

# **Submarine Dismantling Project**

## **SEA Scoping Report Update**

### **Annex B**

## **Review of National Plans and Programmes**

**March 2011**

FINAL

Annex B



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>	
<b>International/European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
Council of Europe (1979) <i>Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Contracting parties are under legal obligation to protect the species listed in the appendices to the convention.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Council of Europe (1979) <i>Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Contracting parties are under legal obligation to protect the species listed in the appendices to the convention.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
EU (1978) <i>Freshwater Fish Directive (78/659/EEC)</i> as updated by <i>Quality of Fresh Waters Needing Protection or Improvement in Order to Support Fish Life (2006/44/EC)</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Directive on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life has been significantly amended on several occasions. In order to attain the objectives of the Directive, Member States should designate the waters to which it will apply and set limit values corresponding to certain parameters. The waters so designated should be brought into conformity with these values within five years of this designation.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
EU (1992) <i>Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Directive places a legal requirement on EU countries to make provision for the protection of specified habitats and species. This is achieved through the designation of Special Areas of Conservation.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
EU (2004) <i>Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC</i>	<p><b>Objective:</b> Directive seeks to achieve the prevention and remedying of environmental damage - specifically, damage to habitats and species protected by EC law, and to species or habitat on a site of special scientific interest for which the site has been notified, damage to water resources, and land contamination which presents a threat to human health. It reinforces the "polluter pays" principle - making operators financially liable for threats of or actual damage.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets but legislation.</p>
EU (2005) <i>European Community Biodiversity Strategy COM98/42</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Biodiversity Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets or indicators have been identified.</p>
EU (2005) <i>European Community Biodiversity Strategy COM98/42</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Biodiversity Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets or indicators have been identified.</p>
EU (2006) <i>Freshwater Fish Directive 78/659/EEC</i> (updated in 2006 by Directive 2006/44/EC on the Quality of Fresh Waters Needing Protection or Improvement in Order to Support Fish Life).	<p>Directive on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life has been significantly amended on several occasions.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> In order to attain the objectives of the Directive, Member States should designate the waters to which it will apply and set limit values corresponding to certain parameters. The waters so designated should be brought into conformity with these values within five years of this designation.</p>



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<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>	
	<b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.
EU (2007) <i>Eel Regulations</i> Council Regulation No 1100/2007.	<p><b>Objective:</b> The regulation establishes a framework for the protection and sustainable use of eels in Europe through Eel Management Plans. The objective of each Eel Management Plan is to reduce anthropogenic mortalities so as to permit with high probability the escapement to the sea of at least 40% of the silver eel biomass relative to the best estimate of escapement that would have existed if no anthropogenic influences had impacted the stock.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> By 31 July 2013, 60 % of eels less than 12cm in length caught annually should be reserved for restocking. Catches of eels in Community waters seaward of the boundary of eel river basins defined by Member States as constituting natural eel habitats should be reduced gradually by reducing fishing effort or catches by at least 50% based on the average fishing effort or catches in the years 2004 to 2006.</p>
EU (2008) <i>Marine Strategy Framework Directive</i> 2008/56/EC	<p><b>Objective:</b> The Directive requires Member States to develop a marine strategy, including determining Good Environmental Status (GES) for their marine waters, and designing and implementing programmes of measures aimed at achieving it by 2020, using an ecosystem approach to marine management. It takes account both of socioeconomic factors and the cost of taking action in relation to the scale of the risk to the marine environment. Draft regulations establish a legal framework which assigns duties to the Secretary of State, Welsh and Scottish Ministers and the Department of the Environment in Northern Ireland have been published for consultation.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
EU (2009) <i>The Birds Directive</i> 2009/147/EC	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
OSPAR Commission (2003) <i>Biological Diversity and Ecosystems Strategy</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Strategy seeks to protect and enhance the ecosystems and the biological diversity of the maritime area, which are, or could be, affected as a result of human activities.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets or indicators have been identified.</p>
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Nationally to designate at least one wetland under the treaty. More relevant is the obligation to include wetland conservation consideration in land-use planning.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
United Nations (1979) <i>Bonn - Convention on Migratory Species</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Signatories are under agreements or memoranda of understanding relating to the protection of migratory species.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
United Nations (1992) <i>Convention on Biological Diversity</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This convention was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.</p> <p>The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the conservation of biological diversity;</li> <li>• the sustainable use of its components; and</li> <li>• the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.</li> </ul> <p>The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.</p>



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<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>	
<b>National (UK)</b>	
Communities and Local Government (2006) <i>Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</i>	<p><b>Objective:</b> This circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England. It complements the expression of national planning policy in Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (PPS9) and the accompanying Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<i>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010</i>	<p><b>Objective:</b> The regulations require sites of importance to habitats or species to be designated. It also makes it an offence to collect damage or kill any species listed under schedules 2 or 4. Any impact on such designated sites or listed species must be considered in regards to planning permission applications.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Defra (2002) <i>Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This strategy sets out a number of indicators for biodiversity which are to be monitored by Defra, including the condition of SSSIs, populations of wild birds and progress with implementing biodiversity action plans (BAPs).</p> <p>Updated indicators were published in March 2007.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Defra (2007) <i>A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide, in England, a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations;</li> <li>• ensure that existing and newly planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to a changing climate;</li> <li>• protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland), and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland;</li> <li>• increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England; and</li> <li>• improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally, including the reduction of carbon emissions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<i>Environmental Protection Act (1990)</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Act sets out key statutory requirements for the UK regarding environmental protection (including waste and nature conservation).</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Marine and Coastal Access Act sets out a number of measures including the establishment of Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) and Marine Spatial Plans. It also includes amendments to the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1975.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Marine Environment Protection is also afforded by relevant Pollution Prevention Guidance Notes (PPGs):	<p><b>Objective:</b> These PPGs provide guidance on activities that are likely to be relevant to coastal construction and industrial operational activities.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>	
<p>PPG 1 General guide to the prevention of pollution</p> <p>PPG 2 Above ground oil storage tanks</p> <p>PPG 5 Works and maintenance in or near water</p> <p>PPG 8 Storage and disposal of oil</p> <p>PPG 13 Vehicle washing and cleaning</p> <p>PPG 14 Marinas and crafts</p> <p>PPG 21 Pollution incident response planning</p> <p>PPG 22 Dealing with spillages on highways</p> <p>PPG 26 Storage and handling of drums and intermediate bulk containers (IBCs)</p>	
<p>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005). <i>PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The statement sets out a number of key planning principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas;</li> <li>• Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests;</li> <li>• Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology and should recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features make, both individually and in combination;</li> <li>• Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development;</li> <li>• Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted; and</li> <li>• The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets are given but it is noted that Sites of regional and local biodiversity and geological interest have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets; contributing to the quality of life and the well-being of the community; and in supporting research and education.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development Commission (2010) <i>Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the Government's estate is resilient to the impacts of changing climate. The framework also includes challenging targets on waste reduction and recovery, more efficient use of water, and it promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, and positive engagement with the community.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Targets relating to biodiversity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• produce a biodiversity action plan (or demonstrate how they are building biodiversity planning into their estate/environmental management systems) and report progress annually;</li> <li>• where applicable Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are maintained in target condition with continued progress towards achieving favourable condition; and</li> </ul>



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<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all Departments, Agencies and Executive NDPBs to conduct sustainability appraisals of office relocations.</li> </ul>
<i>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations (1994)</i>	<p><b>Objective:</b> The regulations require sites of European importance to habitats or species to be designated. This includes the establishment of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). It also makes it an offence to collect damage or kill any species listed under schedules 2 or 4. Any impact on such designated sites or listed species is a material consideration with regard to planning applications.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<i>The Hedgerows Regulations 1997</i>	<p><b>Objective:</b> Regulations that it is against the law to remove most countryside hedgerows without permission of the LPA.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<i>The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>An Act to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>make provision for National Parks and the establishment of a National Parks Commission;</li> <li>to confer on the Nature Conservancy and local authorities powers for the establishment and maintenance of nature reserves;</li> <li>to make further provision for the recording, creation, maintenance and improvement of public paths and for securing access to open country, and to amend the law relating to rights of way;</li> <li>to confer further powers for preserving and enhancing natural beauty; and</li> <li>for matters connected with the purposes aforesaid.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Ultimately seeks to conserve and protect countryside and National Parks through legislation.</p>
<i>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>Establishes Natural England as the main body responsible for conserving, enhancing and managing England's natural environment. It also covers biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds.</p> <p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities;</li> <li>makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads;</li> <li>amends the law relating to rights of way;</li> <li>makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and</li> <li>provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Legislation rather than targets in Act.</p>
<i>The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 2007</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> These Regulations make provision for implementing Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in relation to marine areas where the United Kingdom has jurisdiction beyond its territorial sea.</p> <p>The 2007 Regulations apply in the 'offshore area' beyond 12 nautical miles from the UK coast. They provide protection for a variety of marine species and wild birds through a number of offences that aim to prevent damaging activities affecting protected species and habitats.</p>



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<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>	
	<b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.
<i>The Protection of Badgers Act 1992</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out it is a serious offence to kill, injure or take a badger, or to damage or interfere with a sett unless a licence is obtained from a statutory authority. In spite of this, it can be hard to enforce the law, so badger baiting continues.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<i>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This is the main UK legislation relating to the protection of named floral and faunal species and the network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) for birds.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<i>UK Biodiversity Partnership (2007) Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed not only to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, but to guide action well into the second decade of the 21st century at a time when the challenges faced by the natural environment are great.</p> <p>The integrating framework of an Ecosystem Approach sets out the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protecting the best sites for wildlife;</li> <li>• targeting action on priority species and habitats;</li> <li>• embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making;</li> <li>• engaging people, and encouraging behaviour change;</li> <li>• developing and interpreting the evidence base; and</li> <li>• ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and contributes fully to their domestic delivery.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> Halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010.</p>
<i>UK Biodiversity Partnership (1994) The UK Biodiversity Action Plan</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The overall goal of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.</p> <p>The UK BAP incorporates six underlying principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• where biological resources are used, such use should be sustainable;</li> <li>• wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources;</li> <li>• the conservation of biodiversity requires the care and involvement of individuals and communities as well as;</li> <li>• governmental processes;</li> <li>• conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, policy and action;</li> <li>• conservation practice and policy should be based upon a sound knowledge base; and</li> <li>• the precautionary principle should guide decisions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> There are no key targets listed.</p>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
<i>MOD Sustainable Operations on the Government Estate (SOGE): Strategic</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to be an exemplar in the management of designated sites where compatible with military requirements;</li> </ul>



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<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>	
<i>Statement on Biodiversity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to ensure natural environment requirements and best practice are fully integrated into the estate management; and</li> <li>to contribute, as appropriate, to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (and Country Biodiversity Strategies).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity interest of Natura 2000 sites, Ramsar sites and SSSIs/ASSIs for which MOD has direct management responsibility;</li> <li>to minimise the potential impacts of MOD activities on SSSIs/ASSIs which are the management responsibility of other landowners;</li> <li>to ensure that where there is significant biodiversity interest on the estate, integrated rural/land management plans (IRMP/ILMP) are developed, or otherwise integrated with estate management;</li> <li>processes and military objectives;</li> <li>to ensure high quality and consistent application of appraisal tools that facilitates the sustainable use of biological resources and identification of impacts on biodiversity;</li> <li>to improve the co-ordination of biodiversity enhancement on the defence estate, and deliver the actions identified as priorities for MOD action for biodiversity;</li> <li>to improve methods to monitor biodiversity resources to ensure use is sustainable; and</li> <li>to identify species at risk on the defence estate, and evaluate potential for recovery (vulnerable species will be considered for recovery on a case-by-case basis).</li> </ul>
<i>MOD (2008) Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan (SDRAP)</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Conserve and enhance biodiversity, as part of estate stewardship, and to contribute to Government biodiversity objectives.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> By 2010, 95% of Sites of Special Scientific interest (SSSI's) in sole ownership or control in target condition (SOGE target).</p>
<i>MOD JSP 418, leaflet 10 – Marine Environmental Legislation</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> No formal targets.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
<i>Nature Conservation Act (Scotland) 2004.</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Act places duties on public bodies in relation to the conservation of biodiversity, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), amends legislation on Nature Conservation Orders, provides for Land Management Orders for SSSIs and associated land, strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and requires the preparation of a Scottish Fossil Code.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<i>Scottish Executive (2000) Planning Advice Note 60: Planning for Natural Heritage</i>	<p>PAN 60 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.</p> <p>PAN 60 complements the National Planning Policy Guideline on Natural Heritage (NPPG 14) with examples of good planning practice in relation to natural heritage. It aims to promote good practice in planning for natural heritage and demonstrate that planning and the development process can be powerful mechanisms for realising natural heritage objectives and creating quality environments.</p> <p><b>Objectives/Targets:</b> The note does not include any specific objectives or targets.</p>
<i>Scottish Executive (2004) Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands – A</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> An Executive strategy setting out a 25 year framework for action to conserve and enhance</p>





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<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>	
<p><i>strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland</i></p>	<p>biodiversity in Scotland.</p> <p>The overall aim of this strategy is to conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland now and in the future.</p> <p>The foregoing analysis suggests the need for balanced action across a range of areas to meet this broad aim. The required actions can be grouped under five major strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• species and habitats: To halt the loss of biodiversity and continue to reverse previous losses through targeted action for species and habitats;</li> <li>• people: To increase awareness, understanding and enjoyment of biodiversity, and engage many more people in conservation and enhancement;</li> <li>• landscapes and ecosystems: To restore and enhance biodiversity in all our urban, rural and marine environments through better planning, design and practice;</li> <li>• integration and co-ordination: To develop an effective management framework that ensures biodiversity is taken into account in all decision making; and</li> <li>• knowledge: To ensure that the best new and existing knowledge on biodiversity is available to all policy makers and practitioners.</li> </ul>
<p>Scottish Executive Proposed Marine National Park.</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The proposal is to create a marine national park around an as-yet-undecided area of Scotland's coast. Two of the proposed locations are close to the Clyde NB. This is at the consultation stage.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> There are no key targets listed.</p>
<p>Scottish Government (2010) <i>Scottish Planning Policy</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out the Scottish Government's policy on land use planning. Biodiversity and nature conservation is primarily addressed within the Landscape and Heritage chapter which promotes a broad approach to landscape and natural heritage incorporating the conservation of designated or protected sites and species taking into account the ecosystems and natural processes. SPP also seeks to establish integrated habitat networks.</p> <p>In this context, the SPP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets out national planning policy considerations in relation to Scotland's natural heritage;</li> <li>• summarises the main statutory obligations in relation to the conservation of natural heritage;</li> <li>• explains, as part of a wider framework for conservation and development, how natural heritage objectives should be reflected in development plans;</li> <li>• describes the role of the planning system in safeguarding sites of national and international importance;</li> <li>• provides guidance on the approach to be adopted in relation to local and non-statutory designations; and</li> <li>• draws attention to the importance of safeguarding and enhancing natural heritage beyond the confines of designated areas.</li> </ul> <p>SPP states that planning authorities should take the likely effect of proposed development on the marine environment into account</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> There are no targets listed.</p>
<p>Scottish Natural Heritage (2009) <i>Natural Heritage Futures Update Coasts and Seas</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This statement provides an update to the Coasts and Seas National Prospectus that was one of a suite of documents published in 2002 to guide the future management of the natural heritage towards 2025. The biodiversity objective is to safeguard and enhance maritime biodiversity and ecosystems. Actions include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• implement proposals for new marine protected areas, improved species protection and wider seas</li> </ul>



