action Plan set out in ‘Conserving Biodiversity – the UK Approach’ (Defra, 1994) and Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (Defra on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership 2007).</p> <p>The Framework covers the period from 2011 to 2020, and was developed in response to two main drivers: the Convention on Biological Diversity’s (CBD’s) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 5 strategic goals and 20 ‘Aichi Biodiversity Targets’, published in October 2010; and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), released in May 2011.</p> <p>The Strategic Goals of the BAP remain similar to previous iterations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. • To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. • Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems. • Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. 	<p>The UK BAP has 1,150 Priority Species, 65 Habitat Action Plans and also Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions.</p> <p>This includes indicators that can be used to monitor biodiversity progress across the UK. They will be used as part of a wider evidence base to determine whether the target to halt biodiversity loss is being achieved.</p>	<p>Objectives which support the protection and conservation of biodiversity should be considered in the AoS. New nuclear power stations have the potential to result in biodiversity loss if developed inappropriately.</p>
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Synthesis report: priorities for the next five years		
This report outlines the UK Government’s views on the main issues raised in the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) Evidence Report (an independent analysis funded by UK Government and Devolved Governments), to highlight actions already in place to manage the risks identified in the CCRA,	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The AoS framework should consider objectives that would promote an improved resilience to climate change.

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<p>and to outline UK Government plans for the future.</p> <p>This report sets out the main priorities for adaptation in the UK under five key topics identified in the CCRA Evidence Report: Natural environment and natural assets; Infrastructure; People and the built environment; Business and industry and International dimensions, and describes the policy context in each area.</p>		

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Building a Low-Carbon Economy – The UK’s Contribution to Tackling Climate Change (Committee on Climate Change, 2008) and the Fourth Carbon Budget: Reducing Emissions Through the 2020s (CCC, 2010)		
<p>This report from the Committee on Climate Change, the Government’s independent advisor, explains why the UK should aim for an 80% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2050 and how that is attainable, and recommends the first three budgets that will define the path to 2022. In addition, the Fourth Carbon Budget report outlines the emission targets for the 2023-2027 time period. Both reports make recommendations on how these targets could be reached while cutting carbon emissions across a range of sectors.</p>	<p>To cut emissions by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives that address climate change and the reduction of carbon emissions, as well as objectives that promote the transformation to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>As nuclear power does not produce greenhouse gas emissions during the energy generating process, it contributes to the goal of the report.</p>
UK Renewable Energy Road Map 2013		
<p>The Renewable Energy Roadmap (the Roadmap) shows both strong growth in renewable electricity deployment over the last year and that the UK is on track to meet the first interim target on the way to the ambitious target of 15% renewable energy consumption by 2020. The 2012 update sets out the progress and changes delivered in the sector over the past year, and set out the challenges and actions for the year ahead. In 2011, renewable energy accounted for 3.8% of energy consumption, up from 3.2% in 2010. The Roadmap expects it to increase to over 4% in line with the first interim target on the way to 2020. The 2013 update provides analysis on further achievements and changes that have taken place in 2013.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Whilst nuclear power stations are not categorised as renewable facilities owing to their use of uranium, these facilities would reduce reliance on other non-renewable forms of energy.</p>

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River Basin Management Plans (RBMP)		
<p>The main functions of the plans are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To act as an inventory and documentation mechanism for the information gathered including: environmental objectives for surface and ground waters, quality and quantity of waters, and the impact of human activity on water bodies. • To co-ordinate programmes of measures and other relevant programmes within the river basin district. • To form the main progress reporting mechanism to the EC as required by the Water Framework Directive Article 15. • Outline mitigation measures that are expected to be implemented during the plan period • Outline any schemes that will lead to a deterioration of the water environment (i.e. those requiring an Article 4.7 test) 	<p>The RBMPs fulfil the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and share their environmental objectives, for example, to prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater and to achieve good status for all water bodies.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider the protection of the water quality environment, including protecting aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands, promoting the sustainable consumption of water, reducing pollution and reducing the effects of floods and droughts.</p>
Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013		
<p>Given Royal Assent in April 2013, this legislation includes four heritage protection reforms aimed at improving efficiency without affecting protection. Some of them were promoted in the draft Heritage Protection Bill in 2008 that failed to enter Parliament through lack of time. They were also recommendations of the Penfold Review of non-planning consents.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives relating to the protection of the historic environment. It should also be assessed how new nuclear power stations would avoid adverse impacts on cultural heritage features and resources.</p>
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010		
<p>The legislation provides regulatory framework for those operating, regulating or interested in facilities that are covered by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 SI 2010/675 (as amended ('the Regulations')).</p> <p>This covers facilities previously regulated under the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2007, and Waste</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Water extraction for cooling and the associated discharges will require permitting at a site level. This will be considered at the EIA stage.</p> <p>The AoS should consider the protection of the environment and include appropriate objectives if necessary.</p>

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<p>Management Licensing and exemptions scheme (as superseded by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007), some parts of the Water Resources Act 1991, the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 and the Groundwater Regulations 2009.</p> <p>Activities previously regulated under the PPC Regime will remain as Part A1, Part A2 or Part B, and will continue to be regulated by the Environment Agency (for Part A1 activities) or the local authority (for Part A2 and Part B activities).</p> <p>The aim of the regime is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the environment so that statutory and Government policy environmental targets and outcomes are achieved. • Deliver permitting and compliance with permits and certain environmental targets. • Effectively and efficiently in a way that provides increased clarity and minimises the administrative burden on both the regulator and the operators. • Encourage regulators to promote best practice in the operation of facilities. • Continue to fully implement European legislation. 		
Environmental Protection (2009) The Flood Risk Regulations 2009		
<p>The Flood Risk Regulations implement the requirements of the European Floods Directive which aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe. The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which require Lead Local Flood Authorities to publish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRAs) by 22 December 2011. • Hazard and risk maps by 22 December 2013. • Flood risk management plans (FRMP) by 22 December 2015. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives for managing flood risk from all sources through location, layout and design of the nuclear power stations.</p> <p>Nearby local Flood Risk Management Strategies which are prepared under these regulations should also be considered.</p>

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<p>Risk Management Authorities developing FRMPs would address the same issues used to arrive at the conclusions from the flood hazard and risk maps published under the Flood Risk Regulations, plus any potential to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve environmental quality, for example by contributing to the objectives of the Water Framework Directive (especially, re-naturalising water bodies, reducing diffuse pollution and eradicating invasive species). • Improve biodiversity, particularly the extent and quality of wetlands. • Improve how flood and coastal erosion risk management works with natural process, in particular through attenuation of flows (for example through tree planting) and reducing wave energy (for example through salt marsh creation). • Support objectives from other policies, plans and programmes. 		
Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver improved security, service and sustainability for people and their communities. • Make clear who is responsible for managing all sources of flood risk. • Protect essential water supplies by enabling water companies to control more non- essential uses of water during droughts. • Modernise the law for managing the safety of reservoirs. • Encourage more sustainable forms of drainage in new developments. • Make it easier to resolve misconnections to sewers. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider objectives which limit the impacts of new nuclear power stations on flood risk.</p>

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The overall effect will be a healthier environment, better service and greater protection for people, their communities and businesses.		

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Carbon Plan (DECC, 2011)		
<p>The Carbon Plan is a Government-wide plan of action on climate change, including domestic and international activity. It sets out department by department actions and deadlines for the next five years. The plan represents on-going and planned cross-Government action on climate change with specific deadlines providing for both internal accountability and public transparency.</p> <p>The three most critical objectives however, have been identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transforming the generation of energy by moving towards low carbon alternatives. • Changing the way how buildings are heated by better insulation the use of low carbon energy alternatives. • Changing the transportation sector by means of better public transport, reducing emissions from petrol and diesel engines and moving towards alternative technologies such as electric vehicles. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Nuclear power represents a low-carbon form of electricity generation and would make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.</p> <p>Objectives for reducing the generation of waste and protecting the natural environment should be considered.</p>

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Natural Environment White Paper (Defra, 2011)		
<p>This White Paper outlines the Government's vision for the protection of the natural environment over the next 50 years by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature by establishing Local Nature Partnerships, Nature Improvement Areas and through reforms of the planning system that would guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. Creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature. Strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both. Showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally. 	No specific indicators or targets.	The AoS should consider including objectives that promote the protection of the natural environment.
BIS Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2011		
<p>BIS's Climate Change Adaptation Plan sets out how BIS will begin to address the challenges of the impacts of climate change. The report outlines five aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging with stakeholders in order to ensure the research on risks and opportunities of climate change is communicated as it becomes available. Addressing initial priority actions to sectors such as retail and construction and resilience and promote adaptation to climate change along with low carbon technology and reducing emissions. Encouraging green innovation. 	No specific indicators or targets.	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives that would promote an improved resilience of nuclear power stations to climate change.</p> <p>Nuclear power is classed as a low-carbon form of electricity generation, contributing towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the supply of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) skills at all levels and developing mechanisms for transferring them to new industrial contexts to ensure there are more people with the necessary environmental expertise. 		
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (DECC, 2011) Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure NPS (EN-2) Renewable Energy Infrastructure NPS (EN-3) Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines NPS (EN-4) Electricity Networks Infrastructure NPS (EN-5) Nuclear Power Generation NPS volume I Nuclear Power Generation NPS volume II (EN-6)		
<p>EN-1 sets out national policy for the energy infrastructure. It has effect, in combination with the relevant technology-specific NPS (EN-2, EN-3, EN-4, EN-5, EN-6), on the decisions by the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) on applications for energy developments that fall within the scope of the NPSs. For such applications this NPS, when combined with the relevant technology-specific energy NPS, provides the primary basis for decisions by the IPC.</p> <p>The National Networks NPS sets out how the government will make decisions on development consent orders for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.</p>	<p>No specific indicators or targets.</p>	<p>Nuclear power is classed as a low-carbon form of electricity generation, contributing towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.</p> <p>Objectives which promote resource efficiency, including energy efficiency should be considered in the AoS framework.</p>
DECC Action Plan: National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the United Kingdom – Article 4 of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC		
<p>Action Plan, from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), which demonstrates how the UK will radically increase its use of renewable energy in order to meet its 2020 target (of 15% of energy consumption to be from renewable sources), as required under the EU Renewable Energy Directive 2009 (2009/28/EC).</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Whilst nuclear power stations are not categorised as renewable facilities owing to their use of uranium, these facilities would reduce reliance on other non-renewable forms of energy.</p>
The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2012		
<p>These Regulations amend the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (“the 2009 Regulations”).</p> <p>The 2009 Regulations implemented, in relation to nationally significant infrastructure projects, the Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider including objectives to promote environmental impact reduction.</p>