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<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>	
	<p>measures to ensure these provide effective protective mechanisms for the natural heritage of coasts and seas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safeguard coastal and marine features of conservation importance within areas of special care and protection, including both sites formally designated under nature conservation legislation and other areas identified and managed through the marine spatial planning system; and,</li> <li>• consider how to enhance biodiversity adaptation to climate change.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets are included.</p>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2008) <i>People, Places, Futures: The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Plan contains the following key theme in relation to the natural environment: <i>Valuing our Environment</i></p> <p>The quality of our environment is a fundamental asset for its intrinsic value, and for our economy and quality of life. By safeguarding and enhancing both the natural and built environment we will attract people to and retain them within our communities and preserve the foundations for the future.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2008) <i>Wales Environment Strategy Action Plan 2008 - 2011</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This second Environment Strategy Action Plan sets out rolling actions until 2010, to facilitate a more strategic approach to environmental improvement, and recognise the longer-term nature of environmental action and change. The Action Plan sets out actions under the headings: biodiversity, marine, access and recreation, flood and water management, ecosystems services, research and evidence, the historic environment, people and the environment, partnership and environmental quality.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not include any specific objectives or targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) <i>Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Technical Advice Note 5 sets out how the planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation. It stipulates that the planning system should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work to achieve nature conservation objectives through a partnership between local planning authorities, Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), the Environment Agency Wales, voluntary organisations, developers, landowners and other key stakeholders;</li> <li>• integrate nature conservation into all planning decisions looking for development to deliver social, economic and environmental objectives together over time;</li> <li>• ensure that the UK's international and national obligations for site, species and habitat protection are fully met in all planning decisions;</li> <li>• look for development to provide a net benefit for biodiversity conservation with no significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally;</li> <li>• help 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; and</li> <li>• plan 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not include any specific objectives or targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) <i>Planning Policy Wales (Edition 3)</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Chapter 5 sets out the following objectives for the conservation and improvement of natural heritage:</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the conservation of landscape and biodiversity, in particular the conservation of native wildlife and habitats;</li> <li>• ensure that action in Wales contributes to meeting international responsibilities and obligations for the natural environment;</li> <li>• ensure that statutorily designated sites are properly protected and managed;</li> <li>• safeguard protected species, and</li> <li>• to promote the functions and benefits of soils, and in particular their function as a carbon store.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
<p>Department for Regional Development &amp; Department of the Environment (2005) <i>Joint Ministerial Statement</i> (Supersedes Paragraphs 46-48 of PPS1)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> PPS2 sets out the Department's land-use planning policies for the conservation of our natural heritage. It embodies the Government's commitment to sustainable development and to conserving the diversity of our habitats and wildlife. The Government's aims for nature conservation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to ensure that its policies contribute to conservation of the abundance and diversity of the United Kingdom's wildlife and its habitats;</li> <li>• to minimise the adverse effects on wildlife, where conflict of interest is unavoidable, and</li> <li>• to meet its international responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not include any specific targets.</p>
<p>Department of Environment (2002) <i>The Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Explains how the Northern Ireland Executive plan to safeguard biodiversity presently and in the future</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> There are indicators, targets and recommendations within implementation plans, HAPs and SAPs. Specific recommendations e.g. for</p>
<p>Department of Environment (2006) <i>An Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006-2026</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The strategy forms the basis to the management of the coastal area. Aims of the strategy most relevant to biodiversity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to maintain and enhance Northern Ireland's natural resources within the coastal zone and protect, maintain and enhance the condition of designated nature conservation sites; and</li> <li>• to conserve, protect and where possible enhance the estuarine and coastal environment and terrestrial ecosystems dependent on this such as marine wetlands and salt marshes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Targets most relevant to biodiversity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to achieve 95% of the features on statutory designated wildlife sites in or approaching favourable condition;</li> <li>• to maintain and improve water quality;</li> <li>• all designated bathing waters meet at least mandatory BWD standards and endeavour to meet guideline standards; and</li> <li>• all coastal AONBs to have management plans by 2012.</li> </ul>
<p>Northern Ireland Executive (2010) <i>Everyone's involved Sustainable Development Strategy</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> One of the objectives of the strategy is 'striking an appropriate balance between the responsible use and protection of natural resources in support of a better quality of life and a better quality environment. Sub-objectives include to promote sustainable land and marine management, and to take action to halt biodiversity loss.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets are included.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>	
Northern Ireland Planning Service (1993) <i>Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Planning Strategy is based upon an analysis of the key issues and opportunities relevant to rural Northern Ireland. It considers the complex inter-relationships between town and country and seeks to present a clear vision of the future development of the rural area. A strategic objective of the strategy is to protect and enhance the natural and man-made environment. Planning Policy Statements are gradually replacing the policy provisions of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland. The Planning Strategy remains in force for those topics not covered by a PPS.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not include any specific targets.</p>
Northern Ireland Planning Service (1998) <i>Planning Policy Statement 1: General Principles</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Statement sets out the general principles that the department observes in formulating planning policies, making development plans and exercising control of development. The department's approach to planning is underpinned by four key themes, including Sustainable Development.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not include any specific targets.</p>
Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister (2007) <i>Programme for Government</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out the programme for government relating environmental, social and economic factors.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> With regard to biodiversity the programme will seek to protect the natural environment by increasing by 1650 hectares the area of forest and woodland by 2011 and halting the loss of indigenous species and habitats by 2016.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Population</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
<p>United Nations (2001) Aarhus Convention: Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Aarhus Convention contains three broad themes or 'pillars':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to information,</li> <li>• public participation, and</li> <li>• access to justice.</li> </ul> <p>The Convention grants the public rights and imposes on Parties and public authority's obligations regarding access to information and public participation and access to justice.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>European Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive).</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The SEA Directive creates the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland).</li> <li>• The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions.</li> <li>• Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories.</li> <li>• The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>European Commission. European Employment Strategy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The overarching themes of the European Commission's European Employment Strategy: full employment, quality and productivity at work and promoting inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Integrated Guideline for Growth and Jobs 2008-11, Commission of the European Communities (Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, 2007)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• full employment;</li> <li>• improving quality and productivity at work;</li> <li>• strengthening social and territorial cohesion; and</li> <li>• combating discrimination through removal of barriers to entry.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
<p>Strong and prosperous communities Local Government White Paper (2006)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Population</b>	
	<p>The key area objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• responsive services and empowered Communities;</li> <li>• effective, accountable and responsive local Government;</li> <li>• strong cities, strategic regions;</li> <li>• local government as a strategic leader and place-shaper;</li> <li>• a new performance framework;</li> <li>• efficiency - transforming local services; and</li> <li>• community cohesion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets but aims are included in areas outlined above.</p>
<p>ODPM (2001) A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: National Strategy Action Plan.</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The strategy sets out the Government's vision for narrowing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country through delivering the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in all the poorest neighbourhoods, to have common goals of lower worklessness and crime, and better health, skills, housing and physical environment; and</li> <li>• to narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Various targets sourced from other strategies under the headings of work, crime, education, health, and housing.</p>
<p>Department of Trade and Industry (2006) Review of Assisted Areas</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Assisted Areas are where regional aid is used to promote the economic development areas of certain disadvantaged areas within the European Union. This includes part of Argyll and Bute and Devonport.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Planning Policy Statement 4 (PPS4) sets out planning policies for economic development which is taken to include development which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides employment opportunities;</li> <li>• generates wealth; or</li> <li>• produces or generates an economic output or product.</li> </ul> <p>PPS4 states that the Government's objectives with respect to planning for economic development are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, towns, regions, sub-regions and local areas, both urban and rural';</li> <li>• reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation;</li> <li>• deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change;</li> <li>• promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places for communities;</li> <li>• raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting thriving; and</li> <li>• inclusive and locally distinctive rural communities whilst continuing to protect the open countryside for the benefit of all.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>PSA Delivery Agreement 1: Raise the Productivity of the UK Economy (HM</p>	<p>The Government's primary aim for the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR07) period is to demonstrate further progress on its long-term objectives to:</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Population</b>	
Government, 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>raise the rate of the UK's productivity growth over the economic cycle; and</li> <li>narrow the productivity gap with our major industrial competitors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Indicator 1: Labour productivity (output per hour worked) over the economic Cycle.</p>
Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (2007)	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>more and better jobs as a result of sustainable economic development;</li> <li>better infrastructure so people have access to reliable transport, clean and secure energy, clean water supplies, and better local amenities;</li> <li>continued protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment;</li> <li>places shaped by their communities where people are proud to live;</li> <li>more efficient and timely systems in which controls are proportionate to impact and unnecessary costs are eliminated; and</li> <li>a more transparent and accountable planning system in which national and local government work together to ensure decisions at every level deliver the best outcomes for all.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the Government's estate is resilient to the impacts of changing climate. The framework also includes challenging targets on waste reduction and recovery, more efficient use of water, and it promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, and positive engagement with the community.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Targets relating to population include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all Departments, Agencies and Executive NDPBs to conduct sustainability appraisals of office relocations; and</li> <li>all Departments to encourage staff to take an active role in volunteering in the community.</li> </ul>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
<p>MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help build the skills of young people;</li> <li>create a workforce that is drawn from the breadth of society and ensure that the unique contribution of every individual in that workplace is respected and valued;</li> <li>provide a safe and healthy workplace; and</li> <li>manage the social impacts of Defence activities on UK communities (civilian and Armed Forces).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ongoing target to continue to support the Cadet movement, by providing a range of opportunities for young people across the country including those in socially deprived areas, to help them meet life's challenges and realise their potential;</li> <li>ongoing target to work with other Departments and external partners on initiatives for young people and activities for school curricula to build skills;</li> <li>ongoing target to work closer with the Department for Children, Schools and Families to explore options for widening the reach of the Cadet Forces experience into a greater number of State schools/pupils;</li> <li>ongoing target to publish annually a report against the Equality and Diversity Scheme (MOD commitment);</li> <li>by 2013 reach 8% ethnic minority representation in the Armed Forces; and</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Population</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 2009 reach 15% women representation in the Senior Civil service (SCS) (MOD commitment).</li> </ul>
<p>MOD, Joint Service Publication (JSP) 434 – Defence Construction in the Built Environment</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>To improve effectiveness within the context of practicality, achievability and value for money on an ongoing basis. This is defined as the optimum combination of whole life cost and quality to meet user requirements effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>Justification should be provided for any decision to procure new facilities as opposed to the re-use of existing facilities and should take account of all likely economic, environmental and social costs and benefits.</p> <p>Procurement strategies should take full account of the Government's commitment to sustainable development and of the economic, environmental and social impacts of its decisions.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
<p>The Scottish Government (2008) Scottish Sustainable Communities Initiative</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> SSCI settlements will provide high quality, affordable homes for all sectors of the community, they may include opportunities for the creation of jobs, provision of education and other services necessary to enable high standards of living, cultural identity and create an environment which encourages healthy and active living. These new communities should fit well in the local landscape, maximise the opportunities of the location and should be fully integrated with public and active transport networks, rather than being dependent on the car. They will be successful places which have meaning for the people who will call them home.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>General Register Office (2007) Scotland's Population 2007</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Provides a demographic breakdown of Scotland's population trends.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out the Scottish Government's policy on land use planning. With regard to economic development, SPP sets out the following five areas where planning can support growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>taking account of the economic benefits of proposed development in development plans and development management decisions;</li> <li>promoting development in sustainable locations, particularly in terms of accessibility;</li> <li>promoting regeneration and the full and appropriate use of land, buildings and infrastructure;</li> <li>supporting development which will provide new employment opportunities and enhance local competitiveness; and</li> <li>promoting the integration of employment generation opportunities with supporting infrastructure and housing development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> There are no key targets listed.</p>
<p>Scottish Executive (2004) Framework for Economic Development in Scotland</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Achieving four key outcomes is fundamental to the Executive's economic policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>economic growth - with growth accelerated and sustained through greater competitiveness in the global economy;</li> <li>regional development - with economic growth a pre-requisite for all regions to enjoy the same economic opportunities and with regional development itself contributing to national prosperity;</li> <li>closing the opportunity gap - with economic growth a pre-requisite for all in society to enjoy enhanced economic opportunities, and with social development in turn contributing to national</li> </ul>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Population</b>	
	<p>economic prosperity, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sustainable development - in economic, social and environmental terms.</li> </ul> <p>The achievement of these desired outcomes depends upon a complex array of economic drivers. Establishing the underlying conditions and context for economic growth to flourish is, therefore, a critical step. There are four key enabling objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a stable and supportive macroeconomic environment;</li> <li>a facilitating national economic context: encompassing the physical, human and electronic infrastructure;</li> <li>dynamic competitiveness in Scottish enterprises; and</li> <li>economic policies and programmes to secure the social, regional and environmental objectives.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> There are no key targets listed.</p>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> With respect to economic development, Planning Policy Wales sets out that the Welsh Assembly Government's objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>enhance the economic success of both urban areas and the countryside, helping businesses to maximise their competitiveness;</li> <li>support initiative and avoid placing unnecessary burdens on enterprise;</li> <li>respect and encourage diversity in the local economy, for example in rural areas encouraging farm diversification and in urban areas promoting mixed use development; and</li> <li>promote the exploitation of new technologies which can provide new opportunities; and ensure that development for enterprise and employment uses is in line with sustainability principles and respects the environment in its location, scale and design, especially so as to address climate change.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Futures: The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Wales Spatial Plan contains the following key themes which relate to population:</p> <p><b>Building Sustainable Communities</b></p> <p>Our future depends on the vitality of our communities as attractive places to live and work. We need to reduce inequalities between communities whilst retaining their character and distinctiveness.</p> <p><b>Promoting a Sustainable Economy</b></p> <p>We need an innovative, high value-added economy for Wales which utilises and develops the skills and knowledge of our people; an economy which both creates wealth and promotes the spreading of that prosperity throughout Wales; an economy which adds to the quality of life as well as the standard of living and the working environment.</p> <p><b>Respecting Distinctiveness</b></p> <p>A cohesive identity which sustains and celebrates what is distinctive about Wales, in an open and outward-looking way, is central to promoting Wales to the World, as well as to our future economic competitiveness and social and environmental wellbeing.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 12: Design</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> TAN 12 sets out the Assembly Government's policies and objectives in respect of the design of new development. In relation to population, these objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring attractive, safe public spaces;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Population</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• security through natural surveillance; and</li> <li>• ensuring ease of access for all.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Capturing the Potential: A Green Jobs Strategy for Wales</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Strategy sets out how businesses and other organisations could be helped to adapt and capitalise on the opportunities presented by the drive towards a local carbon, resource efficient and sustainable products and processes. It is underpinned by the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting business: Developing ways that Assembly Government can support businesses to help them successfully adapt and seek competitive advantage through resource efficiency and new low carbon products and services;</li> <li>• fostering innovation and technology: Supporting the development and commercialisation of new sustainable technologies, energy services and low carbon products for the future; and</li> <li>• investing in a more sustainable economy: Building upon the way decisions and investments are made to help drive the transition to a more sustainable economy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> None identified.</p>
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
<p>National Development Plan : Transforming Ireland - a Better Quality of Life for All (2007)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The NDP sets out the roadmap to Ireland's future. The €184 billion Plan represents a major milestone in building a prosperous Ireland for all the people, characterised by sustainable economic growth, greater social inclusion and balanced regional development.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decisively tackle structural infrastructure deficits that continue to impact on competitiveness, regional development and general quality of life and to meet the demands of the increasing population;</li> <li>• greatly enhance enterprise development, Science, Technology and Innovation, working age training and skills provision to improve economic performance, competitiveness and our capacity to generate new enterprise 'winners' from the indigenous sector as well as continue to attract high added value foreign direct investment;</li> <li>• integrate regional development within the National Spatial Strategy framework of Gateway cities and Hub towns to achieve the goals of economic growth in the regions and provide for major investment in the rural economy;</li> <li>• invest in long-term environmental sustainability to achieve our national goal of preserving the integrity of our natural environment for future generations as well as meeting our international responsibilities and Climate Change obligations; this also involves a more balanced, efficient and sustainable use of our land resources;</li> <li>• realise the opportunities of strengthened all-island collaboration in areas of mutual interest to build up the island's competitive strengths particularly in the areas of infrastructure, R and D, skills and innovation and to enhance the provision of public services on the island;</li> <li>• deliver a multi-faceted programme for Social Inclusion and improvements in the quality of life across all age groups and among all population cohorts; and</li> <li>• provide value for taxpayers' money through robust and transparent appraisal, management and monitoring systems for NDP investment.</li> </ul>
<p>National Spatial Strategy for the Republic of Ireland 2002 - 2020 : People, Places and Potential</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This National Spatial Strategy for Ireland (NSS) is a twenty year planning framework designed to achieve a better balance of social, economic, physical development and population growth between regions. Its focus is on people, on places and on building communities.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support a better balance of activity and development between areas experiencing rapid</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Population</b>	
	<p>development and congestion and areas that are economically under-utilised;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide Government departments and agencies in formulating and implementing policies and public investment decisions which have a strong spatial dimension or which may otherwise be affected by spatial considerations;</li> <li>• set a national context for spatial planning to inform regional planning guidelines and strategies and county and city development plans and strategies;</li> <li>• provide a framework, in conjunction with the Regional development Strategy for Northern Ireland, Shaping our Future, for the spatial dimension of the development of an all-island economy;</li> <li>• inform strategic investment, transport and other infrastructure policy decisions, for both the public and private sector; it will also help to shape future National Development Plans and other investment plans promote certain strategically located places as part of an all-Ireland network which will energise the potential of urban and rural areas;</li> <li>• support spatially balanced provision of key social and economic infrastructure, with a particular focus on this network of strategically located places;</li> <li>• set out general principles of good spatial planning practice to help to develop ways in which the location of people and employment and the use of environmental resources can best serve national competitiveness, sustainability and a high quality of life; and</li> <li>• be complemented by relevant plans and strategies of other public bodies.</li> </ul>
<p>Programme for Government (OFMDFM) 2008 -11</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Growing the economy is our top priority. This is vital if we are to provide the wealth and resources required to build the peaceful, prosperous, fair and healthy society we all want to see. We need to meet the challenges of global competition and take advantage of new opportunities to make our economy more competitive, deliver increased prosperity and tackle disadvantage and poverty.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over-arching aim is to build a peaceful, fair and prosperous society in Northern Ireland, with respect for the rule of law and where everyone can enjoy a better quality of life now and in years to come;</li> <li>• to achieve this, need to pursue an innovative and productive economy and a fair society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal health and well-being;</li> <li>• this must also be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment;</li> <li>• and use resources as efficiently and sustainably as possible; and</li> <li>• equality is an important issue for the Executive and for society. Inequalities exist, and must strive to eliminate all forms of inequality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>Targets established for economic performance, creating a fairer society, developing new infrastructure and delivering more efficient and effective public services.</p>
<p>Lifetime Opportunities: Government's Anti-poverty and Social Inclusion Strategy for Northern Ireland (OFMDFM)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Lifetime Opportunities is structured around a number of general challenges which become the priorities for future policy and action. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eliminating Poverty;</li> <li>• eliminating Social Exclusion;</li> <li>• tackling Area Based deprivation;</li> <li>• eliminating Poverty From Rural Areas;</li> <li>• shared Future-Shared Challenges;</li> <li>• tackling Inequality in the Labour Market;</li> <li>• tackling Health Inequalities; and</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Population</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tackling Cycles of Deprivation</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• end child poverty by 2020;</li> <li>• by 2025, 70% of all infants will be breast-fed at one week after birth (50% by 2010);</li> <li>• by 2020, ensure that every child lives in a decent and safe home, which is warm;</li> <li>• provide opportunities for young children in rural areas to benefit from projects and schemes such as accessible rural transport, day care provision, crèches and initiatives that also support their parents as well as seeking to improve their overall quality of life;</li> <li>• by 2020, to ensure that all children fulfil their potential to obtain basic numeracy and literacy levels before they leave school;</li> <li>• by 2020, to have substantially improved the educational attainment of pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds; and</li> <li>• to have improved the mental health and wellbeing of young people aged between 16 and 24 by a fifth, between 2001 and 2025 as measured by the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) 12 Score.</li> </ul> <p><b>Working age adults : targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contribute to the UK Employment Rate Aspiration of 80% by 2050;</li> <li>• subject to economic conditions make progress on increasing Northern Ireland’s employment rate by 2008 and contribute to an overall UK Lone Parent employment rate target of 70% by 2010;</li> <li>• by its actions and interventions, DEL will contribute to the overall government aim of reducing the percentage of adults with no formal qualifications to 18% by 2014 and to 15% by 2020;</li> <li>• by 2020, to equip NI farm businesses to adjust to greater trade ealize zation and, help to ealize the development potential of the food production, processing, fishing, forestry, horticulture, equine, amenity and leisure sectors;</li> <li>• by 2015, to ensure that the needs of rural communities are met by equitable access to public services and programmes, and through programmes which enhance economic opportunities in rural areas and which strengthen and enhance their social infrastructure; and</li> <li>• provision of and access to a decent fuel efficient home including social housing in a safe environment, free from the fear of crime, attuned to individual and household need by 2020.</li> </ul> <p><b>Older citizens targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce gap in life expectancy between those living in the fifth most deprived areas and the Northern Ireland average by two thirds for both men and women between 2000 and 2025;</li> <li>• by 2020, ensure that every pensioner lives in a decent, warm, secure home in a community where they experience reduced levels of isolation and loneliness;</li> <li>• by March 2010, improve the quality of life and independence of people in need, so that 45% of all who require community services are supported as necessary, in their own homes; and</li> <li>• by 2020, to provide opportunities for older people in rural areas to benefit from the Rural Development Programme by increasing accessibility through rural transport routes, projects that encourage social participation and inclusion and aim to positively benefit the lives of older farmers and their families.</li> </ul>
2015 Economic Vision for the Northern Ireland Economy (2005)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> To achieve this vision there are a number of challenges facing Government in NI. Specifically, NI must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raise productivity rates through increased investment in innovation, creativity, enterprise and skills;</li> <li>• encourage companies of all types and sizes to become more market aware, outward looking and</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Population</b></p> <p>committed to business improvement;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage stronger and better links between business and education;</li> <li>• increase the levels of new business start ups and ensure that a culture of enterprise and entrepreneurship is instilled from school age;</li> <li>• change the risk averse culture that prevails across the public and private sectors - with greater focus on private sector finance;</li> <li>• ensure businesses in tourism deliver world class excellence in order to realise the full potential of local tourism (urban and rural);</li> <li>• increase the economic activity rate, an untapped labour reserve;</li> <li>• adopt a targeted approach to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), which provides wider economic benefits to the economy and put structures in place to encourage investment across all of Northern Ireland so that all areas benefit from sustainable economic growth and high value added employment;</li> <li>• encourage local businesses in those sectors that offer the most potential to compete globally and facilitate those firms engaged in innovative areas offering the prospect of significant exploitation of early stage product cycle profitability;</li> <li>• ensure that all practical measures to assist local business are promoted within the context of the national economic policy framework;</li> <li>• work to address those challenges arising from the European Commission's proposals for Regional Aid post 2006; and</li> <li>• enhance all-island cooperation through the further development of collaborative, knowledge-intensive, all-island trade and business development networks and supporting programmes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>The extent to which NI successful in meeting this vision over the next decade will be measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• closing the productivity gap with the UK and increasing Northern Ireland's Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked compared with international averages, and</li> <li>• increasing the percentage of the Northern Ireland working age population who are economically active.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
<p>World Health Organization (2004) Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe (CEHAPE)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Action Plan was launched in June 2004 and signed by all 53 Member States of the World Health Organization (WHO) European Region, including the UK. The aim of the CEHAPE is to protect the health of children and young people from environmental hazards. The CEHS (HPA, 2009) provides recommendations to the UK Government as to how it can meet its commitment to CEHAPE.</p> <p>The CEHAPE highlights the main commitments on children's health and environment focusing on four regional priority goals (RPGs) for Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure safe water and adequate sanitation;</li> <li>• ensure protection from injuries and adequate physical activity; and</li> <li>• ensure clean outdoor and indoor air.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> WHO CEHAPE goals to be achieved by all 53 Member States of the WHO European Region are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to prevent and significantly reduce the morbidity and mortality arising from gastrointestinal disorders and other health effects, by ensuring that adequate measures are taken to improve access to safe and affordable water and adequate sanitation for all children;</li> <li>• to prevent and substantially reduce health consequences from accidents and injuries and pursue a decrease in morbidity from lack of adequate physical activity and by promoting safe, secure and supportive human settlements;</li> <li>• to prevent and reduce respiratory disease due to outdoor and indoor pollution, thereby contributing to a reduction in the frequency of asthmatic attacks, in order to ensure that children can live in an environment with clean air; and</li> <li>• to reduce the risk of disease and disability arising from exposure to hazardous chemicals (such as heavy metals), physical agents (e.g. excessive noise) and biological agents and to hazardous working environments during pregnancy, childhood and adolescence.</li> </ul>
<p>The (current) Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC) As revised by Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)</p>	<p>Directive concerns the management of bathing water quality and repeals Directive 76/160/EEC.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Legislation rather than targets in Act.</p>
<p>World Health Organization European Centre for Environment and Health (2001), Health impact assessment in strategic environmental assessment (World Health Organization, Rome)</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> Provides a review of Health Impact Assessment concepts, methods and practice to support the development of a protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention, which adequately covers health impacts.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>'Together for Health – A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013'.</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Health Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• foster good health in an ageing Europe by promoting good health throughout the lifespan;</li> <li>• protect citizens from health threats including communicable diseases, bioterrorism, and patient safety; and</li> <li>• support dynamic health systems and new technologies.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health</b>	
	<p>The White Paper also sets out a number of cross-cutting principles such as solidarity, citizen participation in policy-making and the need to reduce inequities in health, to promote investment in health, to mainstream health in all policies, and to strengthen the EU's voice in Global Health.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Canadian Lalonde Report 1974	<p>Report identified four health fields that were interdependently responsible for individual health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment - All matters related to health external to the human body and over which the individual has little or no control. Includes the physical and social environment.</li> <li>• Human Biology - All aspects of health, physical and mental, developed within the human body as a result of organic make-up.</li> <li>• Lifestyle - The aggregation of personal decisions, over which the individual has control. Self-imposed risks created by unhealthy lifestyle choices can be said to contribute to, or cause, illness or death.</li> <li>• Health Care Organisation - The quantity, quality, arrangement, nature and relationships of people and resources in the provision of health care.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
International Commission on Radiological Protection (2007) ICRP Publication 103: The 2007 Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The publication provides recommendations and guidance on protection against the risks associated with ionising radiation, from artificial sources widely used in medicine, general industry and nuclear enterprises, and from naturally occurring sources.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
Ionising Radiations Regulations 1999	<p><b>Objectives:</b> IRR99 requires employers to keep exposure to ionising radiations as low as reasonably practicable. Exposures must not exceed specified dose limits. Restriction of exposure should be achieved first by means of engineering control and design features. Where this is not reasonably practicable employers should introduce safe systems of work and only rely on the provision of personal protective equipment as a last resort. Any employer who undertakes work with ionising radiation must comply with IRR99.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Health Protection Agency (2009) Application of the 2007 Recommendations of the ICRP to the UK: Advice from the Health Protection Agency	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The document advises UK bodies with responsibility for protection against radiation on the application of the UK recommendations for radiological protection issued by the ICRP. The document provides background to the recommendations, addresses the biological basis for the recommendations, outlines the ICRP system of protection and advises on implementation.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Department of Health (2004) Choosing Health: making healthy choices easier	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This white paper outlines the results of a public consultation and the Government's broad approach to the improvement of public health. The themes of relevance involve the provision of information to the public and the demand of the public for access to resources to improve health. Information includes provision on the effects of personal life choices but will also include information on environmental circumstances which might affect personal health.</p> <p>The demand for access to health resources includes the provision of health care facilities but also includes facilities to maintain a healthy lifestyle, e.g. sports fields.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health</b>	
Health Protection Agency (2007) Children's Environment and Health Action Plan. A summary of current activities which address children's environment and health issues in the UK	Applies the objectives in the European document to the UK context.
Health Protection Agency (2009) A Children's Environment and Health Strategy for the United Kingdom	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This strategy provides recommendations to the UK Government as to how it best can meet its commitment to the Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe (CEHAPE).</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Department of Health (1999) Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>An action plan to tackle poor health. DoH set out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve the health of everyone; and</li> <li>• and the health of the worst off in particular.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>By the year 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cancer: to reduce the death rate in people under 75 by at least a fifth;</li> <li>• coronary heart disease and stroke: to reduce the death rate in people under 75 by at least two fifths;</li> <li>• accidents: to reduce the death rate by at least a fifth and serious injury by at least a tenth; and</li> <li>• mental illness: to reduce the death rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least a fifth.</li> </ul>
Department of Health (2003) Tackling Health Inequalities: A programme for action	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improvements in early years support for children and families;</li> <li>• improved social housing and reduced fuel poverty among vulnerable populations;</li> <li>• improved educational attainment and skills development among disadvantaged populations;</li> <li>• improved access to public services in disadvantaged communities in urban and rural areas, and</li> <li>• reduced unemployment, and improved income among the poorest.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>Key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing smoking in manual social groups;</li> <li>• preventing and managing other risks for coronary heart disease and cancer such as poor diet and obesity, physical inactivity and hypertension through effective primary care and public health interventions - especially targeting the over-50s; and</li> <li>• improving housing quality by tackling cold and dampness, and reducing accidents at home and on the road.</li> </ul>
Securing good health for the whole population Report to the Treasury (Wanless, 2004)	<p>This Review has been focused particularly on prevention and the wider determinants of health in England and on the cost-effectiveness of action that can be taken to improve the health of the whole population and to reduce health inequalities.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health</b>	
<p>Department of Health (2006) 'Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services' White Paper</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>The White Paper is aiming to achieve four main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• health and social care services will provide better prevention services with earlier intervention;</li> <li>• we will give people more choice and a louder voice;</li> <li>• we need to do more on tackling inequalities and improving access to community services; and</li> <li>• we will provide more support for people with long-term needs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Department of Health (2006) A stronger local voice: A framework for creating a stronger local voice in the development of health and social care services (July 2006)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>This document sets out a framework for creating a stronger local voice in the development of health and social care services. Provides for the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commission for Patient and Public Involvement in Health (CPPIH) and patient forums will be abolished and local involvement networks (LINKs) will be established for every local authority area with social services responsibilities.</li> <li>• LINKs will establish a specific relationship with overview and scrutiny committees (OSCs) and have the power to refer matters to the OSCs.</li> <li>• OSCs will be encouraged to focus their attention on the work of commissioners of health and social care services and are ideally placed to ask commissioners about the decisions they have made.</li> <li>• The duties to involve and consult will be simplified and strengthened. There will be a new duty placed on commissioners to respond to what patients and the public have said.</li> <li>• Work is being undertaken to explore ways of creating a stronger voice for patients, service users and members of the public at a national level.</li> <li>• There will be a stronger user voice in regulation and in the regulation of involvement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>High quality care for all: NHS Next Stage Review final report. (Darzi, 2008)</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> The vision this report sets out is of an NHS that gives patients and the public more information and choice, works in partnership and has quality of care at its heart - quality defined as clinically effective, personal and safe.</p> <p><b>Targets/Measures:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an NHS that helps people to stay healthy. For the NHS to be sustainable in the 21st century it needs to focus on improving health as well as treating sickness.</li> <li>• We will give patients more rights and control over their own health and care.</li> <li>• We will ensure quality at the heart of the NHS.</li> <li>• We will strengthen the involvement of clinicians in decision making at every level of the NHS.</li> <li>• We will empower frontline staff to lead change that improves quality of care for patients.</li> <li>• We will value the work of NHS staff. NHS staff make the difference where it matters most and we have an obligation to patients and the public to enable them to make best use of their talents.</li> </ul>
<p>Health and Safety Commission A Strategy for Workplace Health and Safety in Great Britain to 2010 and beyond</p>	<p><b>Objectives/Aims:</b></p> <p>HSC/E's continuing aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect people by providing information and advice; promoting and assuring a goal setting system of regulation; undertaking and encouraging research and enforcing the law where necessary;</li> <li>• influence organisations to embrace high standards of health and safety and to recognise the social</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health</b>	
	<p>and economic benefits;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>work with business to prevent catastrophic failures in major hazard industries; and</li> <li>seek to optimise the use of resources to deliver our mission and vision.</li> </ul> <p>HSC/E's new aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop new ways to establish and maintain an effective health and safety culture in a changing economy, so that all employers take their responsibilities seriously, the workforce is fully involved and risks are properly managed;</li> <li>do more to address the new and emerging work-related health issues;</li> <li>achieve higher levels of recognition and respect for health and safety as an integral part of a modern, competitive business and public sector and as a contribution to social justice and inclusion; and</li> <li>exemplify public sector best practice in managing our resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black's Review of the health of Britain's working age population (2008)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being;</li> <li>early intervention for those who develop a health condition; and</li> <li>an improvement in the health of those out of work - so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need for greater emphasis to be placed on climate change and its impacts and the need for governments to focus on this problem.</li> <li>Measures individuals can take to mitigate the effects of climate change on their health. Keeping cool in hot weather is important. The easy-to-remember advice "keep cool, keep clean, keep covered" remains sensible.</li> <li>The need for further research in many of the areas touched on in this report.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>HM Government (2007) PSA Delivery Agreement 23: Make Communities Safer</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Government's vision is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>continuing to build on the significant reductions in crime achieved over recent years, fewer people are victims of crime, especially the most serious crime - violent, drug and alcohol-related crime - and the public are protected from the most harmful offenders; and</li> <li>local agencies are accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of the local community, leading to increased public confidence in those agencies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Indicator 4: The percentage of people perceiving ASB as a problem.</p>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
<p>Secretary of State's Policy Statement on Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in the Ministry of Defence (2009)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To avoid work-related fatalities and minimise work-related injuries and ill-health.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health</b>	
<p>MOD JSP 375, MOD Health and Safety Handbook (largely re-written under)JSP 815, Defence Environment and Safety Management)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct defence activities in a way that minimises the risk to personnel and to others, including members of the public, to As Low as is Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>MOD JSP 392, Radiation Safety Handbook (2008) and MOD JSP 418, leaflet 14 – Radiation.</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to comply with the letter and the spirit of UK environmental law applicable to ionising radiations so far as is reasonably practicable regardless of any Crown or Defence Exemptions; and</li> <li>to reduce exposure of the workforce, members of the public and the environment to levels of radiation which are as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide a safe and healthy workplace; and</li> <li>manage the social impacts of Defence activities on UK communities (civilian and Armed Forces).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ongoing target of no fatalities attributable to Health and Safety failures;</li> <li>ongoing target of 10% reduction in the number of serious injuries against previous years' performance;</li> <li>by 2010 reduce number of working days lost per 100,000 workers from work related injury by 30% against figures from 2000 (Government target);</li> <li>by 2010 reduce the rate of fatal and major injury accidents by 10% between 2000 and 2010 (Government target); and</li> <li>by 2010 Reduce the rate of cases of work related ill health by 10% between 2000 and 2010 (Government Target).</li> <li></li> </ul>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
<p>Sport Scotland (2009) A sport Scotland policy statement on sport and physical recreation in the outdoors</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>statement looks to a future where sport and recreation in the outdoors is increasingly welcomed and positively managed, with an informed approach;</li> <li>where outdoor sport is well resourced and well promoted, and is supported by the provision of quality services, facilities and infrastructure, set in a quality environment; and</li> <li>where the value and contribution of outdoor sport and recreation is recognised and where existing opportunities to participate are protected and enhanced, and new opportunities developed, for all sectors of Scottish society.</li> </ul>
<p>Scottish Executive Physical Activity Task Force (2003) Let's Make Scotland More Active: A strategy for physical activity</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to develop and maintain long-lasting, high-quality environments to support inactive people to become active;</li> <li>to provide accurate and evidence-based advice to staff who are involved in government policy and service delivery, and who work in the voluntary and private sectors;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to raise awareness and develop knowledge and understanding about the benefits of physical activity and provide access to information; and</li> <li>to carry out research, monitoring and evaluation.</li> </ul>
<p>Scottish Executive (2003) 'Partnership for Care': Scotland's Health White Paper</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The white paper sets out the Executive's policy on health. It is about the promotion of health in the broadest possible sense and the creation of a health service that is fit for the 21st century.</p> <p>It sees patients and national standards as key drivers of change in the health service and frontline staff as leaders of the change process; it outlines ways in which the redesign, integration and quality of services can be systematically progressed and it seeks a step change in approach to health improvement as an essential complement to the modernised, patient focused services of the 21st century.</p> <p>The health improvement strategy identifies the following broad objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a new approach to improve health in Scotland and to reduce health inequalities;</li> <li>a sustained effort to tackle the lifestyles and circumstances which damage health;</li> <li>new actions focused on early years; teenage transition; the workplace; and in communities; and</li> <li>legislation to secure the place of Health Improvement in Community Planning.</li> </ul>
<p>The Scottish Executive (2003) Improving Health in Scotland – The Challenge</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>To set out the work programme of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Scottish Executive's actions to improve health the strengthened Special Health Board formed by the integration of the Public Health Institute of Scotland (PHIS) with the Health Education Board for Scotland (HEBS) health improvement activities within NHS Boards;</li> <li>to relate work programmes and processes across Scotland that are central to health improvement including health improvement as a cross-cutting policy for the whole Programme for Government; Community Planning Partnerships; the health improvement work of COSLA and local authorities and the impact on health that arises from the work of the business sector, voluntary sector and other strands of Scottish life; and</li> <li>to encourage the many organisations and individuals within Scotland who contribute to health improvement and to allow them the opportunity to influence future work and phases of this long-term plan for change.</li> </ul>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. With regard to health, the Assembly states that planning policies and proposals should contribute to the protection and, where possible, the improvement of people's health and well-being. Consideration of the possible impacts of developments - positive and/or negative - on people's health at an early stage will help to clarify the relevance of health and the extent to which it needs to be taken into account.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
<p>Investing in Health: A Public Health Strategy for Northern Ireland.</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Unlike the public health strategies of many other countries, the goals, objectives and associated targets are not focused on diseases. The objectives are around the wider determinants of health, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>educational attainment;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• living and working conditions;</li> <li>• the wider environment;</li> <li>• mental and emotional health and well-being;</li> <li>• accidental death and injuries; and</li> <li>• healthy lifestyle choices.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No explicit targets or indicators.</p>
<p>DHSSPS, a healthier future A Twenty Year Vision for Health and Wellbeing in Northern Ireland 2005 – 2025</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> To focus on tackling chronic diseases and the social and economic disadvantage that give rise to poor health. The majority of this will be managed in a community setting, in partnership with service users. Services will also focus on supporting, protecting and promoting the quality of life of those least able to protect themselves, including looked after children, vulnerable older people and people with disabilities or any other form of potential barrier to living a full life.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve male and female life expectancy here towards the levels of the best EU countries.</li> <li>• Reduce by two thirds the gap in life expectancy between those living in the most deprived 20% of electoral wards and the average life expectancy here for both men and women between 2000 and 2025.</li> <li>• Reduce the standardised death rate per 100,000 people under 80 years of age for cancer by 20% from 178 deaths for males in 2002 and 143 deaths for females to 142 deaths and 115 deaths respectively.</li> <li>• Increase the five-year cancer survival rates to the levels of the best European countries.</li> <li>• Reduce the death rate per 100,000 people under 80 years of age for coronary heart disease from 130 deaths for males in 2002 and 66 deaths for females to compare with the European country with the lowest death rate.</li> <li>• Reduce the death rate per 100,000 people under 80 years of age for respiratory disease by 50% from 49 deaths for males in 2002 and 43 deaths for females to 25 deaths and 21 deaths respectively.</li> <li>• Reduce the death rate per 100,000 people under 80 years of age for Stroke by 50% from 38 deaths for males in 2002 and 36 deaths for females to 19 deaths and 18 deaths respectively.</li> <li>• Ensure that everyone with diabetes is screened annually for the risk of kidney disease so that problems can be identified early and managed in a community-based setting. We will also aim to address current trends towards 10% growth in haemodialysis per year, recognising that some of this growing need will be the result of inevitable demographic trends.</li> <li>• Reverse current trends towards a doubling in the prevalence of diabetes over the next ten years and reduced the number of people with diabetes from current levels (30,000 to 50,000 in 2002) to levels comparable to European countries with the lowest prevalence.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of people with a preventable visual impairment from current levels (estimated 24,000 people in Northern Ireland) to be comparable with EU countries which have the lowest levels of blindness and visual impairment.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of suicides for all persons per 100,000 by 50% and reduce the number of suicides for males aged 15-44 per 100,000 by 50%.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health (Noise)</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002 – 2012)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The 6th EAP takes a broad look at the environmental challenges and provides a strategic framework for the Commission's environmental policy up to 2012.</p> <p>The 6th EAP identifies four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• climate change;</li> <li>• nature and biodiversity;</li> <li>• environment and health; and</li> <li>• natural resources and waste.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> This includes a long term objective which states: "to achieve reduction of the number of people regularly affected by long-term high noise levels from an estimated 100 million in 2000 by around 10% in 2010, and by 20% in 2020".</p>
EU Directive (2002) 2002/49/EC Relating to the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise - The Environmental Noise Directive	<p><b>Objectives:</b> 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><b>Targets:</b> There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>
World Health Organization (1999) Guidelines for Community Noise	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This provides recommendations for guideline levels to prevent critical health effects including LAeq levels for outdoor living areas, dwelling indoors, inside bedrooms and sound pressure levels for impulse sounds: toys, firearms, fireworks.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> This sets specific standards to prevent health impacts.</p>
World Health Organization (2009) Night Noise Guidelines for Europe	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This provides recommendations for guideline levels for exposure to noise during sleep.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> This sets specific standards to prevent health impacts.</p>