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<p>on the environment. This amendment to the 2009 Regulations includes changes such as clarification that any person may ask the Secretary of State to exercise the power of direction.</p>		
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2010 (as amended) (SI 2012/1927)</p>		
<p>These Regulations amend the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (S.I. 2010/490) (the “Habitats Regulations”). They place new duties on public bodies to take measures to preserve, maintain and re-establish habitat for wild birds.</p> <p>The Regulations also make a number of further amendments to the Habitats Regulations to ensure certain provisions of Directive 92/43/EEC (“the Habitats Directive”) and Directive 2009/147/EC (“the Wild Birds Directive”) are transposed clearly.</p> <p>The Regulations also amend section 15 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 to make clear Local Nature Reserves may be designated for the purposes of re-establishing bird habitat.</p> <p>The regulations set a requirement that new project proposals and/or planning applications submitted are properly assessed for their effects on wild birds and their habitats, with reviews properly conducted by public bodies before any consent is given. The regulations have been amended to ensure that wild bird habitats and species are properly considered and protected.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives to preserve, maintain and re-establish habitat for wild birds.</p> <p>Screening under the Habitats Regulations should also be undertaken.</p> <p>The protection given by the Habitats Directive is transposed into UK legislation through the Habitats Regulations. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are protected under the Habitats Regulations. As a matter of policy the Government also applies the assessment procedure described below to potential SPAs (pSPAs), Ramsar sites, and (in England) possible SACs, proposed Ramsar sites and sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on any of the above sites. These are collectively termed ‘European Sites’.</p> <p>It is necessary to ensure the appropriate assessment of plans and projects, not directly necessary to the management of the site, but likely to have a significant effect thereon (either individually or in-combination). Projects resulting in adverse effects on integrity may still be permitted if there are no alternatives, and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases compensatory measures are necessary.</p> <p>A screening exercise for all protected sites, in accordance with the Habitats Regulations requirements, should be considered to determine whether Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken of the new NPS.</p>

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Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy: Government and business working together (HM Government, 2011)		
<p>This report outlines the Government's vision for the future green economy where value and growth are maximized across the whole economy and natural assets are exploited sustainably. Moreover, the report sets out a range of commitments for developing the green economy, the main objectives of which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a green policy framework. • Promote the UK as a global leader in green exports and encourage green inward investment. • Provide accessible advice and support for businesses. • Ensure the skills system responds to the demand for skills. • Support the development of greener products, services, and technologies. • Encourage investment in infrastructure and ensure that infrastructure supports the green economy. • Build UK-based supply chains. • Procure products that meet cost-effective sustainability standards. • Help businesses understand the value of and their impact on the natural environment. 	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider including objectives that promote the development of resource efficiency. Objectives that encourage protection of the natural environment are also important.</p> <p>Nuclear power promotes the reduction of carbon emissions and transition to a low carbon, green economy.</p>

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National Infrastructure Plan (HM Treasury, 2014)		
<p>The National Infrastructure Plan sets out the challenges facing UK infrastructure and the government's strategy for meeting the infrastructure needs of the UK economy. The plan contains major commitments for investment in important infrastructure projects and explains how it will attract new private sector investment.</p> <p>This National Infrastructure Plan sets out a new strategy for meeting the infrastructure needs of the UK economy. The plan outlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan for the UK's infrastructure. • A new strategy for coordinating public and private investment. • New investment in critical infrastructure projects. • A new focus on delivery. 	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New nuclear power stations will contribute to the development of infrastructure which supports the UK economy. The AoS should consider objectives which align with the commitments outlined within the Plan.

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Localism Act 2011		
<p>The Act aims to shift power from central government to the hands of individuals, communities and councils.</p> <p>Moreover, the Act aims to push power downwards and outwards to the lowest possible level, including individuals, neighbourhoods, professionals and communities as well as local councils and other local institutions.</p> <p>The Localism Act includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community rights: which ensure that community organisations have a fair chance to bid to take over land and buildings that are important to them. • Neighbourhood planning: new rights will allow local communities to shape new development by coming together to prepare neighbourhood plans. • Housing: councils will get a higher flexibility to manage their housing stock for meeting local demand. • General power of competence: local authorities will have the legal capacity to do anything an individual could do that isn't specifically prohibited. • Empowering cities and other local areas: public functions will be transferred to local authorities in order to improve local accountability or to promote economic growth. 	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Act is of relevance to the planning process for nuclear power station development. Therefore, the AoS should seek to include objectives in alignment with the aims of the Act.</p>

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Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009		
<p>The Act introduces a new system of marine management. This includes a new marine planning system, which makes provision for a statement of the Government's general policies, and the general policies of each of the devolved administrations, for the marine environment, and also for marine plans which will set out in more detail what is to happen in the different parts of the areas to which they relate.</p> <p>Key areas of the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets up a new Marine Management Organisation under which many of the existing, diverse areas of marine regulation would be centralised • streamlines the existing marine licensing system and provides powers to create a joined-up marine planning policy • introduces new measures to reform fisheries management • provides a framework for establishing marine conservation zones • enables the creation of a walkable route around the English and Welsh coast. 	No specific targets or indicators.	New nuclear power stations will likely be situated in coastal areas and the Act is therefore of relevance to the planning process. The AoS should establish objectives which align with the aims of the Act and protect the marine and coastal environment.
UK Marine Policy Statement 2011		
<p>The Marine Policy Statement (MPS) is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment.</p> <p>The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Nuclear power stations are located in coastal locations and the MPS has clear objectives in relation to coastal and marine areas. The AoS framework should consider sustainable use of the marine environment, in particular relating to water quality and use of the coastal zone.

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<p>resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable economic development; • Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; • Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and • Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues. 		

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The Planning Act 2008		
<p>This legislation sets out how the planning system should deal with nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIP). The legislation created a regime of National Policy Statements (NPS). These NPS give reasons for the policy set out in the statement, and must include an explanation of how the policy takes account of Government policy relating to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. They include the Government's objectives for the development of nationally significant infrastructure in a particular sector and state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How this will contribute to sustainable development. • How these objectives have been integrated with other Government policies. • How actual and projected capacity and demand have been taken into account. • Consider relevant issues in relation to safety or technology. • Circumstances where it would be particularly important to address the adverse impacts of development. • Specific locations, where appropriate, in order to provide a clear framework for investment and planning decisions. <p>Each NPS sets out Government policy for the infrastructure it covers and the reasons for that policy. This includes the need for new infrastructure; the relative weight to be given to specified criteria such as the benefits of new infrastructure and the adverse impacts that it might have; and, when action should be taken to mitigate adverse impacts. NPSs can set out criteria to be used in deciding whether a location is suitable for a type of infrastructure. They can also identify specific locations that are or might be suitable or unsuitable for a type of infrastructure.</p> <p>Setting out a clear Government policy in this way establishes clear Ministerial accountability for the policy choices that</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The new NPS will set the policy framework for NSIPs as described by the Act. This AoS is being undertaken according to the requirements of the Act.</p>

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in AoS and/or NPS
<p>underlie planning decisions on nationally significant infrastructure schemes. It also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides the primary basis for decisions by the Infrastructure Planning Commission on the applications it receives; • reduces the need for discussion at public inquiries about what is or should be Government policy – avoiding a situation in which an attempt is made to determine what the national need is on a case by case basis; and • gives prospective infrastructure providers clarity as to what proposals are or are not in line with Government policy. <p>The Act sets out the scale of development which should would be considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, and therefore have to be determined through the Development Consent Order process.</p> <p>This legislation introduced the independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). The Localism Act 2011 has, however, since abolished the Infrastructure Planning Commission and returned the powers for taking decisions on Airports infrastructure projects to the Secretary of State for Transport. This change means that NPSs which will be used to guide decisions by ministers, and can be voted on by the Parliament.</p>		

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ENGLAND		
The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 (HMSO, 2006) as amended by the Contaminated Land (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012		
<p>These Regulations, which apply to England only, set out provisions relating to the identification and remediation of contaminated land under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.</p>	<p>No measures/indicators identified.</p>	<p>Nuclear power stations have the potential to lead to land contamination and appropriate consideration should be given to potential impacts and how they can be addressed.</p>
Future Water, the Government's Water Strategy for England (Defra, 2008)		
<p>This strategy sets out the Government's plans for water in the future and the practical steps that we will take to ensure that good clean water is available for people, businesses and nature.</p> <p>The document also sets out various goals for 2030 which combines high environmental standards and protection of consumer interests, with a proportionate and effective approach to regulation. Main goals will be to manage surface water more sustainably, by allowing for the increased capture and reuse of water, slow absorption through the ground, and more above-ground storage and routing of surface water separate from the foul sewer, where appropriate. Water will be increasingly managed on the surface, rather than relying on wholesale upgrade of the sewer system to higher design standards, which will be costly and a lengthy process.</p>	<p>No measures/indicators identified.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider protection and enhancement of the water environment and management of surface water sustainably.</p>

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Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (2013)		
<p>The Policy Statement is designed to enable the forestry sector to protect, improve and expand forestry assets so that these benefits can be maximised now and maintained for the future.</p> <p>The policy aims to ensure a forestry sector and woodland resource that keeps growing and providing benefits, despite threats such as pests and diseases and climate change, without requiring more government intervention.</p> <p>To achieve this the Policy Statement sites key objectives (in priority order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the nation’s trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change. • Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people’s lives and nature. • Expanding them to further increase their value. 	<p>There are no relevant targets or indicators in this strategy.</p>	<p>It is important for the AoS to consider the protection of important trees, woods and forests.</p>
The National Planning Policy Framework (2012)		
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government’s requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant and proportionate, in doing so, contributing to the government reforms of making the planning system less complex and more accessible.</p> <p>The NPPF discusses the following aspects:</p> <p>Building a strong, competitive economy: The Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. Planning should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. Therefore significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth</p>	<p>There are no relevant targets or indicators included in this document.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider, the environmental, social and economic aspects discussed in the NPPF. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and preservation of cultural heritage sites; • Reducing social exclusion and promoting economic competitiveness; • Protection and enhancement of natural habitats for wildlife and ecosystems; • Prevention of pollution; • Reducing the impacts of climate change and minimising the negative impacts of climate change on communities; • Limiting adverse noise impacts;

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<p>through the planning system.</p> <p>Ensuring the vitality of town centres: Planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period.</p> <p>Supporting a prosperous rural economy: Paragraph 28 states that planning policies should support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside. This should include supporting the provision and expansion of tourist and visitor facilities in appropriate locations where identified needs are not met by existing facilities in rural service centres.</p> <p>Promoting sustainable transport: Transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. Encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion.</p> <p>Supporting high quality communications infrastructure: In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband.</p> <p>Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes: In order to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in certain locations, plan for a mix of housing based on several factors and set policies which enable the delivery of affordable housing where it is needed.</p> <p>Requiring good design: Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people.</p> <p>Promoting healthy communities: Local planning authorities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of coastal areas through addressing issues such as water quality, biodiversity, landscape and heritage; • Reducing flood risk.