WHO (2000) Transport, Environment and Health	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This report primarily focuses on increasing road transport, noting that road users generate excessive costs to themselves, other individuals and society - through noise, pollution and accidents - in the form of illness, injuries, deaths and damage to mental health and social relationships. The challenge is to promote healthy and sustainable transport alternatives to prevent the negative effects of transport systems on human health. Meeting this challenge requires commitment and action from governments. It summarises the latest scientific evidence on the impact of transport-generated air pollution, noise and accidents on behaviour and physical and mental health. The report also highlights the potential health benefits from non-motorised forms of transport, such as cycling and walking.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> The report highlights the need for policy-makers to address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transport-related noise pollution;</li> <li>• transport-related air pollution;</li> <li>• the effects of transport of mental health and wellbeing;</li> <li>• identifying key groups affected by transport health risks;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health (Noise)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and improving provisions for cycling and walking.</li> </ul>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
Environmental Protection Act 1990	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Defines within England, Scotland and Wales the legal framework for duty of care for waste, contaminated land and statutory nuisance (including noise emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance).</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Control of Pollution Act 1974 (and subsequent amendments)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This makes further provision with respect to waste disposal, water pollution, noise, atmospheric pollution and public health.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>
Noise Insulation (Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems) Regulations 1996	<p><b>Objectives:</b> These Regulations apply to railway, tramway and other guided transport systems which have been authorised by or under statute. They impose a duty on the authority responsible for constructing the transport system concerned, or for adding to an existing system, to provide certain buildings with insulation against noise or to pay grant for insulation work to be carried out to such buildings.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>
DTI (2001) The Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1701 as amended)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Guide seeks to explain the requirements of the Regulations for technical documentation only and does not attempt to address all requirements of the Regulations, with respect to noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Permissible sound levels are given for different types of equipment.</p>
Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006	<p><b>Objectives:</b> These regulations transpose the requirements under Directive 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"> <li>the use of harmonised noise indicators and computational measures so that data can be collected and compared in a standardised way;</li> <li>common protocols for noise mapping;</li> <li>the drawing up of noise maps;</li> <li>making information available to the public;</li> <li>the drawing up of local action plans; and</li> <li>collection of data by the Commission to inform future Community policy.</li> </ul> <p>The Regulations will help identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the extent to which people are exposed to high levels of noise; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No relevant targets or indicators.</p>
ODPM (1994) PPG 24 Planning and Noise	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise and builds on the advice previously contained in DOE</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health (Noise)</b>	
	<p>Circular 10/73. The aim of this guidance is to provide 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. The PPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• outline the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise;</li> <li>• introduce the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and</li> <li>• advise on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No relevant targets or indicators.</p>
<p>Defra (2010) Noise Policy Statement for England</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Noise Policy Statement for England sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is: <i>“Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development”</i></p> <p>The long term vision is supported by the following aims:</p> <p>Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;</li> <li>• mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and</li> <li>• where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Rail Safety and Standards Board (2007) Overview of Environmental Noise, Diffuse Pollution and Biodiversity Management in the Great Britain Rail Industry</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This research summarises the current situation in the management of environmental noise, diffuse pollution and biodiversity. The output of this work is intended to inform the rail industry in the development of a sustainability strategy and inform Department for Transport (DfT) in the development of the long-term strategy for rail.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Introduces noise, litter and waste controls including site waste management plans, and classifies artificial lighting and insects as statutory nuisances.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for Use Outdoors Regulations 2001 SI 1701</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Establishes maximum noise levels for equipment used outdoors, mainly in construction and land maintenance, such as generators, lawn mowers, compaction machines and concrete breakers.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Control of Noise (Codes of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) (England) Order 2002 SI 461</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Approves four British Standards Institution codes of practice for appropriate methods of minimising noise and vibration from construction and open sites in England.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
<p>Secretary of State's Policy Statement on Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health (Noise)</b>	
Development in the Ministry of Defence (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To minimise work-related injuries and ill-health.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
MOD JSP 375, MOD Health and Safety Handbook (largely re-written through JSP 815, Defence Environment and Safety Management)	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct defence activities in a way that minimises the risk to personnel and to others, including members of the public, to As Low as is Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
JSP 418 Leaflet 15, Statutory Nuisance.	<p>The MOD has exemption from the health and statutory nuisances provisions of Part III of the Environmental Protection Act, in relation to Clause 79 (1) (g) - noises emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance. However this only applies to operational activities directly related to national security. MOD establishments are not allowed to create excessive noise liable to cause a nuisance as part of activities not directly connected with the operation of equipment, training of personnel or other military operations.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>To reduce and where possible avoid the effects and causes of statutory nuisance and to comply with all relevant UK environmental legislation.</p> <p>To make every effort to keep the disturbance to the public caused by the noise generated by military activity to a minimum. Where possible, activities generating substantial noise will be kept at a distance from residential areas, and night time activity will be limited to achieving training objectives which cannot be met during the day.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
Scottish Executive - Sound Advice on Noise - Don't suffer in silence	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tells you what you can do about noise from neighbours, local commercial and industrial premises and vehicles;</li> <li>describes additional noise controls such as bylaws and specific controls on noise from construction sites and loudspeakers; and</li> <li>explains how you can get involved in planning to prevent noise.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Scottish Executive Development Department Circular 10/1999 - Planning and Noise	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Development plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>guide noise-sensitive developments away from existing sources of significant noise or from programmed development such as new roads or areas reserved for noisy uses or activities; and</li> <li>ensure that potentially noisy developments are located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be contained or minimised.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Scottish Executive (1999) Planning Advice Note: PAN 56 Planning and Noise	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>indicates how noise issues should be handled in development plans and development control;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Human Health (Noise)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• outlines ways of mitigating the adverse impact of noise;</li> <li>• provides specific guidance on noisy and noise-sensitive development;</li> <li>• introduces the use of noise exposure categories; and</li> <li>• gives guidance on the use of planning conditions relating to noise.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Sets out noise exposure categories for dwellings.</p>
<p>NHS Highland (2007) Your guide to local health services in Argyll &amp; Bute Community Health Partnership</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Guide has been produced to inform public about community health services across Argyll and Bute. It outlines some of their plans for improving services and how you can get involved. It includes useful contact information to help you get the services you need.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note 11: Noise</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out that local planning authorities must ensure that noise generating development does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance. They should also bear in mind that if subsequent intensification or change of use results in greater intrusion, consideration should be given to the use of appropriate conditions. Conversely, local planning authorities should consider whether proposals for new noise-sensitive development would be incompatible with existing activities, taking into account the likely level of noise exposure at the time of the application and any increase that may reasonably be expected in the foreseeable future. Such development should not normally be permitted in areas which are, or are expected to become, subject to unacceptably high levels of noise and should not normally be permitted where high levels of noise will continue throughout the night.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Contains recommended noise exposure categories for new dwellings near existing noise sources.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. With regard to noise, PPW states that local planning authorities should make a careful assessment of likely noise levels where appropriate and have regard to any relevant Noise Action Plan before determining planning applications.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Soil and Geology</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
<p>EC (2006) Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>The overall objective of the strategy is the protection and sustainable use of soil, based on the following guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preventing further soil degradation and preserving its functions;</li> <li>• when soil is used and its functions are exploited, action has to be taken on soil use and management patterns;</li> <li>• when soil acts as a sink/receptor of the effects of human activities or environmental phenomena, action has to be taken at source; and</li> <li>• restoring degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with current and intended use, thus also considering the cost implications of the restoration of soil.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>EC (1991) Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designate as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) all land draining to waters that are affected by nitrate pollution.</li> <li>• Establish a voluntary code of good agricultural practice to be followed by all farmers throughout the country.</li> <li>• Establish a mandatory Action Programme of measures for the purposes of tackling nitrate loss from agriculture. The Action Programme should be applied either within NVZs or throughout the whole country.</li> <li>• Review the extent of their NVZs and the effectiveness of their Action Programmes at least every four years and to make amendments if necessary.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001 – Amended in 2007</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> Regulations require consent to be obtained for geological surveys related to oil and gas activities undertaken on the UKCS. The Amendment Regulations 2007 extend these provisions to UK waters (sea adjacent to UK from the low water mark up to the seaward limits of territorial waters), as well as requiring prior consent for the testing of equipment to be used in geological surveys.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
<p>ODPM (2005). PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The statement sets out a number of key planning principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas;</li> <li>• plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests;</li> <li>• plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology and should recognise the</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Soil and Geology</b>	
	<p>contributions that sites, areas and features make, both individually and in combination;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development;</li> <li>development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted; and</li> <li>the aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets are given but it is noted that sites of regional and local biodiversity and geological interest have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets; contributing to the quality of life and the well-being of the community; and in supporting research and education.</p>
<p>UK Soil Indicators Consortium (Defra) – Formed in 2003</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop a set of policy relevant and scientifically robust indicators of soil quality that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cover all of the functions of soil;</li> <li>will pick up significant changes in soil quality in a timely manner;</li> <li>will meet the different requirements of the member organisations (make best use of collected data); and</li> <li>make use of existing research into indicators being supported by the member organisations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>To develop a UK monitoring scheme that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>will better establish the state of our national soils;</li> <li>can be tailored to available resources and individual organisation needs;</li> <li>will be designed to pick up significant changes in soil quality; and</li> <li>builds upon previously funded research on the design of monitoring schemes.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Defra (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The strategy sets out three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developing understanding of the impacts of degradation threats on soil functions and improving our monitoring regime;</li> <li>ensuring that the industry has the necessary skills and knowledge to tackle soil degradation and maintain levels of organic matter; and</li> <li>ensuring existing regulatory mechanisms and incentives work effectively to prevent soil degradation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Defra (2009) Code of Practice on the Sustainable Management of Soils on Construction Sites</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Code of Practice for the sustainable use of soil on construction sites is a practical guide to assist anyone involved in the construction industry to protect the soil resources with which they work. It contains guidance of interest to those involved at all stages of construction projects, from the developer, designer, contractor, sub-contractor (earthworks, landscape) and regulator. Although the Code itself is not legislatively binding, by following it aims to help protect and enhance the soil resources on site and achieve wider benefits for the environment.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Soil and Geology</b>	
	<b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.
PPG14 Development on Unstable Land (1990)	<p><b>Objective:</b> Purpose of PPG14 is principally to advise local authorities, landowners and developers on the exercise of planning controls over development on land which is unstable or is potentially unstable.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Minerals Policy Statements (MPS) 1 – ‘Planning and Minerals’ (2006)	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to ensure the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction;</li> <li>• to conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply;</li> <li>• to safeguard mineral resources as far as possible;</li> <li>• to prevent or minimise production of mineral waste;</li> <li>• to secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals;</li> <li>• to protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in exceptional circumstances;</li> <li>• to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment;</li> <li>• to maximise the benefits and minimise the impacts of minerals operations;</li> <li>• to promote the sustainable transport of minerals;</li> <li>• to protect and seek to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased;</li> <li>• to secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management; and</li> <li>• to encourage the use of high quality materials.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
MPS 2 – ‘Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England’ (2005)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) should incorporate the objectives of sustainable development in minerals planning. These objectives recognise the potential conflict between the exploitation of resources and environmental aims. In order to reconcile such conflicts, MPAs should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the needs of society;</li> <li>• ensure that the environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept to an acceptable minimum;</li> <li>• minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high-quality materials, and recycling of waste;</li> <li>• encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices during minerals extraction and to conserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased;</li> <li>• safeguard the long-term capability of best and most versatile agricultural land, and conserve soil resources for use in a sustainable way; and</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Soil and Geology</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protect areas of nationally-designated landscape or archaeological value, cultural heritage or nature conservation from mineral development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that the proposed development is in the public interest.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
MPG 7 – Reclamation of mineral workings (1996)	<p><b>Objective:</b> Guidance deals with policies, consultations and conditions which are relevant to achieving effective reclamation of mineral workings.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 SI 1380	<p><b>Objective:</b> Sets out provisions relating to the identification and remediation of contaminated land. Identifies sites requiring regulation as 'special sites' and adds land contaminated by radioactive substances to this classification.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
1995 Environment Act	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>The main purpose of the Environment Act is to protect and preserve the environment and guard against pollution to air, land or water. The Act adopts an integrated approach to environmental protection and outlines where authorisation is required from relevant authorities to carry out certain procedures as well as outlining the responsibilities of the relevant authorities.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Environmental Protection Act 1990 & Radioactive Contaminated Land (Modifications of Enactments) (England) Regulations 2007	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Defines within England, Scotland and Wales the legal framework for duty of care for waste, contaminated land and statutory nuisance. The Part 2A Contaminated Land Regime of the Environmental Protection Act was modified in 2006 to cover radioactivity, and then a further modification made in 2007 to cover land contaminated with radioactivity originating from nuclear installations.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Communities and Local Government (2010) Consultation Paper a new Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Once approved, this PPS will replace PPS9, PPG17, PPG20 and PPS7 in so far as it relates to landscape protection, soil and agricultural land quality, forestry, coastal access, heritage coast and the undeveloped coast. With regard to soil, the paper sets out that, when considering applications involving significant areas of agricultural land, local planning authorities should take account of the presence of best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) alongside other sustainability considerations. Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, local planning authorities should seek to develop areas of poorer quality land (grades 3b, 4 and 5) in preference to that of a higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations. Little weight should be given to the loss of agricultural land in grades 3b, 4 and 5, except in areas (such as uplands) where particular agricultural practices may themselves contribute to the quality and character of the environment or the local economy. Regarding geology, the paper states that local planning authorities should maximise opportunities for building-in beneficial geodiversity features in and around developments, as part of good design, using planning obligations where appropriate. Development proposals on previously developed land which has significant biodiversity, geodiversity or landscape interest of recognised local importance, or which provides opportunities for public access, should aim to retain this interest or access and incorporate it into any development of the site.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
MOD Sustainable Development	<p><b>Objective:</b></p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Soil and Geology</b>	
Strategy, December 2008 & MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To establish a complete picture of risks associated with land quality across the Defence Estate and have in place robust mechanisms for managing those risks to an acceptable level.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2010 establish an estate-wide Land Quality Assessment programme to make sure resources are prioritised effectively and to allow improved reporting in this area.</li> </ul>
MOD JSP 418, leaflet 2 – Land Contamination	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To assess the land quality across the entire estate in order to provide a proper knowledge of the condition of the estate and ensure that it is 'suitable for use' and not causing harm to human health or the environment. Where it is identified that an unacceptable risk is posed by the presence of contamination early action must be taken to reduce and control those risks to an acceptable level.</li> <li>To maintain a Corporate EMS based on ISO 14001 across the Estate ...to maintain a view of the impacts of MOD activities and the impact of land quality on MOD activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
MOD JSP 418, leaflet 14 – Radiation	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce exposure of the workforce, members of the public and the environment to levels of radiation which are as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
The Scottish Executive (2003) Organic Action Plan for Scotland	<p><b>Objective:</b> The aim is to build a prosperous and sustainable organic sector. The Executive aims to see accelerated growth of organic farming where this can make the best contribution to environmental sustainability.</p> <p>The Executive will act, within the powers and resources available to it, to remove barriers and create conditions to help the sector to develop such that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For products where Scotland's climate supports organic production, Scottish organic products can secure a market share at least the same as that attained by Scottish non-organic produce. Only an estimated 35% of organic produce sold is currently provided from domestic sources (as opposed to around 70% for non-organic products). We want to see Scottish organic products grow in market penetration so that they can meet at least 70% by value of overall Scottish consumer demand for organic products which can be sourced in Scotland, as well as succeeding in the broader UK and international markets.</li> <li>There can be a doubling of the area of arable land and improved grassland in organic conversion or production, with a view to these areas comprising 30% of Scotland's organic area by 2007, against a current 15%.</li> </ul>
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out the Scottish Government's policy on land use planning. The following objectives are laid out for sustainable use of Scotland's sustainable resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>safeguard minerals as far as possible for future use;</li> <li>ensure a steady and adequate supply is maintained to meet the needs of society and the economy;</li> <li>encourage sensitive working practices during mineral extraction that minimise the environmental and transport impacts and once extraction has ceased, ensure sites are reclaimed to a high</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Soil and Geology</b>	
	<p>standard or enhance the value of the wider environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the use and recycling of secondary materials in development plan policies in addition to those for the release of sites for extraction of primary materials;</li> <li>• protect international, national and locally designated areas of acknowledged natural or built heritage importance from adverse impacts; and</li> <li>• minimise the potential adverse impact of minerals extraction on communities.</li> </ul> <p>SPP also states that development on prime agricultural land should not be permitted unless it is to meet an established need, for example for major infrastructure development, where no other suitable site is available.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations 2005 SSI 658	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Introduces a scheme for remedying contaminated land, identifies 'special sites' enforced by SEPA, remediation notices and their contents, and sets out the information to be held on a contaminated land register maintained by local councils.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Radioactive Contaminated Land (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2009 SSI 202	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The objectives for the radioactive contaminated land regime are broadly the same as those for the existing Part IIA Environment Protection Act regime. They include applying the principle that "the polluter pays" and the principle of sustainable development. The extension of the regime provides for access to and identification of land that may be contaminated by radioactivity. Where such land is causing lasting exposure of radiation to any person or where there is a significant possibility of such exposure, the regime will also allow for remediation, under circumstances where intervention is liable to be justified. The Regulations have to be read in conjunction with the existing Part IIA regime, since they are not stand-alone Regulations but modifying Regulations.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Scottish Government (2000) Planning Advice Note 33 Development of Contaminated Land	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The objectives of this PAN are to provide advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the implications of the new contaminated land regime for the planning system;</li> <li>• the development of contaminated land;</li> <li>• the approach to contaminated land in development plans;</li> <li>• the determination of planning applications when the site is or may be contaminated; and</li> <li>• where further information and advice can be found.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Scottish Government (2009) Scottish Soil Framework	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The main aim of the Framework is to promote the sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland. The Framework identifies a wide range of activities that will contribute to 13 soil outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• soil organic matter stock protected and enhanced where appropriate.</li> <li>• soil erosion reduced and where possible remediated.</li> <li>• soil structure maintained.</li> <li>• greenhouse gas emission from soils reduced to optimum balance.</li> <li>• soil biodiversity, as well as above ground biodiversity, protected.</li> </ul>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Soil and Geology</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• soils making a positive contribution to sustainable flood management.</li> <li>• water quality enhanced through improved soil management.</li> <li>• soil's productive capacity to produce food, timber and other biomass maintained and enhanced.</li> <li>• soil contamination reduced.</li> <li>• reduced pressure on soils by using brownfield sites in preference to Greenfield.</li> <li>• soils with significant historical and cultural features protected.</li> <li>• knowledge and understanding of soils enhanced, evidence base for policy review and development strengthened, and</li> <li>• effective co-ordination of all stakeholders' roles, responsibilities and actions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2000) Technical Advice Note 6: Agricultural and Rural Development</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> TAN 6 stipulates that, in considering planning applications, local planning authorities should consider the quality of agricultural land and other agricultural factors and seek to minimise any adverse affects on the environment.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Minerals Technical Advice Note 1: Aggregates</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide aggregate resources in a sustainable way to meet society's needs for construction materials in line with the following objectives:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ maximising the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste where practicable;</li> <li>○ ensuring planning permissions for future primary extraction are essential and properly planned for in accord with the Regional Technical Statement;</li> <li>○ eliminating over the next five years any likelihood of future primary aggregate extraction at historically obsolete and long dormant sites.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• to prevent unacceptable aggregates extraction from areas of acknowledged landscape, cultural, nature and geological conservation and hydrological importance;</li> <li>• to reduce the impact of aggregates production;</li> <li>• to achieve a high standard of restoration and aftercare, and provide for a beneficial after-use; and</li> <li>• to encourage the efficient use of minerals and maximising the potential use of alternative materials as aggregates.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> To increase the proportion of aggregates production n Wales from secondary and recycled sources to at least 25% of total aggregates supply within five years.</p>
<p>Radioactive Contaminated Land (Modifications of Enactments) (Wales) Regulations 2007</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Modifies Part 2A Contaminated Land Regime of the Environmental Protection Act was modified in 2006 to cover land contaminated with radioactivity originating from nuclear installations.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