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<p>should aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of Local Plans and in planning decisions, and should facilitate neighbourhood planning. Social, recreational and cultural facilities and services should fulfil the needs of the community.</p> <p>Protecting Green Belt land: Paragraph 79 of the NPPF states that the Government considers Green Belts with great importance. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl, in doing so, keeping this land permanently open. Local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.</p> <p>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change: Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations. Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. In coastal areas, local planning authorities should take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement and marine plans and apply Integrated Coastal Zone Management across local authority and land/sea boundaries, ensuring integration of the terrestrial and marine planning regimes.</p> <p>Conserving and enhancing the natural environment: The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment. This can be done a number of ways. Of particular importance is recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services and minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible.</p> <p>Conserving and enhancing the historic environment: Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource</p>		

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<p>and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.</p> <p>Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals: It is considered important to make the best use of minerals to secure their long-term conservation, given they are a finite natural resource and can only be worked where they are found. Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life.</p>		
<p>The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) England (No. 2) Regulations 2014</p>		
<p>The Regulations provide a list of fuels which are authorised to be used in smoke control areas in England.</p> <p>The compliance actions are as follows:</p> <p>If located in a smoke control area, ensure that only the following fuels are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthracite; • Semi-anthracite; • Electricity; • Gas; • Low volatile steam coals; and • Fuels described in the Schedule to these regulations. <p>The overall purpose of the Regulations is to improve air quality.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to result in emissions to air throughout the project lifecycle. Protection of air quality should be considered within the AoS.</p>
<p>Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 SI 2238 as amended by Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 and 2010</p>		
<p>These Regulations amend the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/2238, as amended by SI 2008/375 and SI 2009/1610) so that the incorporation of subsequent amendments to the EU Environmental Noise Directive 2002 (2002/49/EC) in any references to EU Directive 2002/49/EC in SI 2006/2238 is limited to certain technical aspects (relating to Annexes I and VI, and Annex IV, paragraph 7, of EU Directive</p>	<p>There are no relevant targets or indicators included in the regulations.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to cause noise disturbance during construction, operation and decommissioning. The AoS should consider adverse noise impacts.</p>

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<p>2002/49/EC).</p> <p>2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 (often known as the Environmental Noise Directive (END). The END requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of harmonised noise indicators and computational measures so that data can be collected and compared in a standardised way. • Common protocols for noise mapping. • The drawing up of noise maps. • Making information available to the public. • The drawing up of local action plans. • Collection of data by the Commission to inform future Community policy. <p>The Regulations will help identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which people are exposed to high levels of noise. • What areas of relative quiet we might or could have to enable the development of measures to protect them and not have the noise environment inadvertently eroded. 		
Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA, 2010)		
<p>The Noise Policy Statement aims to promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The statement outlines the following three objectives for noise policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life. • Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life. • Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health 	<p>There are no relevant targets or indicators in the document.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider including objectives for the reduction of noise from new nuclear power stations, reducing their effects on health and quality of life.</p>

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and quality of life.		
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)		
<p>This document sets out detailed waste planning policies. It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste.</p> <p>The policy provides guidance to local planning authorities in planning for future facilities and determining planning applications.</p>	No specific indicators or targets.	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives to recommend that waste generated following new nuclear power station development is dealt with in a sustainable manner, consistent with the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>The development and operation of the facilities would generate waste and increase the amount of radioactive waste needing long-term disposal.</p> <p>The AoS should take account of the fact that radioactive waste will be created which will have to be managed.</p>

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Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011		
<p>The new Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 came into force on 29 March 2011 and update some aspects of waste controls.</p> <p>In summary, the regulations implement the revised Waste Framework Directive and;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require businesses to confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy when transferring waste and to include a declaration on their waste transfer note or consignment note. • Require a new permit waste hierarchy permit condition and where appropriate a condition relating to mixing of hazardous waste. • Introduce a two-tier system for waste carrier and broker registration, which includes those who carry their own waste, and introduces a new concept of a waste dealer. • Make amendments to hazardous waste controls and definition. • Exclude some categories of waste from waste controls, notably animal by-products whilst include a small number of radioactive waste materials. <p>The waste hierarchy aims to ensure that waste is dealt with in the priority order of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention • Preparing for re-use • Recycling • Other recovery (for example, energy recovery) • Disposal 	<p>No specific indicators or targets.</p>	<p>Objectives that promote the reduction of waste sent for disposal and encourage re- use, recycling and recovery of waste should be considered.</p> <p>The AoS should also take account of the fact that radioactive waste will be created which will have to be managed.</p>

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Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011		
<p>This report reviews all aspects of waste policy and delivery in England and includes a series of actions for the future, including the following commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with businesses on a range of measures to prevent waste occurring wherever possible, ahead of developing a full Waste Prevention Programme by December 2013. • Explore the potential for new voluntary responsibility deals to drive waste prevention and recycling, including in the hospitality sector and with the waste management industry and for direct mail, textiles, and construction waste. • Launch a grant funding scheme for innovative reward and recognition schemes which could incentivise people to do the right thing. • Encourage councils to sign new Recycling and Waste Services Commitments, setting out the principles they will follow in delivering waste services to households and businesses. • Provide technical support to councils and businesses who want to see recycling-on-the-go schemes grow. • Consult on the case for increased recovery targets for packaging waste, in time for a final decision in the 2012 Budget. • Consult on introducing a restriction on the landfilling of wood waste and review the case for introducing landfill. 	<p>No specific indicators or targets.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives that promote the reduction, recycling and recovery of waste.</p>

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Waste Management Plan for England (2013)		
<p>The Waste Strategy for England (2007) was superseded by the Waste Management Plan for England in December 2013. It did not introduce any new policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. Its core aim was to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.</p> <p>The Government's key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use. • Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020. • Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste. • Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste. • Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. <p>The strategy addresses hazardous waste and states that policies will be pursued to reduce hazardous waste arisings. The Government is seeking to identify ways to recover material and energy resources from hazardous waste.</p>	<p>There is a target to reduce commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004 levels.</p> <p>A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider sustainable waste management as a means to reducing waste generated and sent to landfill.</p>

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The National Adaptation Programme – Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2013)		
<p>The National Adaptation Programme (NAP) contains a register of actions which includes all the actions agreed in the programme so far. It also aligns risks identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment to actions being undertaken or to be undertaken and the timescales according to each theme.</p> <p>The NAP is divided into chapters looking at the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built environment • Infrastructure • Healthy and resilient communities • Agriculture and forestry • Natural environment • Business and local government <p>The National Adaptation Programme (NAP) illustrates how the adaptation challenge is being addressed and highlights good practice from transport organisations. The NAP sets actions for the next 5 years for both the Department for Transport (DfT) and the transport sector as a whole.</p>	<p>The HA is using its Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Framework to incorporate climate change into its business through 6 major activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining a safe and serviceable network. • Monitoring the rate of climate change and subsequent effects on particular assets. • Updating operating procedures. • Developing future proof designs. • Undertaking contingency planning. • Applying retro fit solutions. 	<p>New nuclear power stations are likely to be situated in coastal areas and are therefore susceptible to the effects of climate change, such as increases in storm events and rises in sea levels. The AoS should consider objectives which promote resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p>

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Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (Defra, 2011)		
<p>This biodiversity strategy for England builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and outlines how international and EU commitments are being implemented. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea.</p> <p>The Strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020. • Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition. • Trialling new approaches to setting fishing quotas to reduce discards. • Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes. • Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them. 	No specific indicators or targets.	The AoS should consider objectives that promote the protection and preservation of biodiversity, as well as objectives that protect access to green space for local communities.
The Town and Country Planning (Trees Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012		
<p>The regulations are made under the powers conferred on the Secretary of State by sections 202A to 202G, 206(1)(b), 212, 213(1)(b), 316(1), 323 and 333(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.</p> <p>The Regulations require an application to be made for cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree with a tree preservation order. This application must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be made in writing to the authority • include all of the information specified on the form 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The AoS will need to consider potential impacts on important trees. However, it is acknowledged that identification of individual trees would not be undertaken until EIA.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be accompanied by: - a plan which identifies the tree or trees to which the application relates; - information specifying the work to be undertaken; - a statement of the applicant's reasons for making the application; and - appropriate evidence describing any structural damage to property or in relation to tree health or safety, as applicable. 		

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The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (FCERM) (Environment Agency, 2011)		
<p>The strategy was developed by the Environment Agency due to the legislative requirement set by the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a statutory framework that will help communities, the public sector and other organisations to work together to manage flood and coastal erosion risk. It aims to support local decision-making and engagement in FCERM, making sure that risks are managed in a co-ordinated way across catchments and along each stretch of coast.</p>	<p>No specific indicators or targets.</p>	<p>The impacts of nuclear power station development on flood risk and the vulnerability of these power stations to flood risk should be considered. As part of the siting process, flood risk areas should be avoided.</p>
NORTHERN IRELAND		
Towards an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006 – 2026		
<p>Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) aims to establish sustainable levels of economic and social activity in our coastal areas while protecting the coastal environment. ICZM seeks to reconcile the different policies that have an effect on the coast and to establish a framework that facilitates the integration of the interests and responsibilities of those involved in the development, management and use of the coast.</p>	<p>There are a number of targets included in the strategy which are designed to monitor progress towards the aims and objectives cited in the strategy. Some of them are considered too detailed and too specific for inclusion in this SEA but key high level targets of relevance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and improve water quality. • To achieve good ecological and good chemical status as defined in the Water Framework Directive. 	<p>The AoS should address potential impacts on the coastal environment and should seek to protect it from adverse impacts.</p> <p>New nuclear power stations would likely be located in coastal locations and could have wide-ranging impacts upon the quality of the natural environment, depending upon their precise location. The development of the new NPS should seek to minimise effects on the coastal environment and should also ensure that risks associated with storm surges and flooding are considered as part of the siting process.</p>

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Biodiversity Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020		
<p>A strategy for Northern Ireland to meet its international obligations and local targets to protect biodiversity and ensure that the environment can continue to support our people and economy.</p> <p>While protection of individual species and habitats is essential, the thrust of the Strategy is to manage natural and man-modified systems to deliver a multitude of outputs which support society and the economy.</p> <p>Protection of individual species and habitats is both a tool for delivery and a result of this approach.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to impact upon biodiversity and habitats both directly and indirectly. The AoS should consider objectives to protect biodiversity and key habitats</p>
Sustainable Development Strategy (2010)		
<p>This Strategy represents the first steps in establishing the focus for tackling the challenges ahead towards the long term objective of securing a better future for the present generation and protecting the future for generations to come.</p> <p>The principles underpinning the strategy recognise the need to link actions to ensure a healthy environment, a thriving economy, prosperity and quality of life.</p> <p>Key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a dynamic, innovative economy that delivers the prosperity required to tackle disadvantage and lift communities out of poverty. • Strengthening society such that it is more tolerant, inclusive and stable and permits positive progress in quality of life for everyone. • Driving sustainable, long-term investment in key infrastructure to support economic and social development. • Striking an appropriate balance between the responsible use and protection of natural resources in support of a 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives that promote the avoidance of adverse social, economic and environmental impact. There should be consideration of how new nuclear sites can contribute to long-term economic and social improvements in the local community.</p> <p>The construction of new nuclear power stations could result in adverse environmental and social impacts and therefore the process of developing the new NPS needs to consider social impact and environmental protection.</p>

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<p>better quality of life and a better quality environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring reliable, affordable and sustainable energy provision and reducing our carbon footprint • Ensuring the existence of a policy environment which supports the overall advancement of sustainable development in and beyond Government. 		
Sustainable Development Implementation Plan 2011-2014		
<p>The Implementation Plan is a positive manifestation of the Sustainable Development Strategy. The main principles of the Plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within Environmental Limits. • Ensuring a Strong, Healthy, Just and Equal Society. • Achieving a Sustainable Economy. • Promoting Good Governance. • Using Sound Science Responsibly. • Promoting Opportunity and Innovation. 	<p>There are a number of targets for different NI Government departments in relation to energy.</p> <p>For example, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) will implement the Renewable Action Plan 2010 and develop a greenhouse gas reduction strategy.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives that promote the avoidance of biodiversity impacts that seek to conserve the landscape, to protect the freshwater and marine environment, to protect air quality, to protect the historic environment and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The construction of new nuclear power stations could result in adverse environmental impacts and therefore the process of developing the new NPS needs to consider environmental protection.</p>

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Natural Heritage Strategic Plan (2003)		
<p>This sets out the direction in which the Environment and Heritage Service (EHS) plan to continue their work on conservation and protection of the natural heritage in Northern Ireland. It concentrates on a variety of themes and for each theme objectives are defined, some of which are listed below:</p> <p>Theme 1 – Conserving Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity of Northern Ireland stabilised or enhanced. <p>Theme 2 – Advice and Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning service decisions and determinations on development proposals by other official bodies reflect the Government’s aims on nature and landscape conservation. <p>Theme 3 – Site Safeguard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient sites designated to prevent further decline in wild species, habitats and earth science features and to allow some recovery. <p>Theme 4 - Management of Designated Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All EHS Nature Reserves managed so as to maintain and enhance natural heritage value. • All designation features in favourable condition and other scientific values maintained or improving. <p>Theme 5 - Sustainable use of the Countryside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and recreational value of key areas of countryside widely and appropriately recognised. • Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other areas of landscape significance managed on a sustainable basis for their landscape, nature and heritage values. 	<p>The indicators and targets defined for each of the themes are very specific and are too detailed for consideration in this PPP review. Many of them relate to management of sites and are actions that need to be taken forward by responsible bodies e.g. taking forward the designation of National Parks.</p>	<p>The AoS should contain objectives that cover biodiversity conservation and protection of designated natural heritage sites. The location of internationally and nationally important nature conservation sites should be identified through the baseline data collection process along with information about any issues or threats to these areas/species/habitats as a whole.</p>

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Regional Development Strategy 2035		
<p>To ensure that all places benefit from economic growth, the Strategy reflects the Programme for Government approach of balanced sub-regional growth and recognises the importance of key settlements as centres for growth and investment.</p> <p>It recognises there is a need to understand the role and function of settlements and their role in serving rural communities and the importance of promoting co-operation between places. It encourages clustering of towns and cities so that services can be shared and do not need to be duplicated. It identifies those settlements within close proximity to each other which have the potential to cluster.</p>	<p>Central targets with respect to the environment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the use of renewable energies. • Utilise local production of heat and/or electricity from low or zero carbon energy sources. 	<p>The AoS should consider the use of local businesses and workforce, encouraging training and investment in local / regional facilities.</p> <p>Whilst nuclear power stations are not categorised as renewable facilities owing to their use of uranium, these facilities would reduce reliance on other non-renewable forms of energy.</p>
Regional Transportation Strategy (2002-2012)		
<p>The ten year Regional Transportation Strategy (RTS) is a component of the Regional Development Strategy (RDS). The purpose of the RTS is to support the RDS and to contribute to achieving the longer-term vision for transportation.</p> <p>The vision is to have a transport system that benefits the economy, society and the environment and which actively contributes to social inclusion and everyone's quality of life.</p> <p>The RTS recognises priorities for investment in transport and evaluates potential funding sources and affordability of planned initiatives over the strategy period.</p> <p>The strategy will be implemented through three transport plans.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider impact on transportation.</p>

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Strategic Energy Framework for Northern Ireland (2010)		
<p>The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment's (DETI) strategic aim is for a more secure and sustainable energy system where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy is as competitively priced as possible alongside robust security of supply. • Much more of our energy is from renewable sources and the resulting. • Economic opportunities are fully exploited • Energy efficiency is maximised. <p>This new Framework, which flags the direction for Northern Ireland energy policy over the next ten years, concentrates on the key areas of electricity, natural gas, and renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>A key aim is to create the relevant conditions for an increase to 40% electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2020. Another important target is providing Northern Ireland with a robust and flexible energy infrastructure that will support economic development, facilitate an increasing level of renewables and provide security of energy supply to 2050.</p>	<p>Whilst nuclear power stations are not classified as renewable energy they would make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy generating process, in comparison to other technologies.</p> <p>However, there could be emissions associated with the transportation of raw materials and issues associated with accessibility. The AoS framework should and seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Delivering Resource Efficiency – Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy (2013)		
<p>This strategy sets out plans to modernise waste management policies and practices to take account of new EU Directives and recent advances in waste management technologies.</p> <p>It recognises the need for an approach that realises the resource potential and opportunities in waste. Waste prevention is the fundamental principle with disposal being the last resort.</p>	<p>There are several targets set out in the Strategy. Some of the key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce consumption of single use carrier bags by 80% within the first year of operation. • To achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for re-use) of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) by 2020. • To achieve a recovery rate (including preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery) of 70% for all non-hazardous 	<p>The development and operation of the facilities would generate waste and increase the amount of radioactive waste needing long-term disposal.</p> <p>The AoS should take account of the fact that wastes (including radioactive waste) will be created which will have to be managed.</p>

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	Construction and Demolition waste by 2020.	
The Air Quality Standards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010		
<p>These regulations implement the following Council Directives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe • Council Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The AoS should consider objectives that promote the reduction of air pollution for the substances set out in the Regulations.
The Planning (Trees) Regulations (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2015		
<p>The regulations are made under the powers conferred by sections 122(4), 128 and 247(1) and (6) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.</p> <p>The Regulations require an application to be made for cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree with a tree preservation order. This application must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contain a statement of reasons for making the application; • Specify the trees or woodland to which the applications relates; and • The operations for which consent is required. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The AoS will need to consider potential impacts on important trees. However, it is acknowledged that identification of individual trees would not be undertaken until EIA.
Waste and Contaminated Land (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland) 2011		
<p>To ensure the identification and remediation of contaminated land.</p> <p>Topics in relation to waste include fixed penalty notices for offences under Article 4 and powers to require removal of waste unlawfully deposited. Appeals against remediation notices and interaction with other provisions are key areas covered with respect to contaminated land. Producer</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The AoS should consider including objectives that promote the reduction of waste sent for disposal and encourage re-use, recycling and recovery of waste.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in AoS and/or NPS
responsibility obligation regulations are also discussed.		
The Environmental Noise Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006		
The Department of the Environment makes these regulations in relation to the assessment, management and control of environmental noise and for the purposed of Section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The AoS should consider adverse noise impacts and include objectives if appropriate.