<p>Waste and Contaminated Land</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Order sets out the waste management regime covering waste carrier registration and</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Soil and Geology</b>	
<p>(Northern Ireland) Order 1997 SI 2778 (NI 19) (including updates)</p>	<p>identifying and remedying contaminated land. Part 3 of the 1997 Order provides a framework for a regulatory regime to deal with historically contaminated land and essentially replicates Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, under which contaminated land regimes have been brought into force in England Scotland and Wales. However, these laws are not yet in force because the details of how they will be operated have not yet been established.</p> <p>The Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland has gathered feedback from the public on proposals for how the contaminated land regime could work. A summary of the responses to the consultation has now been published. These responses will inform the development of a detailed system for contaminated land in Northern Ireland.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Radioactive Contaminated Land Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 SR 345</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Regulations outline basic safety standards for protecting the health of workers and the public from the dangers of ionising radiation.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Water</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
EU (1975) <i>Surface Water Abstraction Directive 75/440/EEC</i>	<p><b>Objective:</b> Directive concerns the quality requirements which surface fresh water used or intended for use in the abstraction of drinking water, hereinafter called "surface water", must meet after application of appropriate treatment. Ground water, brackish water and water intended to replenish water-bearing beds are not subject to this Directive.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
EU (1976) <i>Dangerous Substances Directive 76/464/EEC</i>	<p>Directive covers discharges to inland surface waters, territorial waters, inland coastal waters and ground water.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> It had the ambitious objective of regulating potential aquatic pollution by thousands of chemicals already produced in Europe at that time.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>
EU (1979) <i>The Shellfish Waters Directive 79/923/EEC</i>	<p><b>Objective:</b> Directive concerns the quality of shellfish waters and applies to those coastal and brackish waters designated by the Member States as needing protection or improvement in order to support shellfish (bivalve and gasteropod molluscs) life and growth and thus to contribute to the high quality of shellfish products directly edible by man.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>
EU (1980) <i>Groundwater Directive 80/68/EEC</i>	<p><b>Objective:</b> The purpose of this Directive is to prevent the pollution of groundwater by substances belonging to the families and groups of substances in lists I or II in the Annex.</p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary steps to:</p> <p>(a) prevent the introduction into groundwater of substances in list I; and</p> <p>(b) limit the introduction into groundwater of substances in list II so as to avoid pollution of this water by these substances.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>
EU (1991) <i>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC</i>	<p><b>Objective:</b> Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• domestic waste water;</li> <li>• mixture of waste water; and</li> <li>• waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>
EU (1998) <i>Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The objective of this Directive is to protect the health of the consumers in the European Union and to make sure the water is wholesome and clean.</p> <p>The Directive also sets standards for the most common substances (so-called parameters) that can be found in drinking water. In the DWD a total of 48 microbiological and chemical parameters must be monitored and tested regularly.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Water</b>	
<p>EU (2000) <i>The Water Framework Directive</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Directive establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal water and groundwater. It also encourages the sustainable use of water resources.</p> <p>The key ones at European level are general protection of the aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats, protection of drinking water resources, and protection of bathing water.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 4(1), the Directive objectives for surface water, groundwater, transitional and coastal water bodies are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent deterioration;</li> <li>• reduce pollution;</li> <li>• protect, enhance and restore condition;</li> <li>• achieve 'good status' by 2015, or an alternative objective where allowed; and</li> <li>• comply with requirements for protected areas (Directive Annex IV: abstraction of drinking water, protection of economically significant aquatic species, water bodies designated for recreation, nutrient sensitive areas and designated habitat that depends on water).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> The objectives for surface water, groundwater, transitional and coastal water bodies are included in River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs), which have the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of the first RBMP will be completed by December 2015.</li> <li>• The implementation of the second RBMP will be completed by December 2021.</li> <li>• The implementation of the third RBMP will be completed by December 2027.</li> </ul> <p>The Directive requires surface freshwater and ground water bodies - such as lakes, streams, rivers, estuaries, and coastal waters - to be ecologically sound by 2015 and that the first review of the RBMPs should take place in 2020.</p>
<p>EU (2006) <i>Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC</i> concerning the management of bathing water quality</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Directive lays down provisions for:</p> <p>(a) the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality;</p> <p>(b) the management of bathing water quality; and</p> <p>(c) the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality.</p> <p>The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by complementing Directive 2000/60/EC.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>EU (2007) <i>Eel Regulations</i> Council Regulation EC No 1100/2007)</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> The regulation establishes a framework for the protection and sustainable use of eels in Europe through Eel Management Plans. The objective of each Eel Management Plan is to reduce anthropogenic mortalities so as to permit with high probability the escapement to the sea of at least 40% of the silver eel biomass relative to the best estimate of escapement that would have existed if no anthropogenic influences had impacted the stock.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> By 31 July 2013, 60 % of eels less than 12cm in length caught annually should be reserved for restocking. Catches of eels in Community waters seaward of the boundary of eel river basins defined by Member States as constituting natural eel habitats should be reduced gradually by reducing fishing effort or catches by at least 50% based on the average fishing effort or catches in the years 2004 to 2006.</p>
<p>EU (2007) <i>Floods Directive - on the assessment and management of flood risks</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Directive's aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Directive applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Water</b>	
	<p><b>Targets:</b> Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p>
<p>EU (2008) <i>Directive on Priority Substances</i> 2008/105/EC</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> That good chemical status is reached for a water body when compliance with all environmental quality standards for the priority substances and other pollutants listed in Annex I of the directive is achieved.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>
<p>EU (2008) <i>Marine Strategy Framework Directive</i></p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> The aim of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe. It aims to achieve good environmental status of the EU's marine waters by 2021 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend.</p> <p>It dictates that the marine strategies to be developed by each Member State must contain a detailed assessment of the state of the environment, a definition of "good environmental status" at regional level and the establishment of clear environmental targets and monitoring programmes.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment by the year 2020 at the latest.</p>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
<p><i>British Waterways Act 1995</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Act covers entry onto land and sets out regulations and management for inland waterways.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p><i>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> An Act to make provision about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion. Key features of the Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To give the Environment Agency an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of all local floods.</li> <li>• To introduce an improved risk based approach to reservoir safety.</li> <li>• To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments.</li> <li>• To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list.</li> <li>• To enable water and sewerage companies to operate concessionary schemes for community groups on surface water drainage charges.</li> <li>• To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill.</li> <li>• To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>DCLG (2006) <i>Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> PPS25 aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Water</b>	
	<p>risk overall. The PPS also instructs regional and local planning authorities to prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development that take into account flood risk.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>
<p>DCLG (2010) <i>Planning Policy Statement 25 Supplement: Development and Coastal Change</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This supplement sets out planning policies for managing development on coastal areas affected by coastal change. It states that planning should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure that policies and decisions in coastal areas are based on an understanding of coastal change over time;</li> <li>• prevent new development from being put at risk from coastal change by:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ avoiding inappropriate development in areas that are vulnerable to coastal change or any development that adds to the impacts of physical changes to the coast, and</li> <li>○ directing development away from areas vulnerable to coastal change.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ensure that the risk to development which is, exceptionally, necessary in coastal change areas because it requires a coastal location and provides substantial economic and social benefits to communities, is managed over its planned lifetime, and</li> <li>• ensure that plans are in place to secure the long term sustainability of coastal areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>
<p>Defra (2002) <i>UK Strategy for Radioactive Discharges 2001-2020</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> To deliver the UK's obligations under the OSPAR Radioactive Substances Strategy, in respect of progressive and substantial reductions in radioactive discharges. The objective of the OSPAR strategy is to prevent pollution of the maritime area covered by the OSPAR Convention (Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic) from ionising radiation.</p> <p>In particular, the OSPAR objective for 2020 is to reduce discharges to levels where the additional concentrations in the marine environment above historic levels, resulting from such discharges, are close to zero.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• progressive and substantial reduction of radioactive discharges and discharge limits, to achieve the strategy targets for each sector;</li> <li>• progressive reduction of human exposure to ionising radiation arising from radioactive discharges, as a consequence of reductions in discharges, such that a representative member of a critical group of the general public will be exposed to an estimated mean dose of no more than 0.02 millisieverts (mSv) a year from liquid radioactive discharges to the marine environment made from 2020 onwards;</li> <li>• progressive reduction of concentrations of radionuclides in the marine environment resulting from radioactive discharges, such that by 2020 they add close to zero to historic levels. (The terms "close to zero" and "historic levels" are not defined in the OSPAR Strategy and the OSPAR Commission is continuing to work on establishing agreed definitions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Defra (2005) <i>Making Space for Water: Taking forward a new Government Strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> To reduce the threat of flooding to people and their property. Also to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Defra (2010) <i>Draft Marine Policy Statement</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Marine Policy Statement will be the first step in new systems of marine planning being introduced around the UK. It will provide the high level policy context within which Marine Plans will be developed, and set the direction for marine licensing and other authorisation systems. The MPS is currently in draft form.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Water</b>	
	<p>Defra will revise the draft MPS following consultation. It is unclear to what extent the MPS objectives will be changed.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Department for Transport (2009) <i>Draft National Policy Statement for Ports</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The draft NPS for Ports brings together national government policy for ports and sets out potential nationally significant infrastructure projects. In summary, government policy toward ports is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage sustainable port development to cater for long-term forecast growth in volumes of imports and exports by sea with a competitive and efficient port industry capable of meeting the needs of importers and exporters cost effectively and in a timely manner;</li> <li>• allow judgments about when and where new developments might be proposed to be made on the basis of commercial factors by the port industry or port developers operating within a free market environment; and</li> <li>• ensure all proposed developments satisfy the relevant legal, environmental and social constraints and objectives, including those in the relevant European Directives and corresponding national regulations.</li> </ul> <p>The consultation on the draft NPS has now concluded and DfT are now revising the NPS in light of comments received. It is unclear to what extent the NPS objectives will be changed.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Environment Agency (2001) <i>Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This strategy seeks to promote water efficiency with household water metering to become widespread over the next 25 years. It also recommends the active promotion of water efficiency opportunities for commerce and industry.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Enhancement of water supply by up to 1100 Ml/d above present levels by the improvement of existing schemes and the development of some new resources.</p>
<p>Environment Agency (2009) <i>Water for people and the environment - Water resources strategy for England and Wales</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change;</li> <li>• allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate;</li> <li>• reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use;</li> <li>• encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty;</li> <li>• better protect vital water supply infrastructure;</li> <li>• reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; and</li> <li>• improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> In England, the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.</p>
<p>HM Government (2008) <i>Future Water, the Government's Water Strategy for England</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>By 2030 at the latest, we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps;</li> <li>• sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water;</li> <li>• ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Water</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cut greenhouse gas emissions; and</li> <li>embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Key targets are within the objectives above and further a number of sub-targets are included within the document.</p>
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004) <i>Planning Policy Statement 23 Pollution Control</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The PPS sets out that possible adverse impacts on water quality and the impact of any possible discharge of effluent or leachates which may pose a threat to surface or underground water resources directly or indirectly through surrounding soils should be considered when preparing Local Development Documents and taking decisions on individual planning applications.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Sustainable Development Commission (2010) <i>Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the Government's estate is resilient to the impacts of changing climate. The framework also includes challenging targets on waste reduction and recovery, more efficient use of water, and it promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, and positive engagement with the community.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Targets relating to water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduce water consumption by 7% (non-office estate) by 2016/17, relative to 2010/11 levels; and</li> <li>achieve a water consumption level of 6m3 per FTE on office estate by 2016/17.</li> </ul>
<i>The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Marine and Coastal Access Act sets out a number of measures including the establishment of Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) and Marine Spatial Plans. It also includes amendments to the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1975.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
MOD (2008) <i>Sustainable Development Strategy</i>  &  MOD (2008) <i>Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure all our sites become more water efficient to comply with Government and MOD targets.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 2020 reduce water consumption by 25% on the office and non-office estate, relative to 2004/2005 levels (SOGE target);</li> <li>by December 2020 reduce water use (from consumption and leakage) by 6 million cubic metres from 2005/06 (MOD commitment);</li> <li>ongoing target to ensure that all new builds and major refurbishments are designed in line with water efficiency best practice through adherence to BREEAM/DREAM standards; and</li> <li>by 2012 conduct water audits across our whole estate and implement recommendations.</li> </ul>
MOD JSP 418, leaflet 19 - <i>Water Pollution</i>  MOD JSP 418, leaflet 10 – <i>Marine</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>To conduct activities in accordance with government policy and to comply with the letter and spirit of environmental law.</p> <p>To support the aims and objectives of the UK Marine Bill, with exceptions negotiated solely to support</p>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Water</b>	
<i>Environmental Legislation</i>	operational capability or retain classified information. <b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (2005) <i>River Basin Planning Strategy for the Scotland River Basin District</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Strategy describes planned actions within three key areas necessary for the development of effective river basin planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishing administrative arrangements and working principles to support RBMP production;</li> <li>• delivering opportunities for participation and consultation; and</li> <li>• integrating and coordinating the RBMP with other plans and planning.</li> </ul>
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (2007) <i>Solway Tweed River Basin Planning – A Plan of Action (Consultation Document)</i>	<p>The Plan of Action describes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stakeholders who SEPA/EA want to involve in river basin planning;</li> <li>• the ways in which the public can influence the river basin planning work;</li> <li>• the way SEPA/EA will work with existing groups;</li> <li>• the key documents that SEPA/EA will produce;</li> <li>• how SEPA/EA will link with other planning processes; and</li> <li>• the river basin planning process and time scales set out in the Solway Tweed Regulations.</li> </ul>
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (2009) <i>Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland</i>	<p><b>Objective:</b> Details policies aimed to provide a sustainable future for Scotland's groundwater resources by protecting legitimate uses of groundwater and providing a common SEPA framework.</p>
Scottish Executive (2001) <i>Rivers, Lochs, Coasts: The Future for Scotland's Waters</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Improvements to management and protection practises will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• putting ecology at the heart of the system;</li> <li>• tackling issues such as the impact of diffuse pollution from agriculture and urban areas;</li> <li>• establishing a system of management that recognises that water systems are interdependent and ensures all those with an interest get their say;</li> <li>• requiring the collection of better information so the problems are located;</li> <li>• introducing a regime for regulation of the abstraction of water and other physical impacts on water courses so that where they cause problems they can be tackled;</li> <li>• improving the existing system for control of discharges to make it more relevant and better able to cope with new industries;</li> <li>• promoting sustainable development and biodiversity; and</li> <li>• doing all of the above in a manner that properly balances the interests of the environment with those who depend upon it.</li> </ul>
Scottish Executive (2004) <i>Implementation of the Water Environment and Water Services (WEWS) (Scotland) Act 2003 – Annual Report to the Scottish Parliament</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The basic objectives to be achieved as set out in Article 4(1) of the WFD are summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent deterioration in the status of surface water bodies;</li> <li>• protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water with the aim of achieving good surface</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Water</b>	
	<p>water status by 2015;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent deterioration of the status of groundwater bodies;</li> <li>• protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater with the aim of achieving good groundwater status by 2015;</li> <li>• prevent or limit the input of pollutants to groundwater and reverse any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of pollutants in groundwater;</li> <li>• comply with European wide measures against priority and priority hazardous substances; and</li> <li>• achieve compliance with any relevant standards and objectives for protected areas.</li> </ul>
<p>Scottish Executive (2006) <i>Bathing Water Strategy for Scotland</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Bathing Water Strategy sets out a framework for meeting the challenges associated with implementing the revised Bathing Water Directive.</p> <p>This revision requires stricter bacteriological standards to be met in the future and sets new requirements for the provision of information on water quality to the public, as well as for engaging public participation in matters relating to bathing waters.</p>
<p>Scottish Executive Scottish Coastal Forum (2004) <i>A Strategy for Scotland's Coast and Inshore Waters</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>The main goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to deliver integrated management for the whole Scottish coast at the most appropriate geographical scale;</li> <li>• establish an integrated system of spatial planning for Scotland's inshore marine area which combines with the terrestrial planning system;</li> <li>• to achieve effective, strategic and adequately resourced leadership for the management and sustainable use of coastal resources;</li> <li>• to safeguard the resources of Scotland's coast and inshore waters and to promote awareness of their value;</li> <li>• to better understand and work with natural processes as far as possible;</li> <li>• to achieve effective stakeholder participation at the appropriate geographical and administrative levels. and</li> <li>• to co-ordinate research, data and information management activities, monitoring and evaluation of Scotland's Coasts and Inshore waters across Scotland.</li> </ul>
<p>Scottish Government (2010) <i>Scottish Planning Policy</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out the Scottish Government's policy on land use planning. With regard to flood risk, SPP states that developers and planning authorities should take a precautionary approach in taking decisions when flood risk is an issue and that development should not take place on land that could otherwise contribute to managing flood risk, for instance through managed coastal realignment, washland creation or as part of a scheme to manage flood risk. With respect to coastal issues, SPP states that planning authorities should take the likely effect of proposed development on the marine environment into account when preparing when making decisions on planning applications.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Scottish Water (2006) <i>Scottish Water Delivery Plan</i></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Delivery Plan sets out two key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• we will progressively remove constraints on development in Scotland that are currently caused by lack of capacity for water or for waste water treatment; and</li> <li>• we will improve the standard of service to our customers, giving even better quality and reliability.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> In turn Scottish Water is committed to delivering the Ministerial Directions and other regulatory targets for the 2006 - 2010 period within the financial limits set out in the Final</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Water</b>	
	Determination. A number of targets are specified throughout the document in order to achieve this.
<i>The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005</i>	<p>These regulations set out the process by which activities that have the potential to affect Scotland's water environment are regulated. Authorisation under the Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR) is required for discharging to waters, disposal of pollutants to land, abstractions, impoundments and engineering works affecting water bodies.</p> <p>The CAR provide for three levels of authorisation over point source discharges, abstractions, impoundments and engineering activities. This allows for proportionate controls over such activities so that environmental protection can be provided whilst minimising the regulatory burden.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<i>The Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent deterioration in the status of surface water bodies;</li> <li>• protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water with the aim of achieving good surface water status by 2015;</li> <li>• prevent deterioration of the status of groundwater bodies;</li> <li>• protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater with the aim of achieving good groundwater status by 2015;</li> <li>• prevent or limit the input of pollutants to groundwater and reverse any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of pollutants in groundwater;</li> <li>• comply with European wide measures against priority and priority hazardous substances;</li> <li>• achieve compliance with any relevant standards and objectives for protected areas; and</li> <li>• establish a River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for each River Basin District.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> The WEWS sets out a timetable for implementation of requirements of the WDF up until 2015.</p>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
<i>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 3)</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Regarding water resources, PPW seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect and improve water resources through increased efficiency and demand management of water, particularly in those areas where additional water resources may not be available; and</li> <li>• ensure that appropriate sewerage facilities are provided to convey, treat and dispose of waste water in accordance with appropriate legislation and sustainability principles.</li> </ul> <p>In relation to flooding, Planning Policy Wales states that development proposals in areas defined as being of high flood hazard should only be considered:</p> <p>Development proposals in areas defined as being of high flood hazard should only be considered where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new development can be justified in that location, even though it is likely to be at risk from flooding;</li> <li>• the development proposal would not result in the intensification of existing development which may itself be at risk; and</li> <li>• new development would not increase the potential adverse impacts of a flood event.</li> </ul> <p>In terms of coastal development, PPW states that, before major developments are permitted, it will be essential to demonstrate that a coastal location is required. Where development is considered to satisfy this test it should be designed so as to be resilient to the effects of climate change over its</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Water</b>	
	lifetime. <b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.
Welsh Assembly Government (1998) <i>Technical Advice Note 14: Coastal Planning</i>	<b>Objectives:</b> To protect the coastline in relation to development, landscape, biodiversity and recreation <b>Targets:</b> No formal targets
Welsh Assembly Government (2006) <i>Environment Strategy for Wales</i>	<b>Objectives:</b> This is WAG's long-term strategy for the environment of Wales. The purpose of the Strategy is to provide the framework within which to achieve an environment that is clean, healthy, biologically diverse and valued by the people of Wales. The Strategy focuses on five environmental themes: addressing climate change; sustainable resource use; distinctive biodiversity, landscapes and seascapes; our local environment; and environmental hazards.  Water related objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to manage water resources sustainably without causing environmental damage;</li> <li>• to increase water efficiency and maintain water quality;</li> <li>• to maintain and enhance quality of water sources; understand and manage diffuse pollution sources; and</li> <li>• to minimise the risk posed by exposure to chemicals.</li> </ul> <b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
<i>Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003</i>	<b>Objectives:</b> These regulations transpose the Water Framework Directive into regulation in Northern Ireland. The objective of the regulations is to achieve a minimum standard of 'good' under the classification for water bodies.  <b>Targets:</b> No specific targets set out.
<i>Quality of Bathing Water Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993.</i>	<b>Objectives:</b> These regulations transpose the Bathing Water Directive into regulation in Northern Ireland. The objective of the regulations is improve the quality of water bodies.  <b>Targets:</b> No specific targets set out.