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The Hazardous Waste (Amendment No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015		
<p>These regulations have been set out under Section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972. Their overall aim is to control the classification of hazardous waste, and to prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution caused by waste.</p> <p>Compliance actions stated, such as, when classifying materials as waste, use the updated European Waste Catalogue as set out in the Annex to Commission Decision 2000/532/EC.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Objectives should be developed to address the protection of air, land and water from hazardous waste pollution as a result of new nuclear power station development.</p>
The Groundwater (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016		
<p>These regulations, which apply to Northern Ireland, set out provisions to protect groundwater sources from contamination under Section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972.</p> <p>Two central compliance actions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies should be aware of the changes to the Schedule that details threshold values for groundwater • Companies should prevent pollution from onsite activities that would exceed the amended groundwater quality threshold values 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider including objectives which involve the protection of water quality.</p>
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) Regulations Northern Ireland 2014		
<p>The Regulations provide a list of fuels which are authorised to be used in smoke control areas in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The compliance actions are as follows:</p> <p>If located in a smoke control area, ensure that only the following fuels are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthracite; • Semi-anthracite; • Electricity; • Gas; 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to result in emissions to air throughout the project lifecycle. Objectives which encourage protection of air quality should be considered within the AoS.</p>

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in AoS and/or NPS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low volatile steam coals; and • Fuels described in the Schedule to these regulations. <p>The overall purpose of the Regulations is to improve air quality.</p>		
Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1 – General Principles (1998)		
<p>The PPS sets out the general principles that the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland observes in carrying out its planning functions, namely formulating planning policies, making development plans and exercising control of development.</p> <p>The Statement also sets out the key themes that underlie the Department of the Environment’s overall approach to planning across the whole range of land-use topics.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The general principles identified in PPS1 should be considered throughout the AoS process.</p> <p>The development of the new NPS should consider environmental protection issues in the UK.</p>

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PPS 2 – Natural Heritage (2013)		
<p>PPS 2 sets out the Departments planning policies for the conservation, protection and enhancement of our natural heritage. For the purpose of this Planning Policy Statement, natural heritage is defined as “the diversity of our habitats, species, landscapes and earth science features”. Key objectives of the Policy include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist in meeting international (including European), national and local responsibilities and obligations in the protection and enhancement of the natural heritage. • To seek to further the conservation, enhancement and restoration of the abundance, quality, diversity and distinctiveness of the region’s natural heritage. • To protect and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and the environment. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives addressing the need to protect biodiversity particularly internationally/nationally designated sites and should be supported by baseline data e.g. information about the location of Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation.</p>
PPS 3 (Clarification): Access, Movement and Parking (2006)		
<p>The PPS sets out the Department of the Environment’s planning policies for vehicular and pedestrian access, transport assessment, the protection of transport routes and parking. It forms an important element in the integration of transport and land use planning. It embodies the Government’s commitments to the provision of a modern, safe, sustainable transport system, the improvement of mobility for those who are socially excluded or whose mobility is impaired, the promotion of healthier living and improved road safety.</p> <p>The clarification clearly sets out how the Department will restrict the number of new accesses and control the level of use of existing accesses onto Protected Routes.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider an objective addressing the need to promote sustainable modes of transport. New nuclear power stations will result in traffic movements, for example for the delivery of raw materials.</p>

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PPS 4: Planning and Economic Development (2010)		
<p>PPS 4 sets out the Department's planning policies for economic development uses and indicates how growth associated with such uses can be accommodated and promoted in development plans. It seeks to facilitate and accommodate economic growth in ways compatible with social and environmental objectives and sustainable development.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations are significant industrial developments that have the potential to result in wide-ranging economic and environmental impacts, depending upon their location. The AoS should consider the economic benefits in relation to social and environmental impacts.</p>
PPS 6 – Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage (1999)		
<p>This PPS sets out the Department of the Environment's planning policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and features of the built heritage. It embodies the Government's commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship.</p> <p>The PPS is therefore of direct relevance to the public and those whose actions have a direct physical impact upon the natural or man-made environment including land owners, developers, government departments and agencies, district councils, other statutory undertakers, conservation organisations and voluntary bodies</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider all relevant issues pertaining to the historic environment and should contain an objective relating to the protection of the historic environment.</p>
PPS 6 – Addendum - Areas of Townscape Character (2005)		
<p>The document is an addendum to PPS 6 'Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage' and must be read in conjunction with the policies contained within this PPS. The Addendum provides additional planning policies relating specifically to Areas of Townscape Character, for demolition of buildings, new development and the control of advertisements. It embodies the Government's commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship.</p> <p>To complement this Policy Statement, development plans may incorporate local policies and/or guidance to protect the character of specific Areas of Townscape Character.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The protection of townscape character and quality should be considered in the AoS.</p>

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in AoS and/or NPS
PPS 8 – Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation (2004)		
<p>The PPS sets out the Department of the Environment’s planning policies for the protection of open space, the provision of new areas of open space in association with residential development and the use of land for sport and outdoor recreation, and advises on the treatment of these issues in development plans. It embodies the Government’s commitment to sustainable development, to the promotion of a more active and healthy lifestyle and to the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>The PPS is of direct relevance to the public and those whose actions have a direct physical impact upon the natural or man-made environment. These include landowners, developers, government departments and agencies, district councils, other statutory undertakers, sports bodies and recreational organisations.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations could result in the direct loss of areas of open space and/or could have indirect impacts upon their use and enjoyment depending upon location.</p> <p>The AoS should consider all relevant issues pertaining to the protection of open space and areas of land needed for sport and outdoor recreation.</p>
PPS 11 – Planning and Waste Management (2002)		
<p>PPS 11 sets out the Department of the Environment’s planning policies for the development of waste management facilities. It seeks to promote the highest environmental standards in development proposals for waste management facilities and includes guidance on the issues likely to be considered in the determination of planning applications. In addition, it explains the relationship between the planning system and authorities responsible for the regulation and management of waste.</p> <p>The PPS is therefore of direct relevance to the public, those who produce, manage or treat waste as well as landowners, developers, voluntary conservation groups, government departments and agencies, District Councils and other statutory undertakers.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The development and operation of the facilities would generate waste and increase the amount of radioactive waste needing long-term disposal. The AoS should consider the management of radioactive waste.</p> <p>The MRWS programme will provide a mechanism for identifying a suitable site for construction of a geological disposal facility and an AoS will be undertaken that will identify the strategic environmental effects in relation to the construction of the facility. There will also be a wider sustainability appraisal which considers social and economic factors and tests the effects of plans and programmes against sustainability criteria.</p>

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PPS 13 – Transportation and Land Use (2005)		
<p>The PPS has been prepared to assist in the implementation of the Regional Development Strategy (RDS). It will guide the integration of transportation and land use, particularly through the preparation of development plans and transport plans, prepared respectively by Department of the Environment Planning Service and DRD Roads Service. PPS 13 flows directly from the vision, spatial strategy and strategic planning guidelines contained in the RDS. The RDS sets out the transportation vision for the development of the region.</p> <p>The vision is:</p> <p>“To have a modern, sustainable, safe transportation system which benefits society, the economy and the environment and which actively contributes to social inclusion and everyone’s quality of life”.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SEA should consider objectives that promote sustainable modes of transport and seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation sources. The location of key strategic transport routes should also be identified through the baseline data collation process.</p> <p>The preparation of the new NPS should consider the principles of sustainable transport. There will be a need for safe, efficient transport connections to enable the delivery of raw materials and the siting of new nuclear power stations should not adversely affect the strategic transport infrastructure.</p>
PPS 15 (Revised) – Planning and Flood Risk (2014)		
<p>PPS 15 ‘Planning and Flood Risk’ sets out the Department’s draft planning policies to minimise and manage flood risk to people, property and the environment. It embodies the government’s commitment to sustainable development and the conservation of biodiversity. It adopts a precautionary approach to development and the use of land that takes account of climate change and emerging information relating to flood risk through the implementation of the EU Floods Directive in Northern Ireland and the implementation of sustainable drainage systems.</p> <p>The revised PPS is supportive to the safety and wellbeing of people.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS needs to consider objectives relating to flood risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>

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PPS 16 – Tourism (2013)		
<p>PPS 16 'Tourism' sets out the Department's planning policy for tourism development, including the main forms of tourist accommodation and tourist amenities.</p> <p>In addition the PPS provides policy for the safeguarding of tourism assets from development likely to adversely impact upon the tourism value of the environmental asset.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider potential impacts on tourism in the UK.</p>
PPS 18 – Renewable Energy (2009)		
<p>This Planning Policy Statement sets out the Department's planning policy for development that generates energy from renewable resources and that requires the submission of a planning application.</p> <p>In addition the PPS encourages the integration of renewable energy technology and greater application of the principles of Passive Solar Design in the design, siting and layout of new development.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Nuclear power stations are not categorised as renewable facilities due to their use of uranium. These facilities, however, would reduce reliance on other non-renewable forms of energy.</p>
PPS 21 – Sustainable Development in the Countryside (2010)		
<p>This Planning Policy Statement sets out planning policies for development in the countryside. The main aim of PPS 21 is to manage development in the countryside:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a manner consistent with achieving the strategic objectives of the Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland. • In a manner which strikes a balance between the need to protect the countryside from unnecessary or inappropriate development, while supporting rural communities. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should seek to include objectives which protect the countryside from unnecessary or inappropriate development.</p>

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WALES		
Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9, 2016)		
<p>Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs, stated below).</p> <p>There are a number of goals and objectives in relation to the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for Sustainability • Conserving and Improving Natural Heritage and the Coast • The Historic Environment • Economic Development • Transport • Housing • Retail and Commercial Development • Tourism, Sport and Recreation • Infrastructure and Services • Minimising and Managing Environmental Risks and Pollution • Minerals <p>The document offers advice and guidance, for example, how local planning authorities should plan, manage and write Local Development Plans.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS objectives should address environmental protection including protecting biodiversity, conserving landscapes, preserving the historic environment, protecting water resources and the coastal environment, protecting land quality and air quality. It should also include objectives which support economic development, adapting to climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

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Technical Advice Notes (TANs) TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (2009)		
<p>This Technical Advice Note provides advice about how the land use planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation.</p> <p>Some key principles which the town and country planning system in Wales should seek to achieve include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development which provides a net benefit for biodiversity conservation with no significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally. • Helping to ensure that development does not damage, or restrict access to, or the study of, geological sites and features or impede the evolution of natural processes and systems especially on rivers and the coast. • Planning to accommodate and reduce the effects of climate change by encouraging development that will reduce damaging emissions and energy consumption and that help habitats and species to respond to climate change. <p>Local authorities have an important role in delivering biodiversity objectives at a local level. Local Biodiversity Action Plans and Local Agenda 21 Plans can inform development plan preparation and development plan policies may help to maintain or enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The siting of new nuclear power stations has the potential to adversely affect biodiversity resources. The AoS framework should contain objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity and geological resources. Baseline data should also be obtained in relation to the location of internationally and nationally important nature conservation sites, for example SPAs.</p>

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TAN 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (2010)		
<p>This Technical Advice Note provides guidance on how the planning system can contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable rural economies. • Sustainable rural housing. • Sustainable rural services. • Sustainable agriculture. <p>It advises planning authorities to produce development plans which set out the spatial vision for rural communities. This should be based on a sound understanding of the functional linkages within the area and the potential for improving the sustainability of the existing settlement pattern.</p> <p>Development plans should also clearly define local need by taking into account the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives relating to the protection and sustainable development of rural areas.</p> <p>The principles of this TAN should be considered in the preparation of the new NPS, particularly when identifying possible areas for the development of new nuclear power stations.</p>
TAN 8: Renewable Energy (2005)		
<p>TAN 8 details land use planning considerations with respect to renewable energy.</p> <p>The Assembly Government has a target of 4TWh of electricity per annum to be produced by renewable energy by 2010 and 7TWh by 2020. In order to meet these targets, it is predicted that approximately 800MW of additional installed (nameplate) capacity is required from onshore wind sources and a further 200MW of installed capacity is required from off shore wind and other renewable technologies.</p> <p>The planning system has an important role to play in achieving this target.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Nuclear power stations are not categorised as renewable facilities due to their use of uranium. These facilities, however, would reduce reliance on other non-renewable forms of energy.</p>

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TAN 11: Noise (1997)		
<p>This note provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business. It outlines some of the main considerations which local planning authorities should take into account when drawing-up development plans, policies and when determining planning applications for development which will either generate noise or be exposed to existing noise sources.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Noise and vibration can adversely affect human health and the AoS framework should consider an objective that will enable the assessment of effects on human health.</p> <p>Noise and vibration should also be considered when assessing effects on other environmental receptors.</p>
TAN 13: Tourism (1997)		
<p>The Wales Tourist Board has responsibility for promoting and developing tourism in Wales. It has a duty to advise the Government and other public bodies, including local authorities, on matters affecting tourism. While 'tourism' cannot be regarded as a single or distinct category of land use, the issues it raises should be addressed in preparing or revising development plans and may feature in development control decisions. Development plans may provide guidance on opportunities for larger scale or innovative projects, appropriate facilities for the countryside or designated areas and the provision of facilities in historic towns and seaside resorts.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Whilst tourism is not directly related to this study, the location of new nuclear power stations has the potential to adversely affect tourism through impacts upon nature conservation, the landscape or coastal areas. The AoS framework should consider a number of objectives addressing environmental protection.</p>
TAN 14: Coastal Planning (1998)		
<p>It is for each local planning authority to consider and define the most appropriate coastal zone in its area. Because the boundaries of local authorities may not equate with coastal features and processes, this should be done in consultation with neighbouring authorities and in the knowledge that the overall limits of the coastal zone are determined by the geographical extent of coastal physical processes and human activities related to the coast.</p> <p>Decisions on development proposals below low water mark are generally outside the scope of the planning system, and</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should contain objectives that address coastal issues such as water quality, biodiversity, landscape and heritage etc.</p> <p>This TAN is directly relevant to the new NPS, due to the potential for the siting of new nuclear power stations in coastal or estuarine locations. The new NPS should take into consideration the broad principles in the TAN and environmental protection criteria need to be developed to inform the siting process.</p>

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<p>instead are regulated according to the type of activity. It is vital that planning authorities should recognise and take into account the significance of physical processes at the coast which inevitably transcend these legal boundaries, as well as considering the changes that may have effects in either parts of this dynamic system.</p> <p>Planning considerations will vary depending on the nature of the coastline, but there are a number of specific issues in relation to the coastal zone that the planning system should address.</p>		
<p>TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)</p>		
<p>This TAN provides technical guidance which supplements the policy set out in Planning Policy Wales in relation to development and flooding. It advises on development and flood risk as this relates to sustainability principles, and provides a framework within which risks arising from both river and coastal flooding, and from additional run-off from development in any location, can be assessed. The primary aim of this framework is to direct development away from areas considered to be at high risk from flooding.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS needs to include objectives relating to flood risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p> <p>As the siting of a nuclear power station in a flood risk area could generate significant adverse consequences, appropriate criteria in relation to flood risk need to be considered as part of the process of developing the new NPS.</p>
<p>TAN 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space (2009)</p>		
<p>This Technical Advice Note advises on the role of the planning system in making provision for sport and recreational facilities and informal open spaces, as well as protecting existing facilities and open spaces in urban and rural areas in Wales.</p> <p>Topics discussed include preparation of Open Space Assessments, keeping of existing facilities, provision of new facilities and planning for allotments and spaces for children's and young people's play. It also considers how planning agreements can help to ensure the provision and maintenance of facilities.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which seek to protect areas of open space and areas used for sport and recreation.</p>

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TAN 18: Transport (2007)		
<p>At the heart of this TAN is the need for an efficient and safe transport system. It acknowledges the significant impact that transport can have upon human health and the environment.</p> <p>Planning Policy Wales and the Wales Transport Strategy aim to secure the provision of transport infrastructure that improves access, builds a stronger economy, improves road safety and fosters more sustainable communities.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives that do not adversely affect the efficiency of the transport system and seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation sources. The location of key strategic transport routes should also be identified through the baseline data collation process.</p> <p>The preparation of the new NPS should consider the principles of sustainable transport. There will be a need for safe, efficient transport connections to enable the delivery of raw materials and the siting of new nuclear power stations should not adversely affect the strategic transport infrastructure.</p>
TAN 21: Waste (2014)		
<p>This Technical Advice Note, in conjunction with Planning Policy Wales, sets a framework for facilitating the delivery of sustainable waste management infrastructure throughout the planning process.</p> <p>The TAN encourages local planning authorities to create a partnership approach with Natural Resources Wales, others in local and central government, the waste management industry, the voluntary sector and the general public is encouraged. This is because the developing legal environmental and technological circumstances influencing waste resource management will require changes of priorities and solutions that the land use planning system is unable to deliver on its own.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The development and operation of the facilities would generate waste throughout the project lifecycle.</p> <p>The AoS should consider the management of wastes associated with the development, operation and decommissioning of new nuclear sites.</p>
The Waste (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Wales) Regulations 2012		
<p>The regulations are designated for the purposes of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 in relation to the prevention, reduction and management of waste.</p> <p>They amend the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 by replacing regulation 13. They state that from 1 January 2015, waste collection authorities must collect waste paper, metal, plastic and glass separately. They also impose a</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives that promote the reduction of waste sent for disposal and encourage re-use, recycling and recovery of waste.</p>

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<p>duty on waste collection authorities, from that date, when making arrangements for the collection of such waste, to ensure that those arrangements are by way of separate collection. The duties apply to waste classified as waste from households and waste that is classified as commercial or industrial waste.</p>		
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Trees) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2012</p>		
<p>The regulations are made under the powers conferred on the Secretary of State by sections 198(8) and 333(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. They aim to ensure the protection of trees.</p> <p>The Regulations require an application to be made for cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree with a tree preservation order. This application must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be made in writing to the authority • include all of the information specified on the form • be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a plan which identifies the tree or trees to which the application relates; - information specifying the work to be undertaken; - a statement of the applicant's reasons for making the application; and - appropriate evidence describing any structural damage to property or in relation to tree health or safety, as applicable. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS will need to consider potential impacts on important trees. However, it is acknowledged that identification of individual trees would not be undertaken until EIA.</p>

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The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) Regulations 2014		
<p>The Regulations provide a list of fuels which are authorised to be used in smoke control areas in Wales (one new fuel is added by these regulations- Zip 100% Natural Stove Log).</p> <p>The compliance actions are as follows:</p> <p>If located in a smoke control area, ensure that only the following fuels are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthracite; • Semi-anthracite; • Electricity; • Gas; • Low volatile steam coals; and • Fuels described in the Schedule to these regulations. <p>The overall purpose of the Regulations is to improve air quality.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to result in emissions to air throughout the project lifecycle. Objectives which encourage protection of air quality should be considered.</p>
The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012		
<p>The central aim of the Regulation is to protect the environment, including species and habitats, from developments. They consolidate with modification the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995.</p> <p>This Order provides for procedures connected with planning applications, consultations in relation to planning applications, the determination of planning applications, appeals, local development orders, certificates of lawful use or development, the maintenance of registers of planning applications and related matters.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to have wide-ranging environmental impacts, depending upon their location. Objectives which seek to protect the environment as a result of development should be considered.</p>

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Rural Development Plan 2007-2013		
<p>Under the EU Rural Development legislation, the Rural Development Plan for Wales provides a framework to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen our farming and forestry industries in Wales. • Maintain and protect our environment and rural heritage. • Improve economic competitiveness of rural communities and areas. <p>The plan gives details of the characteristics and importance of biodiversity, environmental designations such as National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, water quality and quantity, climate change and global warming.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should seek to include objectives which encourage sustainable management of agriculture and the environment through, for example, protection of biodiversity and the natural environment.</p>
Welsh Government Rural Communities - Rural Development Programme (2014-2020)		
<p>This Rural Development Programme is a 7 year investment programme supporting a wide range of activities to achieve its three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering the competitiveness of agriculture. • Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources, and climate action. • Achieving a balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities including the creation and maintenance of employment. <p>All projects funded by the Programme must align with one or more of the six European Rural Development Priorities.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider including objectives which encourage sustainable management of agriculture and the environment.</p>

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Towards Zero Waste - One Wales: One Planet - The Overarching Waste Strategy Document for Wales (2010)		
<p>Comprises the new overarching waste strategy document for Wales, setting out a long term framework for resource efficiency and waste management between 2010 and 2050.</p> <p>Towards Zero Waste means that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste will be reduced significantly • There will be a strong economy in resource management • Residual waste will be minimised • Landfill will be eliminated as far as possible • Legacy wastes will be tackled. 	<p>Central indicators of the strategy include a 27% reduction in waste achieved by 2025 and for waste arisings to be reduced by approximately 1.5% (of the 2007 baseline) each year across all sectors.</p> <p>Furthermore, recycling will be maximised, the amount of residual waste produced minimised and as close to zero landfill as possible achieved.</p>	<p>The development and operation of the new nuclear power facilities would generate waste. Therefore, the AoS should consider objectives which support the prevention of waste and encourage recycling.</p>
One Wales: Connecting the Nation - The Wales Transport Strategy (2008)		
<p>The main priorities of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts. • Integrating local transport. • Improving access between key settlements and sites. • Enhancing international connectivity. • Increasing safety and security. 	<p>The strategy sets out a number of social, economic and environment targets, for example, reducing the contribution from transport to greenhouse gas emissions and encouraging uptake of low carbon energy sources for transport.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions where possible.</p> <p>Nuclear power represents a low-carbon form of electricity generation and should, therefore, make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.</p>
One Wales: One Planet – the Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (2009)		
<p>The document sets out the steps and actions necessary to achieve sustainable development in Wales, for example, an indicative route map of the journey Wales will need to take to use only its fair share of the earth’s resources.</p> <p>The vision for a Sustainable Wales is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lives within its environmental limits, using only its fair share of the earth’s resources so that our ecological footprint is reduced to the global average availability of 	<p>Substantially reduce carbon-based energy in Wales, contributing to the target of 3% reduction in greenhouse gases per year from 2011 in areas of devolved competence.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions where possible, for example, in the transportation of raw materials.</p> <p>Nuclear power is a low-carbon form of electricity generation and should, therefore, make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.</p> <p>The economic, social and environmental effects of new nuclear development will be considered in detail throughout the AoS</p>