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Air</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
<p>EC Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008) (Directive 2008/50/EC)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• defines and establishes objectives for ambient air quality to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole;</li> <li>• assesses the ambient air quality in Member States using common methods and criteria;</li> <li>• obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and Community measures;</li> <li>• ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public;</li> <li>• maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases; and</li> <li>• promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Targets set out in methodology for ambient air quality assessment.</p>
<p>UNCED Earth Summit Rio (1992) Agenda 21, Chapter 9: Protection of the Atmosphere.</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This chapter of Agenda 21 seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve the scientific basis for decision-making;</li> <li>• promote sustainable development with regards to: energy development, efficiency and consumption, transportation, industrial development, terrestrial and marine resource development and land use;</li> <li>• prevent stratospheric ozone depletion; and</li> <li>• monitor and reduce trans-boundary atmospheric pollution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets</p>
<p>European Commission (1996) Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Overall, the improvement of air quality with adequate information obtained on ambient air quality to be provided to the public.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Mandatory limits or reductions for 11 air pollutants including: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p>
<p>EU Thematic Strategy on Air Quality (2005)</p>	<p>The CAFÉ Programme forms the basis of the Thematic Strategy for Air Pollution for the EU. The Strategy sets health and environmental objectives and emission reduction targets for the main pollutants.</p> <p>The aim of the CAFE Programme is to establish a long term, integrated strategy to tackle air pollution and to protect against its effects on human health and the environment.</p> <p><b>Objectives are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to develop, collect and validate scientific information on the effects of air pollution;</li> <li>• to support the correct implementation and review the effectiveness of existing legislation and to develop new proposals as and when necessary;</li> <li>• to ensure that the requisite measures are taken at the relevant level, and to develop structural links with the relevant policy areas; and</li> <li>• to develop an integrated strategy to include appropriate objectives and cost-effective measures.</li> </ul> <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</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Air</b>	
	<p>into other policies and programmes. The objective of the strategy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To attain levels of air quality that do not give rise to significant negative impacts on and risks to human health and the environment.</li> </ul> <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>EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002 – 2012)</p>	<p>The 6th EAP takes a broad look at the environmental challenges and provides a strategic framework for the Commission's environmental policy up to 2012.</p> <p>The 6th EAP identifies four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>climate change;</li> <li>nature and biodiversity;</li> <li>environment and health; and</li> <li>natural resources and waste.</li> </ul> <p>The fields for which the strategies are developed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>air;</li> <li>waste prevention and recycling;</li> <li>marine environment;</li> <li>soils;</li> <li>pesticides;</li> <li>natural resources; and</li> <li>the urban environment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> A number of targets arise out of the priority areas, originating from other policy sources.</p>
<p>European Commission (1999) The Landfill Directive</p>	<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><b>Targets:</b> Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities of biodegradable waste being sent to landfill.</p>
<p>WHO (2005) Health Effects of Transport-Related Air Pollution</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This WHO report highlights the dangers which transport-related air pollution poses to people and society. Based on a substantial amount of evidence, it notes that an increase in car use across the world disproportionately affects the most vulnerable social groups, such as children and the elderly. The effects highlighted in the report mainly relate to those presented by air pollutants such as particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). However, it also highlights the increased risk of road accidents and fatalities with increased car use.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Transport-related air pollution must be reduced so its effects on health can be prevented, and this requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>combining the development of cleaner transport technologies with the implementation of effective policies to manage the demand for transport; and</li> <li>selecting modes of transport that are safer for health and the environment.</li> </ul>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
<p>Air Quality Strategy for England,</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> The Strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Air</b>	
Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	<p>fine particles; identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Specific limits on concentrations of the following air pollutants: benzene; butadiene; carbon monoxide; lead; nitrogen dioxide; ozone; particulate matter (PM10) and sulphur dioxide.</p>
ODPM (2004) PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The PPS is in line with the Government's commitment to the principles of sustainable development and the importance of controlling and minimising pollution. Appendix A contains matters that should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents and when taking decisions on individual planning applications. However, it does not contain a specific set of objectives.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>
UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Strategy sets out five guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• living within Environmental Limits: Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity - to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations;</li> <li>• ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society: Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all;</li> <li>• achieving a Sustainable Economy: Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentives;</li> <li>• using Sound Science Responsibly: Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values; and</li> <li>• promoting Good Governance: Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society - engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity.</li> </ul> <p>It also sets out four priorities shared across the UK, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustainable Consumption and Production;</li> <li>• climate Change and Energy;</li> <li>• natural resources protection and environmental enhancement; and</li> <li>• sustainable Communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Strategy lists 68 high level UK government strategy indicators, which will be used to measure the success with which the above objectives are being met. Relevant to air quality are:</p> <p>Air quality and health: (a) annual levels of particles and ozone (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher.</p>
Defra (2000) Rural White Paper "Our Countryside: the Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England"	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The aim of this paper is to sustain and enhance the distinctive environment, economy and social fabric of the English countryside for the benefit of all.</p> <p>The vision is of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services;</li> <li>• a working countryside, with a diverse economy giving high and stable levels of employment; and</li> <li>• a protected countryside in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy.</li> </ul> <p>A vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and with its voice heard by Government at all levels.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> This paper sets a number of targets in order to achieve its aims. However a number of these</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Air</b>	
	<p>are not directly relevant to this AoS.</p> <p>The paper also sets out a number of useful indicators including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• change in countryside quality including biodiversity, tranquillity, heritage, and landscape character</li> <li>• populations of farmland birds;</li> <li>• condition of SSSIs;</li> <li>• rivers of good or fair quality; and</li> <li>• air quality (low level ozone) in rural areas.</li> </ul>
Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Air Quality Standards Regulations transpose into UK law Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe and Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. The objective is to improve air quality by reducing the impact of air pollution on human health and ecosystems. The standards set out the air quality objectives for the UK for the following pollutants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• benzene;</li> <li>• 1,3 butadiene;</li> <li>• carbon monoxide;</li> <li>• lead;</li> <li>• nitrogen dioxide;</li> <li>• PM<sub>10</sub>;</li> <li>• sulphur dioxide; and</li> <li>• PM<sub>2.5</sub>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> The Regulations sets limit values and target values for air quality pollutants, e.g. to achieve and maintain 40µg.m-3 of annual average nitrogen dioxide, along with long term objectives for ozone and national reduction exposure targets for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.</p>
HM Government (2007) PSA Delivery Agreement 28 Secure a Healthy Natural Environment for Today and the Future	<p><b>Objectives:</b> "Lead the global effort to avoid dangerous climate change", and PSA 28, "Secure a healthy natural environment for today and the future". For each of these Agreements the Treasury has set out a number of individual areas in which progress will be tracked, to# build up a picture of how well the overall objective is being delivered.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Indicator 3 is relevant to this topic:</p> <p>Air quality - meeting the Air Quality Strategy objectives for eight air pollutants as illustrated by trends in measurements of two of the more important pollutants which affect public health: particles and nitrogen dioxide.</p>
1995 Environment Act	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The main purpose of the Environment Act is to protect and preserve the environment and guard against pollution to air, land or water. The Act adopts an integrated approach to environmental protection and outlines where authorisation is required from relevant authorities to carry out certain procedures as well as outlining the responsibilities of the relevant authorities.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
WHO (2000) Transport, Environment and Health	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This report primarily focuses on increasing road transport, noting that road users generate excessive costs to themselves, other individuals and society - through noise, pollution and accidents - in the form of illness, injuries, deaths and damage to mental health and social relationships. The challenge is to promote healthy and sustainable transport alternatives to prevent the negative effects of transport systems on human health. Meeting this challenge requires commitment and action from governments. It summarises the latest scientific evidence on the impact of transport-generated air</p>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Air</b>	
	<p>pollution, noise and accidents on behaviour and physical and mental health. The report also highlights the potential health benefits from non-motorised forms of transport, such as cycling and walking.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> The report highlights the need for policy-makers to address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transport-related noise pollution;</li> <li>• transport-related air pollution;</li> <li>• the effects of transport of mental health and wellbeing;</li> <li>• identifying key groups affected by transport health risks; and</li> <li>• improving provisions for cycling and walking.</li> </ul>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
<p>MOD JSP 418, leaflet 9 – Local Air Quality</p> <p>MOD JSP 418 leaflet 15 - Statutory Nuisance (<b>updated Feb 2010</b>)</p>	<p>The MoD has an exemption from the Statutory Nuisance provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 for operational activities directly related to national security.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To comply with the letter and spirit of relevant environmental legislation and work towards reducing the Department's contributions to, and impacts of, air pollution. Crown exemption remains for smoke, but for training and operational purposes only.</li> <li>• To minimise gaseous and particulate emissions, particularly where they include heavy metals or other substances on the Red List of substances considered particularly harmful in water.</li> <li>• To ensure vehicles comply with emission limits.</li> <li>• To ensure vessels in harbour or close to shore comply with Clean Air legislation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
<p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency Policy Priorities Relevant to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (Paper 2004/13)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Paper summarises policies and priorities of the Scottish Executive, which, together with the specific provisions in SEPA's Management Statement Financial Memorandum and SEPA's statutory powers and duties, form the main elements of the policy framework for SEPA's activities.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Key target with reference to this topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air Quality and Global Atmosphere - minimise emissions of harmful pollutants to the air. Work within the UK strategy with a view to meeting by 2010 the targets in the National Emissions Ceilings Directive.</li> </ul>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Regarding air quality, PPW sets out the following potential material planning considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location, taking into account such considerations as the reasons for selecting the chosen site itself;</li> <li>• impact on health and amenity;</li> <li>• the risk and impact of potential pollution from the development, insofar as this might have an effect on the use of other land and the surrounding environment;</li> <li>• prevention of nuisance; and</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Air</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• impact on the road and other transport networks, and in particular on traffic generation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
The Air Quality Standards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Regulations transpose Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, certain provisions of Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air, and Council Decision 97/101/EC on the exchange of information.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Department for Regional Development (2001) Shaping Our Future: Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2025	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Shaping Our Future is a Strategy to guide the future development of Northern Ireland to 2025. With specific regard to noise, Policy ENV6.4 seeks to promote an approach to building development and the use of land which is supportive to the well-being and safety of people including by reducing noise nuisance generally and seeking to ensure new housing developments are well separated from land uses characterised by high levels of noise disturbance.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Climate Change and Energy Use</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
EU Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) is a Europe wide scheme which aims to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and combat the serious threat of climate change. EU ETS puts a price on carbon that businesses use and creates a market for carbon. It has been in place since 2005.</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, and sees the EU ETS Review as an excellent opportunity to map out a long term policy framework and provide clear and convincing signals about the scheme. 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"> <li>• setting safe, stable and affordable emissions limits;</li> <li>• building a global carbon market;</li> <li>• expanding the scheme; and</li> <li>• improving efficiency.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> The UK will allocate 246,175,998 allowances per annum in the second phase of the EU ETS (2008-2012), including those to be auctioned or sold. This equates to a cap of 1230,879,9916 allowances over the whole period.</p>
UNCED Earth Summit Rio (1992) Agenda 21, Chapter 9: Protection of the Atmosphere.	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This chapter of Agenda 21 seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve the scientific basis for decision-making;</li> <li>• promote sustainable development with regards to: energy development, efficiency and consumption, transportation, industrial development, terrestrial and marine resource development and land use;</li> <li>• prevent stratospheric ozone depletion; and</li> <li>• monitor and reduce transboundary atmospheric pollution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets</p>
United Nations (1997) The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC	<p><b>Objectives:</b> To prevent “dangerous” human interference with the climate system, namely through reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> A 12.5% reduction by 2008-2012 in the 1990 levels of the six listed gases: Carbon dioxide; Methane; Nitrous oxide; Hydrofluorocarbons; Perfluorocarbons and Sulphur hexafluoride.</p>
EU Green Paper “adaptation to climate change in Europe – options for EU action”	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out how Europe must adapt to climate change and a number of scenarios on how the EU can react.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets</p>
European Climate Change Programme (ECCP)	<p><b>Objective:</b> The goal of the ECCP is to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol. The Second ECCP (running from 2005) includes a review of ECCP 1, aviation, CO2 and cars, carbon capture and storage, adaptation and a review of the EU ETS.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets</p>
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002 – 2012)	The 6th EAP takes a broad look at the environmental challenges and provides a strategic framework for the Commission's environmental policy up to 2012.