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<p>resources, and we are resilient to the impacts of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy, biologically diverse and productive ecosystems that are managed sustainably. • A resilient and sustainable economy that is able to develop whilst stabilising, then reducing, its use of natural resources and reducing its contribution to climate change. • Communities which are safe, sustainable and attractive places for people to live and work, where people have access to services, and enjoy good health. • A fair, just and bilingual nation in which citizens of all ages and backgrounds are empowered to determine their own lives, shape their communities and achieve their full potential. 		<p>process.</p>
<p>The Climate Change Strategy for Wales (2010)</p>		
<p>The strategy confirms the Assembly Government's commitment to climate change and the areas where it will act and work with relevant partners, to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enable effective climate change adaptation in Wales.</p> <p>The strategy supports the vision for 2050 as set out in the One Wales: One Planet – the Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (2009).</p> <p>Climate change adaptation is discussed with respect to the transport, business, residential, agriculture and land use, public and waste sectors.</p>	<p>Some of the main targets are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3% per year from 2011 in areas of devolved competence, against a baseline of average emissions between 2006-10 • Achieve at least a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in Wales by 2020 against a 1990 baseline. 	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions where possible.</p> <p>Nuclear power promotes the reduction of carbon emissions and transition to a low carbon, green economy.</p> <p>The AoS should include climate projections over the lifespan of the nuclear power station</p> <p>The AoS should consider objectives which improve the resilience of nuclear power stations to changing climatic conditions throughout the project's lifecycle.</p>

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Woodlands for Wales (2011)		
<p>This document details Welsh Government's fifty-year strategy for woodlands and trees in Wales. It recognises Wales's trees as an important asset in delivering the Government's key priorities of driving green growth, resilience and safety and tackling poverty.</p> <p>The vision of the strategy is as follows:</p> <p>"Wales will be known for its high-quality woodlands that enhance the landscape, are appropriate to local conditions and have a diverse mixture of species and habitats".</p> <p>It is envisaged that real local and national social and community benefits, thriving woodland-based industries and a better quality environment throughout Wales can be achieved through delivery of the strategy.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The siting of new nuclear power stations has the potential to directly and indirectly impact upon woodland. The AoS framework should, therefore, include objectives which address the protection of the environment.</p>
The Welsh Historic Environment Strategic Statement: Action Plan (2010)		
<p>The Action Plan clearly lists objectives with respect to heritage assets and the historic environment and the associated practical action required to achieve these objectives. A timeframe of 2009-2011 and beyond how put allocated to each objective. The lead and supporting bodies for each objective are also stated.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives which aim to protect heritage assets and the historic environment.</p>
Water Strategy for Wales (2015)		
<p>The strategy sets out the strategic direction for water policy in Wales over the next 20 years and beyond.</p> <p>The vision for the strategy is to "ensure that Wales continues to have thriving water environment which is sustainably managed to support healthy communities, flourishing businesses and the environment. We want the people of Wales to receive first class, value for money water services with water used efficiently, safely and respectfully by all".</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which contribute to the sustainable use of water resources.</p>

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Scotland		
Scottish Planning Policy (2014)		
<p>This document is a statement of the Scottish Government's policy on nationally important land use planning matters.</p> <p>Its purpose is to set out national planning policies which reflect Scottish Ministers' priorities for operation of the planning system and for the development and use of land.</p> <p>The policy offers guidance on a number of topics such as the preparation, content, implementation, monitoring and review of local development plans as well as key issues in the determination of planning applications and appeals.</p> <p>It supersedes a number of Planning Policy Statements including SPP2 Economic Development (2002), SPP7 Planning and Flooding (2004), SPP10 Planning for Waste Management (2007), SPP15 Planning for Rural Development (2005), SPP17 Planning for Transport (2005) and SPP21 Green Belts (2006).</p>	<p>Guidance on how to deliver the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, with an interim target of reducing emissions by at least 42% by 2020.</p>	<p>The AoS needs to include a comprehensive set of objectives that promote environmental protection. The timescale over which the impacts of new nuclear power stations will be realised should also be considered.</p> <p>Nuclear power does not produce greenhouse gas emissions during the energy generating process. However, issues relating to greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the transport of raw materials and waste should be considered during the development of the new NPS.</p>
Scotland's Third National Planning Framework (2014)		
<p>The document represents the spatial expression of the Government Economic Strategy and sets out a long-term vision for development and investment across Scotland over the next 20 to 30 years. The overall vision is for Scotland to be a successful, sustainable place, a low carbon place, a natural, resilient place and a connected place.</p> <p>The spatial strategy shows where there will be opportunities for growth and regeneration, investment in the low carbon economy, environmental enhancement and improved connections across the country. It also indicates where most change is likely to occur, from city regions to rural areas and coastal towns.</p>	<p>Aim for at least 30% of overall energy demand to be from renewables by 2020 – this includes generating the equivalent of at least 100% of gross electricity consumption from renewables, with an interim target of 50% by 2015.</p>	<p>The National Planning Framework needs to be considered for any new development to ensure the vision and targets in the document are met. To achieve this, the AoS should consider objectives that address the key drivers of the framework.</p> <p>Whilst new nuclear power stations facilities are not classified as renewable energy they can positively contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

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2020 Routemap for Renewable Energy in Scotland (2011)		
<p>The Routemap for Renewable Energy in Scotland 2011 is an update and extension to the Scottish Renewables Action Plan 2009. This updated and expanded Routemap reflects the new target of meeting an equivalent of 100% demand for electricity from renewable energy by 2020, as well the target of 11% renewable heat.</p>	<p>100% of electricity consumption from renewables, 11% renewable heat and 10% renewable transport by 2020.</p>	<p>Whilst nuclear power stations are not categorised as renewable facilities owing to their use of uranium, these facilities would reduce reliance on other non-renewable forms of energy.</p>
The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (Authorised Operations) Order 2011		
<p>This Order describes the types of operations undertaken which affect a site of special scientific interest (SSSI) but which do not require the consent of Scottish Natural Heritage under sections 13 (operations by public bodies etc.) and 16 (operations by owners or occupiers of sites of special scientific interest) of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.</p> <p>The Regulations are of relevance to environmental planning projects as well as remediation projects. Their overall aim is to protect and conserve species in the UK.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should take into account impacts upon habitats and species, and should consider provision for the preservation and protection of biodiversity and the environment.</p>
The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012		
<p>These regulations outline and expand on the duty of care responsibilities of businesses with respect to waste they produce.</p> <p>The main compliance actions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregate, store and transport your waste appropriately and securely • Check that your waste is transported and handled by people or businesses that are authorised to do so • Complete waste transfer notes to document all waste you transfer, and keep them as a record for at least two years. • Take all reasonable steps to apply the waste management hierarchy before disposing of waste 	<p>No specific targets or indicators of relevance stated.</p>	<p>Objectives that promote the reduction of waste sent for disposal and encourage re- use, recycling and recovery of waste should be considered.</p> <p>The AoS should also take account of the fact that radioactive waste will be created which will have to be managed.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1 January 2014, ensure glass, metal, plastic, paper and card is separated for collection. Take steps to avoid cross contamination of these materials 		
The Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations (2010)		
<p>Regulations made under powers conferred by section 2(2) of the European Communities Act.</p> <p>It details the limit or target values for several pollutants considered of concern for human health for the purpose of Air Quality Management.</p>	No specific targets or indicators of relevance stated.	The AoS should seek objectives to avoid air quality impacts. New nuclear power stations have the potential to result in emissions to air throughout the project lifecycle.
Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations (2000 and 2005)		
<p>Regulations made to ensure the proper management and remediation of contaminated land which is causing or has the potential to cause significant harm or significant pollution of the water environment.</p> <p>These have been produced by Scottish Ministers in exercise of powers under the Environmental Protection Act (1990). Topics covered include pollution of controlled waters, remediation notices and appeals to Scottish Ministers.</p>	No specific targets or indicators of relevance stated.	Nuclear power stations have the potential to lead to land contamination and appropriate consideration should be given to potential impacts and how they can be addressed.
Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations (2006)		
<p>The Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006 introduced strategic noise mapping and noise action planning for areas such as large urban areas and major transport corridors.</p> <p>It is stated that Scottish Ministers must prepare Strategic Noise Maps and Noise Action Plans which identify Quiet Areas and areas where management of noise is required- identified as Noise Management Areas (NMAs). The Noise Action Plans must include measures to manage noise.</p>	No specific targets or indicators of relevance stated.	New nuclear power stations could result in noise disturbance to local populations as a result of the movement of construction traffic and construction works. During the operation of the facilities there would also be operational noise generated by traffic and machinery. Furthermore, noise would also be generated during decommissioning works. Noise and vibration impacts should, therefore, be considered in the AoS.