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Climate Change and Energy Use</b>	
	<p>The 6th EAP identifies four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• climate change;</li> <li>• nature and biodiversity;</li> <li>• environment and health; and</li> <li>• natural resources and waste.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> A number of targets arise out of the priority areas, originating from other policy sources.</p>
<p>Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b></p> <p>The Community recognises the need to promote renewable energy sources as a priority measure given that their exploitation contributes to environmental protection and sustainable development.</p> <p>This Directive, which came into force on 25 June 2009, establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. To this end, national action plans are defined, as are procedures for the use of biofuels. Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. This target is in line with the overall '20-20-20' goal for the Community. Moreover, the share of energy from renewable sources in the transport sector must amount to at least 10 % of final energy consumption in the sector by 2020.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>Targets are largely enforced through Directive's Articles. The Directive is part of a package of energy and climate change legislation which provides a legislative framework for Community targets for greenhouse gas emission savings. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources, the improvement of energy supply and the economic stimulation of a dynamic sector in which Europe is setting an example.</p> <p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. This target is in line with the overall '20-20-20' goal for the Community. Moreover, the share of energy from renewable sources in the transport sector must amount to at least 10 % of final energy consumption in the sector by 2020.</p>
<p>2020 Climate and Energy Package (EC, 2008)</p>	<p>This package of far-reaching proposals aims to deliver the EU's ambitious commitments to fight climate change and promote renewable energy up to 2020 and beyond. The main aim is to help transform Europe into a low-carbon economy and increase its energy security.</p>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
<p>UK Climate Change Act 2008</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and</li> <li>• to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legally binding targets - Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Climate Change and Energy Use</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009. The Government must report to Parliament its policies and proposals to meet the budgets as soon as practical after that.</li> </ul>
<p>Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow's Climate Today's Challenge (HM Government, March 2006)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>The Climate Change Programme sets out the Government's commitments both at international and domestic levels to meet the challenge of climate change. It also sets out our approach to strengthening the role that individuals can play. We will encourage individuals as citizens, consumers, motorists and business people to take the action needed to help meet our goals. The Programme addresses:</p> <p>The primary elements of the programme come at the following levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• international;</li> <li>• domestic sector;</li> <li>• energy supply sector;</li> <li>• business sector;</li> <li>• transport sector;</li> <li>• public sector and local government;</li> <li>• agriculture, forestry and land management sector; and</li> <li>• personal action.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>The package of existing and new policy measures in the Programme are projected to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 15 -18 per cent below 1990 levels - the new measures saving 12 million tonnes of carbon by 2010.</p>
<p>Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2007)</p>	<p>Review assessed a wide range of evidence on the impacts of climate change and on the economic costs, and has used a number of different techniques to assess costs and risks. The Review estimates that if we don't act, the overall costs and risks of climate change will be equivalent to losing at least 5% of global GDP each year, now and forever. If a wider range of risks and impacts is taken into account, the estimates of damage could rise to 20% of GDP or more.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>Key elements of future international frameworks should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emissions trading: Expanding and linking the growing number of emissions trading schemes around the world is a powerful way to promote cost-effective reductions in emissions and to bring forward action in developing countries.</li> <li>• Technology cooperation: Informal co-ordination as well as formal agreements can boost the effectiveness of investments in innovation around the world. Globally, support for energy R and D should at least double, and support for the deployment of new low-carbon technologies should increase up to five-fold.</li> <li>• Action to reduce deforestation: The loss of natural forests around the world contributes more to global emissions each year than the transport sector. Curbing deforestation is a highly cost-effective way to reduce emissions; large scale international pilot programmes to explore the best ways to do this could get underway very quickly.</li> <li>• Adaptation: The poorest countries are most vulnerable to climate change. It is essential that climate change be fully integrated into development policy, and that rich countries honour their pledges to increase support through overseas development assistance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> The review does not provide specific targets but does outline scenarios for climate change</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Climate Change and Energy Use</b>	
	adaptation and their potential economic consequences.
Environment Agency Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2008-11)	<p><b>Objective:</b> Seeks to embed climate change risk management into all aspects of its business to ensure future resilience for communities, businesses and the environment. A key aim is to continue to collect adaptation case-studies which capture best practice, and lessons learned.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
DCLG (2007) Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1	<p><b>Objectives:</b> To deliver sustainable development, and in doing so a full and appropriate response on climate change, regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should prepare, and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;</li> <li>• in providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities, and in renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions;</li> <li>• deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;</li> <li>• secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;</li> <li>• conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;</li> <li>• reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and</li> <li>• respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets.</p>
ODPM (2004) PPS22: Renewable Energy	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This planning policy statement aims to encourage positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. The PPS contains a number of principles that should be adhered to in planning for renewable energy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development proposals should demonstrate environmental, economic and social benefits as well as how any environmental and social impacts have been minimised through careful consideration of location, scale, design and other measures.</li> </ul> <p>In siting a renewable energy development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• likely to have an adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature and heritage conservation, permission should only be granted once it has been shown that the site's integrity would not be adversely affected;</li> <li>• within nationally recognised designations, permission for renewable energy projects should only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of designation of the area will not be compromised by the development and any significant adverse effects on the area are clearly outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits; and</li> <li>• in Green Belt, careful consideration will need to be given to the visual impact of projects and developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances that clearly outweigh any harm by</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Climate Change and Energy Use</b>	
	<p>reason of inappropriateness and other harm if projects are to proceed.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper ('Our energy - creating a low carbon economy') sets out the Government's aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020.</p>
DTI (2007) 'Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy'	<p><b>Objectives:</b> White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic Energy Strategy to respond to changing circumstances with respect to tackling climate change and ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel. It addresses the long term energy challenges faced and delivers four energy policy goals.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to put ourselves on a path to cutting CO2 emissions by some 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020;</li> <li>• to maintain the reliability of energy supplies;</li> <li>• to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; and</li> <li>• to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.</li> </ul>
The Low Carbon Transition Plan	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan plots how the UK will meet the 34 percent cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> None.</p>
The Renewables Strategy (Decc 2009)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The strategy sets out the path for us to meet our legally-binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> None.</p>
Energy Electricity Act 1989	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Provides the core legislation for planning consents for the construction and operation of generating stations within England and Wales.</p> <p>All planning proposals must address concerns about potential local environmental impacts, and effects on the community, etc. All Section 36 proposals must be submitted with an Environmental Impact Statement (ES). LPAs can also request an ES for non-Section 36 proposals. However, the development of renewables must be kept in the overall context of climate change and improving security of energy supply.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets, but legislation supports objectives.</p>
DECC (2010) CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme is a new Government backed legislative carbon emissions trading scheme and will cover large business and public sector organisations.</p> <p>CRC is intended to have a significant impact on reducing UK carbon emissions and offers the potential to save money through energy efficiency. It is designed to drive changes in behaviour and infrastructure, generate corporate awareness of the detrimental impacts of carbon emissions, and improve energy management practice.</p> <p>The Scheme will begin in Mid 2010. Organisations that meet the criteria to participate will have to monitor emissions from energy use, report these emissions annually, and purchase and surrender a corresponding number of carbon emission allowances on a cap and trade basis.</p> <p>CRC is considered to be broadly revenue neutral to the Exchequer. All revenue raised from the annual sale of allowances will be recycled back to participants. A proportion of this repayment will be based on the participant's performance in the Scheme.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Climate Change and Energy Use</b>	
	<p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the Government's estate is resilient to the impacts of changing climate.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 34% by 2020 (from 1999/2000 levels); and</li> <li>• by 2015 all Departments to have completed a risk assessment and developed, implemented, monitored and reviewed an action plan to improve their estate's preparedness to the impacts of climate change.</li> </ul>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
<p>MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008 &amp; MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to be a leader amongst UK Government departments and Defence departments in EU and NATO States in the sustained reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> and other GHG emissions, and to ensure the continued delivery of Defence capability in a changing climate;</li> <li>• ensure that the effect of emissions from the GHGs that result from defence activities are continually reduced, such that Defence will eventually not be a significant contributor to the causes of climate change; and</li> <li>• agree and implement an effective process to enable Defence activities to continually adapt to a changing climate, such that Defence capability is not compromised and any potential benefits from the future climate are realised.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce carbon dioxide emissions from buildings across the non operational estate by 12.5% by 2010/2011 and 30% by 2020, relative to 1999/2000 baseline (SOGE target);</li> <li>• source at least 15% of MOD total non operational electricity needs from good quality Combined Heat and Power Systems, and 10% from renewable sources by 2010 (SOGE target);</li> <li>• increase MOD-wide energy efficiency by 15% per m<sup>2</sup> by 2010 and 30% per m<sup>2</sup>, relative to 1999/2000 levels (SOGE target);</li> <li>• ensure all new buildings comply with "Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable energy" so a percentage of energy requirements are from on-site renewable sources (aiming for 10%) and, wherever possible, carbon neutral (by means of energy efficiency, self generation and carbon offsetting);</li> <li>• gain accreditation to the Energy Efficiency Accreditation Scheme across the MOD estate by December 2009; and</li> <li>• by March 2010 validate MOD TLB energy management structures through accreditation to the Carbon Trust Standard (previously the Energy Efficiency Accreditation Scheme).</li> </ul>
<p>MOD Climate Change Strategy 2009</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to reduce non-operational energy consumption and consequent CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across the MOD estate to their lowest sustainable levels, without compromising the delivery of UK defence capability;</li> </ul>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Climate Change and Energy Use</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• embed climate change awareness into MOD leadership, decision making and working culture;</li> <li>• ensure that MOD GHG data reporting is timely, relevant, comprehensive, transparent and of the highest quality;</li> <li>• ensure that ownership and responsibility for the development and delivery of the climate change strategy is clearly defined throughout the MOD;</li> <li>• to reduce the use of marine, land and aviation fuels as much as is reasonably practicable without impacting on operational capability, whilst at the same time assessing the viability of alternatives to those fuels;</li> <li>• to reduce dependency on fossil fuels by ensuring that military equipment, estate and services are energy efficient and use low or zero-carbon energy sources where practicable;</li> <li>• to procure and operate military equipment that has the adaptive capability to be capable of meeting its performance objectives across the required range of foreseeable operating environments; and</li> <li>• to have an estate that is resilient to the impacts of climate change and adapted to take advantage of opportunities as a consequence of climate change.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> As above.</p>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, Part 1, Section 1 (1)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The guiding principles for sustainable development and climate change from the UK strategy are reflected in Scotland's program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• living within environmental limits;</li> <li>• ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>• achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>• promoting good governance; and</li> <li>• using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>Target to reduce Scotland's emissions of greenhouse gases by 80 per cent by 2050 and an interim target for 2020 of at least 42 per cent reductions in emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• annual targets;</li> <li>• setting a limit on the use of carbon credits for 2010-12;</li> <li>• allocating a share of international aviation and shipping emissions to Scotland, and setting a multiplier to account for the magnified impact of emissions at altitude; and</li> <li>• carbon accounting regulations which will set out the circumstances in which carbon credits can be used and making provision for a scheme to track and record their use.</li> </ul>
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out the Scottish Government's policy on land use planning. It includes the following principles to make positive provision for renewable energy developments by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting a diverse range of renewable energy technologies including encouraging the</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Climate Change and Energy Use</b>	
	<p>development of emerging and new technologies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognising the importance of fully engaging with local communities and other stakeholders at all stages of the planning process;</li> <li>guiding development to appropriate locations and providing clarity on the issues that will be taken into account when assessing specific proposals; and</li> <li>maximising environmental, economic and social benefits;</li> </ul> <p>While at the same time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>meeting international and national statutory obligations to protect designated areas, species and habitats and protecting the historic environment from inappropriate forms of development; and</li> <li>ensuring impacts on local communities and other interests are satisfactorily addressed. Such interests will vary from technology to technology. Further guidance is given in the following paragraphs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> 50% of Scotland's electricity to be generated from renewable sources by 2020 and 11% of heat demand to be met from renewable sources.</p>
Determining and Delivering Scotland's Energy Future – Committee Inquiry	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Inquiry to determine, within the devolved context and the Parliament's competences the following key questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>what type of future is needed in Scotland in terms of the production, distribution and more efficient use of energy, given the issues of price, security of supply and sustainable development?</li> <li>how can this future be delivered in Scotland and how will we meet all the various targets and obligations? and</li> <li>what decisions need to be taken, by when and by whom to deliver on Scotland's energy future?</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Scottish Executive (2008) A Strategy for Scotland; Energy Efficiency and Micro-generation: Achieving a Low Carbon Future: A Strategy for Scotland: The Scottish Government Response	<p>The strategy sets out the Executive's aims for improving energy efficiency and encouraging a greater uptake of micro-generation.</p> <p>This strategy outlines a package of policies and measures to drive an increase in energy efficiency and encourage the uptake of micro-generation. The ambitious carbon savings target outlined in Changing Our Ways, Scotland's Climate Change Programme provides a backdrop for this strategy. All of the existing and new targets and commitments in the final Strategy will be compiled into a single Action Plan to be published during 2007. The Executive will use the action planning process to set energy efficiency and micro-generation targets. Progress being made against delivering these targets will be monitored through the Action Plan, which will be reviewed and reported on, on an annual basis. The Action Plan will include a summary of the carbon savings associated with the various actions, thus providing an overall picture of the contribution that energy efficiency and micro-generation will make to Scotland's Climate Change Programme targets.</p> <p>The strategy does not contain any specific objectives/targets.</p>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Regarding climate change and energy use, PPW sets out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote resource-efficient and climate change resilient settlement patterns that minimise land-take (and especially extensions to the area of impermeable surfaces) and urban sprawl, especially through preference for the re-use of suitable previously developed land and buildings, wherever possible avoiding development on greenfield sites.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Climate Change and Energy Use</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate developments so as to minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car.</li> <li>• Support the need to tackle the causes of climate change by moving towards a low carbon economy. This includes facilitating development that reduces emissions of greenhouse gases in a sustainable manner, provides for renewable and low carbon energy sources at all scales and facilitates low and zero carbon developments.</li> <li>• Minimise the risks posed by, or to, development on, or adjacent to, unstable or contaminated land and land liable to flooding. This includes managing and seeking to mitigate the consequences of climate change</li> <li>• Play an appropriate role to facilitate sustainable building standards (including zero carbon) that seek to minimise the sustainability and environmental impacts of buildings.</li> <li>• Play an appropriate role in securing the provision of infrastructure to form the physical basis for sustainable communities (including water supplies, sewerage and associated waste water treatment facilities, waste management facilities, energy supplies and distribution networks and telecommunications), while ensuring proper assessment of their sustainability impacts.</li> <li>• Maximise the use of renewable resources, including sustainable materials (recycled and renewable materials and those with a lower embodied energy). Where it is judged necessary to use non-renewable resources they should be used as efficiently as possible. The use of renewable resources and of sustainably produced materials from local sources should be encouraged and recycling and re-use levels arising from demolition and construction maximised and waste minimised</li> <li>• Promote a greener economy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> To achieve annual carbon reduction-equivalent emissions reductions of 3% per year by 2011 in areas of devolved competence.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2005) Technical Advice Note 8: Planning and Renewable Energy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> TAN 8 provides advice on renewable energy and planning including in relation to offshore wind and other onshore renewable energy technologies.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Reiterates the Assembly Government's 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 the Assembly Government has concluded that 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>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 12: Design</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> TAN 12 sets out the Assembly Government's policies and objectives in respect of the design of new development. In relation to climate change and energy, these objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• achieving efficient use and protection of natural resources; and</li> <li>• designing for change.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Technical Advice Note 22: Planning for Sustainable Buildings</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Technical Advice Note 22 (TAN22) provides technical guidance on the implementation of the national planning policy on planning for sustainable buildings through the planning application process. It sets out that developers should provide clear evidence with their application (such as through the Design and Access Statement) to demonstrate compliance with national and local planning policies, and how they have taken a realistic, considered and achievable approach in designing to meet the policy.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No targets set.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) A Low Carbon Revolution: The Welsh Assembly Government Energy Policy</p>	<p><b>Objectives and Targets:</b> This policy statement sets out the Assembly Government's ambitions for low carbon energy in Wales. It comprises the following aims/targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a step-change in the energy efficiency performance of all housing stock in Wales;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Climate Change and Energy Use</b>	
Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a significant proportion of our energy to be generated locally or domestically;</li> <li>• to promote the optimum use of offshore wind around the coast of Wales in order to deliver a further 15 kWh/d/p of capacity by 2015/16;</li> <li>• to test the appropriateness and cost effectiveness of steps to exploit the tidal range of the Severn estuary;</li> <li>• to capture at least 10% (8 kWh/d/p) of the potential tidal stream and wave energy off the Welsh coastline by 2025;</li> <li>• to have 4.5 kWh/d/p of installed onshore wind generation capacity by 2015/2017;</li> <li>• to support small scale hydro and geothermal schemes where they are environmentally acceptable in order to generate at least 1 kWh/d/p;</li> <li>• to deliver by 2020 up to 6 kWh/d/p in Wales of electricity from biomass - 50% indigenous/50% imported - and a heat potential of 2-2.5 kWh/d/p in Wales;</li> <li>• that any new fossil fuel plants should be carbon capture ready with fully developed plans for carbon capture and storage; and that these plants maximise efficiency through use of waste heat and confirming where appropriate; and</li> <li>• to maximise the short and long-term benefits for Wales' economy and society of the move to a low carbon energy system.</li> </ul>
Welsh Assembly Government (2009) One Wales: One Planet, A New Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Sustainable Development Scheme sets out the Assembly Government's vision of a sustainable Wales and describes specific outcomes that WAG will seek to achieve through its main policies and programmes and processes that it will put in place to ensure its work coherently reflects the goals of sustainable development. The Scheme's vision is for Wales to be a nation that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 resources, and we are resilient to the impacts of climate change;</li> <li>• has healthy, biologically diverse and productive ecosystems that are managed sustainably;</li> <li>• has 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;</li> <li>• has communities which are safe, sustainable, and attractive places for people to live and work, where people have access to services, and enjoy good health; and</li> <li>• is 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.</li> </ul> <p>The Scheme is underpinned by 2 core principles and 6 supporting principles all of which are pertinent to waste management. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• core principle 1: Involvement - to involve stakeholders in the development of policies and programmes, and the identification of solutions that meet their needs, promoting innovation in the way the Assembly Government deliver services;</li> <li>• core principle 2: Integration - making connections between, and effectively integrating economic, social and environmental challenges;</li> <li>• supporting principle 1: Reducing Wales' Ecological Footprint;</li> <li>• supporting principle 2: Full costs and benefits - identifying and taking account of the full range of costs and benefits, including those over the long-term, those not measured in monetary terms (such as environmental costs and benefits), and those costs that are global as well as local in our policy making;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Climate Change and Energy Use</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting principle 3: Precautionary principle - using an evidence-based approach to decision-making;</li> <li>• supporting principle 4: Polluter pays principle - ensuring that social and environmental costs of development fall on those who impose them;</li> <li>• supporting principle 5: Proximity principle - solving problems, especially in managing waste and pollution locally, rather than passing them onto other places or to future generations; and</li> <li>• supporting principle 6: Reflecting distinctiveness - reflecting and responding to the particular needs and issues of communities, and the differing economic, social and environmental circumstances in different parts of Wales.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> To reduce by at least two thirds the total resources Wales currently uses by, amongst other elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• radically reducing by 80-90% use of carbon-based energy; and</li> <li>• moving towards becoming a zero waste nation with 70% recycling across all sectors, and diverting waste from landfill by 2025.</li> </ul>
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
<p>Northern Ireland Executives Programme for Government 2008 - 2011</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The new Executive's first Programme for Government sets out plans and priorities for 2008-2011 together with some longer term aspirations and intentions.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Sets a target for a 25% decrease in Northern Irelands total greenhouse gas emissions by 2025.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Coastal Change and Flood Risk</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
EU Floods Directive - On the assessment and management of flood risks (2007)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Directive's aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Directive applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and co-ordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p>
EU (2008) Marine Strategy Framework Directive	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Directive requires member states to take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment through the development and implementation of marine strategies. The Directive has been transposed into UK law through The Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 (SI 2010 No. 1627)</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> To achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment by the year 2020 at the latest.</p>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
Defra (2005) Making Space for Water: Taking forward a new Government Strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England	<p><b>Objectives:</b> To reduce the threat of flooding to people and their property. Also to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
DCLG (2006) PPS25: Development and Flood Risk	<p><b>Objectives:</b> PPS25 aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall. The PPS also instructs regional and local planning authorities to prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development that take into account flood risk.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>
DCLG (2010) Planning Policy Statement 25 Supplement: Development and Coastal Change	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This supplement sets out planning policies for managing development on coastal areas affected by coastal change. It states that planning should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure that policies and decisions in coastal areas are based on an understanding of coastal change over time;</li> <li>• prevent new development from being put at risk from coastal change by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- avoiding inappropriate development in areas that are vulnerable to coastal change or any development that adds to the impacts of physical changes to the coast, and</li> <li>- directing development away from areas vulnerable to coastal change</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ensure that the risk to development which is, exceptionally, necessary in coastal change areas because it requires a coastal location and provides substantial economic and social benefits to communities, is managed over its planned lifetime, and</li> <li>• ensure that plans are in place to secure the long term sustainability of coastal areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Coastal Change and Flood Risk</b>	
HM Government (2010) The Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 (SI 2010 No. 1627)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> To secure compliance with the requirements of the Marine Strategy Directive in the UK.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> To take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status of marine waters within the marine strategy area by 31st December 2020.</p>
Future Water, the Government's Water Strategy for England (Feb 08)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> By 2030 at the latest, we have sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Key targets are within the objectives above and further a number of sub-targets are included within the document.</p>
Department for Transport (2009) Draft National Policy Statement for Ports	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This draft NPS sets out a consultation draft of the (previous) government's policy toward nationally significant infrastructure proposals for port development in England and Wales. It states that the Government's objectives for transport should be followed, including the need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to sustain economic growth and improved productivity through reliable and efficient transport networks;</li> <li>• to improve the environmental performance of ports and associated developments including transport and to help tackle climate change;</li> <li>• to strengthen the safety and security of transport; and</li> <li>• to enhance access to jobs, services and social networks.</li> </ul> <p>The draft NPS notes that ports development is acceptable on flood prone land as it is water compatible. It also notes the potential for port development to have direct and indirect effects on the coastline which may be exacerbated by the effects of climate change.</p> <p>The draft NPS has been consulted upon in 2009. The extent to which the objectives will be amended is uncertain.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets are included.</p>
HM Government (2010) UK Marine Policy Statement: A draft for consultation	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Marine Policy Statement (MPS) will be the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions that affect the marine environment. It will also set the direction for new marine licensing and other authorisation systems in each Administration. The MPS will apply to all UK waters. The policy objectives contained in the draft MPS reflect existing policies in the UK. One of the high level marine objectives it sets out are that <i>'the use of the marine environment is benefiting society as a whole, contributing to resilient and cohesive communities that can adapt to coastal erosion and flood risk, as well as contributing to physical and mental wellbeing.'</i></p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets are included.</p> <p>The draft MPS is currently being consulted upon. The extent to which the objectives will be amended is uncertain.</p>
Marine & Coastal Access Act 2009	<p>The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 introduces new measures to manage the marine environment in a more sustainable manner, including the development of Marine Spatial Plans and Marine Conservation Zones. It also includes important amendments to the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1975.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> The Act's objectives are to ensure clean healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas, by putting in place better systems for delivering sustainable development of the marine and coastal environment. It includes provision with regard marine functions and activities, including the establishment of the Marine Management Organisation and coastal access in England and Wales.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Coastal Change and Flood Risk</b>	
	<p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets are included.</p>
<p>Floods and Water management Act 2010</p>	<p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 aims to provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the likelihood and impacts of flooding.</li> <li>• Clarifying roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>• Improving the efficiency and management of the water industry.</li> <li>• Reducing pollution and improve water quality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets are included; however, it does specify that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authorities will be able to designate structures or features that impact on flood risk or coastal erosion.</li> <li>• House builders and developers will be required to incorporate sustainable drainage systems into new developments.</li> <li>• The minimum content of a flood risk management strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
<p>Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out the Scottish Government's policy on land use planning. The key aims of Scottish Planning Policy in relation to flooding are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to prevent developments which would be at significant risk of being affected by flooding;</li> <li>• to prevent developments which would increase the probability of flooding elsewhere, and</li> <li>• to provide a basis for planning decision making related to flood risk, the SPP provides a risk framework which divides flood risk into three categories and outlines an appropriate planning response.</li> </ul> <p>With regard to flood risk, SPP states that developers and planning authorities should take a precautionary approach in taking decisions when flood risk is an issue and that development should not take place on land that could otherwise contribute to managing flood risk, for instance through managed coastal realignment, washland creation or as part of a scheme to manage flood risk. With respect to coastal issues, SPP states that planning authorities should take the likely effect of proposed development on the marine environment into account when preparing when making decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>The SPP also notes that the risks associated with rising sea levels and coastal flooding should be taken into account when identifying areas that are suitable for development.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p><b>Scottish Executive (2006)</b> Scottish National Transport Strategy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The strategy sets out three strategic outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve journey times and connections between our cities and towns and our global markets to tackle congestion and provide access to key markets - wealthier and fairer, safer and stronger;</li> <li>• reduce emissions to tackle climate change - safer and stronger, wealthier and fairer; and</li> <li>• improve quality, accessibility and affordability of transport, to give people the choice of public transport and real alternatives to the car - greener, healthier, smarter.</li> </ul> <p>No explicit reference is made to flooding and coastal change in the strategy.</p>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Coastal Change and Flood Risk</b>	
	<b>Targets:</b> No formal targets are included.