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Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009		
<p>An Act of the Scottish Parliament to set a target for the year 2050, an interim target for the year 2020, and to provide for annual targets, for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; to provide about the giving of advice to the Scottish Ministers relating to climate change; to confer power on Ministers to impose climate change duties on public bodies; to make further provision about mitigation of and adaptation to climate change; to make provision about energy efficiency, including provision enabling council tax discounts; to make provision about the reduction and recycling of waste; and for connected purposes.</p>	<p>Statutory framework for greenhouse gas emissions reductions in Scotland as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced by at least 80% by 2050 Interim target of reducing emissions by at least 42% by 2020. 	<p>Development of new nuclear power stations would reduce reliance on non-renewable sources of power that lead to high levels of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Objectives should seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions during other stages of nuclear power station development, for example, the transportation of raw materials and waste.</p> <p>The AoS should consider objectives which improve the resilience of nuclear power stations to changing climatic conditions throughout the project's lifecycle.</p>
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Scotland Regulations 2014		
<p>The Regulations provide a list of fuels which are authorised to be used in smoke control areas in Scotland.</p> <p>The compliance actions are as follows:</p> <p>If located in a smoke control area, ensure that only the following fuels are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anthracite; Semi-anthracite; Electricity; Gas; Low volatile steam coals; and Fuels described in the Schedule to these regulations. <p>The overall purpose of the Regulations is to improve air quality.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to result in emissions to air throughout the project lifecycle. Objectives which encourage protection of air quality should be considered.</p>
Climate Ready Scotland Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme (2014)		
<p>This is the first Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme as required by section 53 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. It addresses the impacts identified for Scotland in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA)</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> <p>Outcomes are defined for each theme of the programme; Natural</p>	<p>Development of new nuclear power stations needs to be undertaken with consideration of climate change throughout the project lifecycle.</p> <p>Objectives should seek to ensure that development is resilient</p>

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<p>published under section 56 of the UK Climate Change Act 2008.</p> <p>The programme discusses Scottish Ministers objectives in relation to adaptation to climate change, their proposals and policies for meeting those objectives, and the period within which those proposals and policies will be introduced.</p>	<p>Environment, Buildings and Infrastructure and Society.</p>	<p>and adaptable to the impacts of climate change, throughout the project lifecycle.</p>

The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011

<p>The Regulations– more commonly known as the Controlled Activity Regulations (CAR) – and their further amendments apply regulatory controls over activities which may affect Scotland’s water environment. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • groundwater, • wetlands (directly associated with surface and groundwater bodies); • rivers; • lochs; • transitional waters (estuaries and saline lagoons); and • coastal waters (3nm from territorial baseline). <p>The controlled activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abstractions from surface and groundwater; • impoundments of rivers, lochs, wetlands and transitional waters; • groundwater recharge; • engineering in rivers, lochs and wetlands; • engineering activities in the vicinity of rivers, lochs and wetland which are likely • to have a significant adverse impact upon the water 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Nuclear power stations require water abstractions and discharges and have the potential to have significant adverse effects to water environments. The AoS should consider objectives which focus on the protection of all aspects of the water environment.</p>
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<p>environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activities liable to cause pollution; • direct or indirect discharge of List I substances to groundwater; • any other activities which directly or indirectly is liable to cause a significant • adverse impact upon the water environment. <p>In order to ensure proportionate controls over activities, the Regulations provide for three levels of control: General Binding Rules (GBR), Registrations and Water Use Licences. SEPA can move activities between registration and licences and from GBR to registration or licences as it considers necessary in order to protect the water environment.</p>		

2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity - A Strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland

<p>The purpose of this strategy is to conserve and enhance biodiversity in Scotland. It identifies the role of Scotland's natural assets in contributing to sustainable economic growth and in supporting wellbeing and wealth creation.</p> <p>There are three central aims of the 2020 challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and restore biodiversity on land and in our seas, and to support healthier ecosystems. • Connect people with the natural world, for their health and wellbeing and to involve them more in decisions about their environment. • Maximise the benefits for Scotland of a diverse natural environment and the services it provides, contributing to sustainable economic growth. 	<p>Several targets set for 2015 and 2020 under each strategic goal. Key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. • By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. • By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to 	<p>New nuclear power stations have the potential to adversely affect wildlife and habitats if they are developed inappropriately. Objectives which promote the protection of the natural environment and biodiversity should, therefore, be included in the AoS.</p>
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	<p>carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	
<p>Tourism Development Framework for Scotland (2013)</p>		
<p>This Framework has been prepared to support the aim of increasing sustainable economic growth in the visitor economy being promoted by the planning system at the national level through the Scottish Planning Policy and the National Planning Framework.</p> <p>It offers guidance for development planning authorities (including strategic development planning authorities, local planning authorities and national park authorities) to develop their own strategies to grow the visitor economy in their local areas.</p> <p>The framework discusses actions to be undertaken for eight sub-themes covering the topics of 'Improving the Customer Journey' and 'Providing Authentic Experiences'.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> <p>The framework supports the aims discussed in the 'Tourism Scotland 2020 Strategy (2012)'. A central target is to secure the annual visitor spend of between £5.5bn and £6.5bn to 2020 for overnight visitors – an increase of £1bn or more (at 2011 prices) over current performance.</p>	<p>New nuclear power station development will provide employment and contribute towards economic growth for Scotland.</p> <p>The AoS should consider how tourism development can be supported.</p>

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Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)		
<p>The plan sets the strategic direction for waste policy for Scotland, informed by improved understanding of the environmental consequences of how we use and dispose of resources, and by the requirements of European legislation. The Zero Waste Plan is underpinned by a determination to achieve the best overall outcomes for Scotland's environment, by making best practical use of the approach in the waste management hierarchy: waste prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery.</p> <p>This Zero Waste Plan is deliberately concise and strategic in its approach. It looks to set the goals Scotland needs to achieve in the future, and focuses on the key areas of activity with the potential to make the greatest contribution to deliver those goals. At the heart of the Zero Waste Plan is a change of mindset, a need for every one of us to start viewing waste as a potential resource and to think about how to use that resource most efficiently.</p>	<p>One of the key targets is to achieve 70% recycling and maximum 5% to landfill by 2025 for all Scotland's waste.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider waste recycling from the construction and operation of new nuclear power stations.</p>
The Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006)		
<p>The Scottish Forestry Strategy is the Scottish Executive's framework for taking forestry forward through the first half of this century and beyond.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a vision of a forestry sector that is diverse and strong; in tune with the environment; employing many people in a wide range of enterprises; and providing the many other services and benefits that people need, now and for the future.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The siting of new nuclear power stations has the potential to impact upon areas of woodland. The AoS framework should consider objectives which focus upon environmental protection and the avoidance of loss of forests.</p>
Control of Woodland Removal 2012		
<p>At a national scale Scotland is continuing to expand its woodland resource, to counteract historic deforestation. The Scottish Government has developed a policy on the control of woodland removal to provide direction for decisions on woodland removal in Scotland.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a strategic framework for appropriate woodland removal • To support the maintenance and expansion of forest 	<p>The siting of new nuclear power stations has the potential to impact upon areas of woodland. The AoS should consider environmental protection and the potential impacts on forests.</p>

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	<p>cover in Scotland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute towards achieving an appropriate balance between forested and non-forested land in Scotland • To support climate change mitigation and adaptation in Scotland • To provide a sound basis for Scotland's participation in the global debate and actions on deforestation • To develop a clear understanding of the nature and extent of future woodland removal in Scotland. 	

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation Order and Trees in Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Regulations 2010

<p>The regulations are made under the powers conferred on the Secretary of State by sections 160(8), 161(3) and (4), 173 and 275 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act.</p> <p>The Regulations require an application to be made for cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree with a tree preservation order or within a Conservation Area. This application must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specify the operations for which consent is sought; • give reasons for carrying out such operations; • identify the protected tree or trees which would be affected by such operations; and 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS will need to consider potential impacts on important trees. However, it is acknowledged that identification of individual trees would not be undertaken until EIA.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protected tree or trees must be identified by means of a map or plan of a size and scale sufficient for the purpose. 		
Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011		
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a means of drawing together, in a systematic way, an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects arising from a proposed development.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors fall under Schedule 1 developments in the EIA 2011 regulations and therefore would be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment.
Planning Advice Note (PAN) 3/2010 Community Engagement		
Sets out effective community engagement in the planning process.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The AoS process should consider objectives which include effective community engagement in the planning process.</p> <p>The development of new nuclear sites can result in opposition from the local community. Effective community engagement can help to reduce negative reactions within the community.</p>

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PAN 33 Development of Contaminated Land (Revised Oct 2000)		
<p>Sets out the role of the planning system in addressing historical contamination. It considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implications of the new contaminated land regime for the planning system; • the development of contaminated land; • the approach to contaminated land in development plans; • the determination of planning applications when the site is or may be contaminated, and; • where further information and advice can be found. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which address the assessment and use of contaminated land sites.</p> <p>Contaminated land sites may be suitable for the development of new nuclear sites if appropriate management measures are implemented.</p>
PAN 51 Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation (Revised 2006)		
<p>Supports the existing policy role of the planning system in relation to the environmental protection regimes.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider a comprehensive set of objectives that promote environmental protection such that they complement environmental targets and positively work towards their achievement.</p>
PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology		
<p>This PAN is intended to inform the day-to-day work of a range of local authority advisory services and other organisations that have a role in the handling of archaeological matters within the planning process</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider archaeology through the inclusion of an objective relating to the historic environment.</p> <p>New nuclear power stations could result in the direct loss of archaeological resources or could adversely impact upon their setting.</p>

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PAN 71 Conservation Area Management		
Note concerned with the management of Conservation Areas.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The AoS should take into account the potential impact of development in Conservation Areas.
PAN 60 Planning for Natural Heritage		
This PAN provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment and encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Natural heritage should be considered in the AoS and the framework should include objectives to conserve and safeguard native species, wildlife habitats, ecosystems, geology and natural beauty and amenity of the countryside. If inappropriately developed, new nuclear power stations could potentially impact upon natural heritage both directly (e.g. land take) and indirectly (e.g. as a result of increased water abstraction).
PAN 1/2011 Planning and Noise		
This PAN provides advice on the role of the planning system in helping to prevent and limit the adverse effects of noise.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	New nuclear sites have the potential to generate increases in noise. The AoS should consider objectives which address noise impacts during construction, operation and decommissioning.
PAN 61 Waste Management Planning		
<p>The purpose of this PAN is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice on a sustainable approach and change of emphasis from waste disposal to integrated waste management; • Assist planning authorities in ensuring that development plans reflect the land use requirements for the delivery of an integrated network of waste management facilities; • Provide a basis for more informed consideration of development proposals for waste management facilities; • Enable planning authorities to implement the emerging and future Area Waste Plans; and 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The development and operation of the facilities would generate waste and increase the amount of radioactive waste needing long-term disposal.</p> <p>The AoS should take account of the fact that radioactive waste will be created which will have to be managed.</p>

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in AoS and/or NPS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide developers seeking planning permission for waste management facilities with advice on the issues taken into consideration when determining applications. 		
Flood Risk Management Act (Scotland) (2009)		
<p>This act introduced a more coordinated and sustainable approach to flood risk management. The Act establishes a framework for the assessment and sustainable management of flood risk with the aim of reducing the adverse consequences of flooding from all sources. The FRM Act places a general duty on Scottish Ministers, SEPA and responsible authorities (including local and national park authorities) to exercise their flood risk related functions with a view to reducing overall flood risk.</p>	<p>Change in flood plain or flooding mechanisms in and around the site.</p>	<p>The development of new nuclear power stations needs to be considered in the context of flooding. Such development has the potential to affect the local and wider flood regime.</p>