<b>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009</b>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Act includes a duty placed upon Scottish Ministers, SEPA, local authorities, Scottish Water and other responsible authorities to exercise their functions with a view to managing and reducing flood risk and to promote sustainable flood risk management.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets are included.</p>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales Edition 3	<p><b>Objectives:</b> PPW sets out that to meet the Assembly Government's objectives for sustainable development requires action through the planning system to move away from flood defence and the mitigation of the consequences of new development in areas of flood hazard towards a more positive avoidance of development in areas defined as being of flood hazard.</p> <p>In terms of coastal development, PPW states that, before major developments are permitted, it will be essential to demonstrate that a coastal location is required. Where development is considered to satisfy this test it should be designed so as to be resilient to the effects of climate change over its lifetime.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk	<p><b>Objectives:</b> TAN 15 sets out a precautionary framework to guide planning decisions. The approach seeks to first, direct new development away from those areas which are at high risk of flooding and, second, where development has to be considered in high risk areas (zone C), allow only those developments which can be justified to be located within such areas.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (1998) Technical Advice Note 14: Coastal Planning	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect the coastline in relation to development, landscape, biodiversity and recreation</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2007) Making the Most of Wales' Coast - the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Wales	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The ICZM recognises that the greatest challenge facing Wales' coastal areas is that posed by climate change, with the threat of sea level rise and increased incidence of coastal flooding among the expected effects. To address the risk of an increase in stormy weather due to climate change WAG are moving away from the traditional approach of building more and higher defences to one of managing the risk. Greater emphasis is being placed on understanding the flood risk and raising awareness of those at risk of the consequences they face. A set of Shoreline Management Plans has been completed for strategic sections of Wales' coast, identifying policy options for their future management. These will be updated in future to take account of the latest trends and evidence on flooding. A number of objectives relating to the implementation of ICZM are set out.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets are identified.</p>
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
Department of the Environment (2005) Planning Policy Statement 15 (PPS 15) Planning and Flood Risk	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The primary aim of the PPS is to prevent future development that may be at risk from flooding or that may increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets are included.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Transport)</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
<p>Directive 85/337/EEC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment - as amended by Directive 97/11/EC</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> 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><b>Targets:</b> An assessment is obligatory for transport infrastructure such as railways, airports, motorways, inland waterways and ports when the infrastructure exceeds certain specific thresholds.</p>
<p>International Maritime Organisation (2009) International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out a uniform code for the transport of dangerous goods by sea covering such matters as packing, container traffic and stowage, with particular reference to the segregation of incompatible substances. Regulates sea transport of hazardous materials to ensure the safe transportation of dangerous goods and to prevent marine-pollution.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Renewable Energy Directive/Fuel Quality Directive 2009</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Renewable Energy Directive (RED) imposes stretching renewables targets for 2020 across the EU.</p> <p>Under the RED, the UK has to submit a National Action Plan to the European Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targets: Targets in the Renewable Energy Directive and Fuel Quality Directive (FQD) require by 2020:</li> <li>• 20% of energy across the EU to be renewable;</li> <li>• 15% of energy in the UK to be renewable;</li> <li>• 10% of energy used in transport to be renewable; and</li> <li>• a minimum reduction in GHG emissions from road transport of 6%.</li> </ul>
<p>WHO (2000) Transport, Environment and Health</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This report primarily focuses on increasing road transport, noting that road users generate excessive costs to themselves, other individuals and society - through noise, pollution and accidents - in the form of illness, injuries, deaths and damage to mental health and social relationships. The challenge is to promote healthy and sustainable transport alternatives to prevent the negative effects of transport systems on human health. Meeting this challenge requires commitment and action from governments. It summarises the latest scientific evidence on the impact of transport-generated air pollution, noise and accidents on behaviour and physical and mental health. The report also highlights the potential health benefits from non-motorised forms of transport, such as cycling and walking.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> The report highlights the need for policy-makers to address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transport-related noise pollution;</li> <li>• transport-related air pollution;</li> <li>• the effects of transport of mental health and wellbeing;</li> <li>• identifying key groups affected by transport health risks; and</li> <li>• improving provisions for cycling and walking.</li> </ul>
<p>European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (EC, 2001)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Transport)</b>	
	<b>Targets:</b> No specific targets.
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (2010) European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (the ADR Regulations)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out high level aims, duties and provisions for the carriage of dangerous goods in Europe.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
The Planning Act 2008	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The legislation builds on the proposals set out in the Planning White Paper, published on 21st May 2007, and introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets.</p>
DfT (2008) Carbon Pathways: Informing Development of a Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This paper takes forward the analysis originally promised in TaSTS. It updates projections of transport CO2 emissions, clarifying the scale of the challenge facing transport. It considers the drivers of transport demand which should help in the identification of options for CO2 reduction.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
PPS 1: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS 1 (ODPM, 2007)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This PPS sets out how spatial planning (in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities) should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation). Includes the key planning objective:</p> <p>Deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Towards a Sustainable Transport System (TaSTS): Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (DfT, 2007)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Document has three aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it describes how the Government is responding to the recommendations made in the Eddington study to improve transport's contribution to economic growth and productivity, and how it is ensuring that transport will play its part in delivering the overall level of reductions in carbon emissions recommended by the Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change;</li> <li>• it sets out the Department for Transport's ambitious policy and investment plans for the period to 2013-14; and</li> <li>• it proposes a new approach to longer term transport strategy, building on the model recommended by Sir Rod Eddington, and explains how we will engage with passengers, users, the transport industry and other stakeholders as we develop and implement that process.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> The report identifies "five very broadly defined goals, which capture the full range of Government objectives that could be furthered by transport":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maximising the overall competitiveness and productivity of the national economy, so as to achieve a sustained high level of GDP growth;</li> <li>• reducing transport's emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Transport)</b>	
	<p>avoiding dangerous climate change;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contributing to better health and longer life expectancy through reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health;</li> <li>improving quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, including through a healthy natural environment, with the desired outcome of improved well-being for all; and</li> <li>promoting greater equality of transport opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society.</li> </ul>
<p>A Low Carbon Transport Strategy 2009</p>	<p>Objectives: Carbon emissions from domestic transport will be reduced by up to 14 per cent over the next decade as a result of the Government's carbon reduction strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transport currently makes up 21 per cent of all UK domestic carbon emissions;</li> <li>the strategy sets out how an additional 85 million tonnes of CO2 from domestic transport can be saved from 2018-2022;</li> <li>the reduction will be achieved by: supporting a shift to new technologies and fuels; promoting lower carbon choices; and using market mechanisms to encourage the shift to lower carbon transport;</li> <li>a new freight industry steering group will be set up to find ways of measuring, reporting and reducing emissions across the sector;</li> <li>government will work with European partners to regulate CO2 from new vans and encourage development of ultra-low carbon vans; and</li> <li>eligibility criteria has been proposed for the £2-5,000 consumer incentives for electric and plug-in hybrids.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>The Eddington Transport Study (2006)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UK's congested and growing urban areas and their catchments.</li> <li>The UK's international gateways and supporting surface infrastructure: in particular, the major international passenger routes and principal international freight routes, where delays, including on surface access routes, and current and future capacity constraints, look likely to damage the competitiveness of the UK's imports and exports, and its leading role in the global airfreight logistics sector.</li> <li>A limited number of inter-urban corridors connecting urban areas and international gateways: where the unreliability of the transport network is adding costs to business, threatening productivity and innovation in the freight and logistics industries and both interregional and international trade. From a passenger perspective these corridors connect urban areas with each other and with international airports, and from a freight perspective they connect ports with distribution hubs and distribution hubs with their eventual markets.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Decision-making principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>start with a clear articulation of the policy objectives, and the transport outcomes required to deliver these objectives, focusing where relevant on the whole journey, rather than particular stages or modes in a journey;</li> <li>consider the full range of policy options for meeting the policy objectives;</li> <li>prioritise limited public resources on those policies that most cost-effectively deliver Government's objectives;</li> <li>ensure the evidence base can support this process Strategic Indicators;</li> <li>impact on GDP;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Transport)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• impact on productivity;</li> <li>• contribution to economic welfare; and</li> <li>• reliability of the transport system.</li> </ul>
<p>HM Government (2007) PSA Delivery Agreement 5: Deliver Reliable and Efficient Transport Networks that Support Economic Growth</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This PSA will focus government investment in transport on supporting sustainable economic growth, and will set a clear strategic framework to facilitate private sector investment.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> PSA sets out following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• journey time on main roads into urban areas;</li> <li>• journey time reliability on the strategic road network, as measured by the average delay experienced in the worst 10 per cent of journeys for each monitored route;</li> <li>• level of capacity and crowding on the rail network; and</li> <li>• average benefit cost ratio of investments approved over the CSR07 period.</li> </ul>
<p>Young People and Transport: Understanding their Needs and Requirements (DfT, 2006)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This document highlights some important findings in relation to young people and their transport needs and requirements. The study explores the importance of travel in young people's lives, patterns of travel behaviour, experiences of travel and barriers to travel by different modes of transport. Key findings included that cost and accessibility issues can act as a barrier for young people attempting to access further education, jobs and key services.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Local Transport Act (2009)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Government is committed to ensuring that we are well equipped to meet not only today's transport challenges, but also those of ten or twenty years' time.</p> <p>The Local Transport Bill is a key part of the Government's strategy for sustainable development. This Bill empowers local authorities to take appropriate steps to meet local transport needs in the light of local circumstances.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> The Bill includes provisions on the frequency and timing of services as well as maximum fares. (This is not directly relevant to this study.)</p>
<p>Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DaSTS) (DfT, 2008)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks;</li> <li>• to reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change;</li> <li>• to contribute to better safety and health and longer life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health;</li> <li>• to promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and</li> <li>• to improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment;</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Road Safety Act 2006</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> "An Act to make provision about road traffic, registration plates, vehicle and driver information, hackney carriages and private hire vehicles, and trunk road picnic areas."</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Transport)</b>	
<p>The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (DfT, 2004)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This White Paper builds on the implementation of the 10 Year Plan for transport, and sets out the vision for transport for the following 30 years. It is a long-term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system backed up by sustained high levels of investment. The aim is for a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but that can also achieve environmental objectives.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12 per cent in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region;</li> <li>• reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40 per cent and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50 per cent, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities;</li> <li>• improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets; and</li> <li>• reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5 per cent below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment.</li> </ul>
<p>PPG13 Transport (DfT, 2001)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight;</li> <li>• promote accessibility to jobs, shopping and leisure facilities, by public transport, walking and cycling; and</li> <li>• reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations (SI 2009/1348)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out measures to regulate the carriage of dangerous goods by road and rail in Great Britain.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
<p>MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, 2009                      MOD Climate Change Strategy, 2010                      MOD Climate Change Strategy, 2009                      MOD JSP 418, leaflet 16 – Travel and Transport</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to reduce the use of marine, land and aviation fuels as much as is reasonably practicable without impacting on operational capability, whilst at the same time assessing the viability of alternatives to those fuels;</li> <li>• to achieve a continued reduction in air, road and rail business administration travel by MOD personnel;</li> <li>• the development of a Defence Travel Emissions Strategy in 2009 will bring with it targets and actions for modes of business transport other than road transport (not identified in 2010);</li> <li>• develop a Defence Travel Emissions Strategy with targets and actions for all modes of transport; and</li> <li>• manage the social impacts of defence activities on UK Civilian and Armed Forces communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce emissions from road vehicles by 15% by 2010 against a 2005/06 baseline; and</li> <li>• by 2010 Average new car emission level of 130g/km.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Transport)</b>	
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
<p>Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2006)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improved journey times and connections - making it quicker, easier and more reliable for passengers to travel between our towns and cities and across our global markets;</li> <li>reduced emissions - making sure that Scotland takes a lead in the future of sustainable transport; and</li> <li>improved quality, accessibility and affordability - ensuring everyone across Scotland has high quality public transport choices.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Indicators used in the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the average distance travelled by Scottish residents;</li> <li>the key elements of the strategic transport infrastructure;</li> <li>transport activity figures for Scotland;</li> <li>greenhouse gas emissions from transport in Scotland; and</li> <li>greenhouse gas emissions by transport sector.</li> </ul>
<p>Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to meet European and UK commitments and targets on greenhouse gases and local air quality;</li> <li>to maintain and enhance the natural and built environment, through avoiding or mitigating adverse environmental impacts;</li> <li>minimising environmental intrusion and retaining, improving and enhancing areas for biodiversity;</li> <li>to maintain and enhance the quality of urban life, particularly the vitality and viability of urban centres;</li> <li>to reinforce the rural economy and way of life; and</li> <li>to ensure that the impact of development proposals on transport networks does not compromise their safety or efficiency.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Scottish Executive (2005) Planning Advice Note 75: Planning for Transport</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> Create an accessible Scotland which has a safe, reliable and sustainable transport system.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Regarding transport, PPW sets out that the Assembly Government's wider transport objectives be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing the need to travel, especially by private car, by locating development where there is good access by public transport, walking and cycling;</li> <li>locating development near other related uses to encourage multi-purpose trips and reduce the length of journeys;</li> <li>improving accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport;</li> <li>ensuring that transport is accessible to all, taking into account the needs of disabled and other less mobile people;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Transport)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting walking and cycling;</li> <li>• supporting the provision of high quality public transport;</li> <li>• supporting traffic management measures;</li> <li>• promoting sustainable transport options for freight and commerce;</li> <li>• supporting sustainable travel options in rural areas;</li> <li>• supporting necessary infrastructure improvements; and</li> <li>• ensuring that, as far as possible, transport infrastructure does not contribute to land take, urban sprawl or neighbourhood severance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Futures: The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Wales Spatial Plan contains the following key theme which relates to transport and accessibility:</p> <p><i>Achieving Sustainable Accessibility</i></p> <p>We will develop access in ways that protect the environment, encourage economic activity, widen employment opportunities, ensure quality services and integrate the social, environmental and economic benefits that travel can have.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2007) Technical Advice Note 18: Transport</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> TAN 18 seeks to achieve integration of land use planning and the development of transport infrastructure by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting resource and travel efficient settlement patterns;</li> <li>• ensuring new development is located where there is, or will be, good access by public transport, walking and cycling thereby minimising the need for travel and fostering social inclusion;</li> <li>• managing parking provision;</li> <li>• ensuring that new development and major alterations to existing developments include appropriate provision for pedestrians (including those with special access and mobility requirements), cycling, public transport, and traffic management and parking/servicing;</li> <li>• encouraging the location of development near other related uses to encourage multi-purpose trips;</li> <li>• promoting cycling and walking;</li> <li>• supporting the provision of high quality, inclusive public transport;</li> <li>• supporting provision of a reliable and efficient freight network;</li> <li>• promoting the location of warehousing and manufacturing developments to facilitate the use of rail and sea transport for freight;</li> <li>• encouraging good quality design of streets that provide a safe public realm and a distinct sense of place; and</li> <li>• ensuring that transport infrastructure or service improvements necessary to serve new development allow existing transport networks to continue to perform their identified functions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 12: Design</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> TAN 12 sets out the Assembly Government's policies and objectives in respect of the design of new development. In relation to transport, these objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting sustainable means of travel.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Transport)</b>	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2008) The Wales Transport Strategy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Wales Transport Strategy comprises the following key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve access to healthcare;</li> <li>• improve access to education, training and lifelong learning;</li> <li>• improve access to shopping and leisure facilities;</li> <li>• encourage healthy lifestyles;</li> <li>• improve the actual and perceived safety of travel;</li> <li>• improve access to employment opportunities;</li> <li>• improve connectivity within Wales and internationally;</li> <li>• improve the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of people;</li> <li>• improve the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of freight;</li> <li>• improve sustainable access to key visitor attractions;</li> <li>• increase the use of more sustainable materials in our country's transport assets and infrastructure;</li> <li>• reduce the impact of transport on greenhouse gas emissions;</li> <li>• adapt to the impacts of climate change;</li> <li>• reduce the contribution of transport to air pollution and other harmful emissions;</li> <li>• improve the positive impact of transport on the local environment;</li> <li>• improve the effect of transport on our heritage; and</li> <li>• improve the impact of transport on biodiversity;</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> The Transport Strategy identifies a number of key indicators related to the outcomes highlighted above.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) National Transport Plan</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> There are five strategic priorities for the next five years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts;</li> <li>• integrating local transport;</li> <li>• improving access between key settlements and sites;</li> <li>• enhancing international connectivity; and</li> <li>• increasing safety and security.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> None identified.</p>
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
<p>Northern Ireland PPS 13 Transportation and Land Use</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The need to integrate land use and transportation is a key objective in delivering the transportation vision as set out in the RDS: "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><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Northern Ireland Regional Transport Strategy 2002-2012</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Regional Transportation Strategy (RTS) for Northern Ireland 2002-2012 identifies strategic transportation investment priorities and considers potential funding sources and affordability</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Transport)</b>	
	<p>of planned initiatives over the next 10 years</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> The Strategy provides a range of transportation initiatives across Northern Ireland. Some of the principal initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• upgrade of the existing rail network and services (with the possible exception of the Antrim-Knockmore line which is the subject of a separate review);</li> <li>• provision of new, modern trains and increased rail capacity;</li> <li>• quality Bus Corridors (QBCs) on all main Belfast commuter routes;</li> <li>• provision of new, modern accessible buses;</li> <li>• commencement of a rapid transit system in the BMA;</li> <li>• local improvements in towns across Northern Ireland to assist pedestrians and cyclists and to provide new bus services throughout the day;</li> <li>• introduction of innovative demand responsive transport services in rural areas;</li> <li>• elimination of 75% of the road maintenance backlog - with two-thirds of this expenditure in rural areas;</li> <li>• local highway infrastructure measures to improve safety, such as accident remedial schemes and traffic calming schemes; and</li> <li>• Strategic highway improvements to provide, for example, up to 13 bypasses, approximately 85 kilometres of dual carriageway, 36 kilometres of widened single carriageway and 11 major junction improvements.</li> </ul>
<p>The Regional Strategic Transport Network Transport Plan 2015</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Plan takes a realistic view of the scale of possible investment by closely following the funding levels envisaged in the Regional Transport Strategy, which have been extrapolated to match the longer period of the Regional Strategic Transport Network Transport Plan.</p> <p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to support the Spatial Development Strategy in the RDS based on hubs, corridors and gateways;</li> <li>• to develop and maintain the RSTN to enhance accessibility on an integrated basis for all users, including freight;</li> <li>• to examine access to regional gateways and cross border links with an emphasis on improving connections from the five key transport and four link corridors;</li> <li>• to contribute appropriately to the RTS targets;</li> <li>• to conform to the relevant expenditure by mode envisaged in the RTS, or in a few cases present a case for a different approach;</li> <li>• to set out plans for short, medium and longer-term proposals taking account of the RTS budget profile;</li> <li>• to identify a set of targets, performance indicators and other outputs that can be used to measure progress against strategic objectives; and</li> <li>• to provide input into local development plans prepared by DoE Planning Service.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Waste Management)</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
European Commission (2008) Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Overarching EU directive on waste and lays down basic guidance on the management of waste. It includes basic concepts and definitions related to waste management and lays down waste management principles such as the “polluter pays principle” or the “waste hierarchy”.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>
European Commission (1999) The Landfill Directive	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Directive is aimed at controlling the environmental impacts of waste disposal associated with landfills. The objective of note relates to the imposing of reduced limits on municipal waste allowed to be sent to landfill.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> By 2010 the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill must be 75% of the total produced in 1995; by 2013 the amount must be reduced to 50% and by 2020 to 35%.</p>
EU Directive on Waste 75/442/EEC (as replaced by Directive 2006/12/EC)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The essential objective of all provisions relating to waste management should be the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. Some key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials should be encouraged;</li> <li>• member states should, in addition to taking responsible action to ensure the disposal and recovery of waste, take measures to restrict the production of waste;</li> <li>• it is important for the Community as a whole to become self sufficient in waste disposal and desirable for Member States individually to aim at such self sufficiency;</li> <li>• waste management plans should be drawn up in the Member States;</li> <li>• movements of waste should be reduced;</li> <li>• ensure a high level of protection and effective control;</li> <li>• subject to certain conditions, and provided that they comply with environmental protection requirements, some establishments which process their waste themselves or carry out waste recovery may be exempted from permit requirements; and</li> <li>• that proportion of the costs not covered by the proceeds of treating the waste must be defrayed in accordance with the “polluter pays” principle.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Document includes legislation rather than targets.</p>
EU Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste (2002-2012) (to be reviewed in 2010)	<p><b>Objective:</b> This long-term strategy aims to help Europe become a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource. It will draw on the knowledge that the thematic strategy on resources, also adopted on 21 December 2005, will generate. Forms part of the Environment Action Programme of the European Community 2002-2012.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
The Euratom Treaty 1957	<p><b>Objective:</b> Initially created to coordinate the Member States’ research programmes for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the Euratom Treaty today helps to pool knowledge, infrastructure and funding of nuclear energy. It ensures the security of atomic energy supply within the framework of a centralised monitoring system.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Waste Management)</b>	
Convention on Nuclear Safety Commission Decision 1999/819/Euratom	<p><b>Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to achieve and maintain a high level of nuclear safety through the enhancement of national measures and technical cooperation;</li> <li>to establish and maintain effective defences against radiological hazards in nuclear installations in order to protect people and the environment, etc; and</li> <li>to prevent nuclear accidents and limit their consequences.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Council Directive establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations [23/06/2009]	<p><b>Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to establish a Community framework in order to maintain and promote the continuous improvement of nuclear safety and its regulation; and</li> <li>to ensure that Member States shall provide for appropriate national arrangements for a high level of nuclear safety to protect workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiations from nuclear installations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Shipments of radioactive waste (Directive 92/3/Euratom)	<p><b>Objective:</b> To establish a system of control and prior authorisation for shipments of radioactive waste, to protect the health of workers and the general public and to avoid illicit traffic of such materials.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	<p><b>Objective:</b> The Basel Convention is a global agreement, ratified by several member countries and the European Union, for addressing the problems and challenges posed by hazardous waste. The key objectives of the Basel Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to minimise the generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and hazardousness;</li> <li>to dispose of them as close to the source of generation as possible; and</li> <li>to reduce the movement of hazardous wastes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention (2002) Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Basel Convention	<p><b>Objective:</b> The Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention is the blueprint adopted by Parties in 2002 to give effect to the 1999 Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management. It established priorities in terms of policy and programmes, selected priority waste streams and projects. The Strategic Plan covers the period from 2002 to 2011 until a new Strategic Framework is adopted by COP10.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
Defra (2007) Waste Strategy for England 2007	<p><b>Objective:</b> Sets out Defra's vision for sustainable waste management. Specific objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;</li> <li>meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;</li> <li>increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Waste Management)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and</li> <li>• get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 - a reduction of 45%;</li> <li>• recycling and composting of household waste - at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; and</li> <li>• recovery of municipal waste - 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.</li> </ul> <p>It should be noted that Defra is currently undertaking a wide review of waste policies. This is not expected to cover hazardous waste, but will have implications for non-hazardous waste.</p>
High Activity Sealed Radioactive Sources and Orphan Sources Regulations 2005 SI 2686	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Specifies how high-activity sealed radioactive sources should be registered, kept, used or disposed of. Also covers detecting, recovering and dealing with radioactive sources that are not currently regulated ('orphan sources').</p>
Ionising Radiations Regulations 1999 SI 3232.	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Requires employers to protect employees and other people against ionising radiation arising from work with radioactive substances and other sources of ionising radiation. Also imposes certain duties on employees.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 SI 675	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Provides a system for environmental permits and exemptions for industrial activities, mobile plant, waste operations, mining waste operations, water discharge activities, groundwater activities and radioactive substances activities. It also sets out the powers, functions and duties of the regulators.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Trans-frontier Shipment of Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Regulations 2008 SI 3087	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Establishes a system of authorisation and approval for shipping radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel between member states and into and out of the EU.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
ODPM (2005) PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The statement sets out a number of key planning objectives that aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• drive waste management up the waste hierarchy;</li> <li>• provide sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of their communities;</li> <li>• implement the national waste strategy and support European legislation;</li> <li>• secure the recovery and disposal of waste and ensure it does not harm human health or the environment;</li> <li>• ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to the place of production;</li> <li>• reflects the concerns and interests of local communities, needs of waste collection/disposal authorities and business and encourages competition; and</li> <li>• ensure the layout and design of new development should support sustainable waste management.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not contain any specific targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Waste Management)</b>	
<p>Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Sustainable Development in Government (SdiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the Government's estate is resilient to the impacts of changing climate. The framework also includes challenging targets on waste reduction and recovery, more efficient use of water, and it promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, and positive engagement with the community.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Targets related to waste management include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase waste recovery (recycling, external re-use, composting and energy from waste) to 80% of waste arisings by 2016/17 (60% of which would need to be achieved by recycling, external re-use, and composting); and</li> <li>• in support of the joint industry and Government Sustainable Construction Strategy's ambition of reducing construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) to landfill, set procurement requirements on each project over £300k to include targets for waste reduction, reuse and recovery in the Site Waste Management Plan from an early design stage, and report annually on the percentage of waste from these projects diverted from landfill.</li> </ul>
<p>Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (2010) United Kingdom Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste from the Nuclear Industry</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The strategy provides a framework for continued capability and capacity for the safe, secure and environmentally responsible management and disposal of LLW in the UK. The strategy outlines the following key principles for the management of LLW throughout the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High standards of health, safety, security, environmental protection and public acceptability are central to the development of appropriate waste management plans and their implementation.</li> <li>• Waste prevention should be implemented by all producers of LLW wherever practicable.</li> <li>• Effective characterisation and segregation of waste, and material that will become waste, is critical to flexible management of LLW.</li> <li>• Given the diverse physical, chemical and radiological nature of LLW, the availability of proportionately regulated waste management routes is essential.</li> <li>• The development of new waste options or approaches to the management of LLW requires early and proactive engagement with local and national stakeholders.</li> <li>• Availability of flexible waste management options is essential for hazard reduction and decommissioning and the continued operation of the nuclear and non-nuclear industries.</li> <li>• Waste management decisions should be supported by sound business cases and demonstrate the use of robust decision-making processes to identify the most advantageous option.</li> <li>• Where appropriate and practicable, waste management facilities on NDA sites will be made available for non-NDA producers of LLW on suitable commercial terms. Likewise, availability of non-NDA facilities to waste producers will support implementation of the strategy.</li> <li>• Integration of strategies for all wastes (both radioactive and non-radioactive, Directive waste) is important nationally and at a site level; waste plans will be consistent with, and complement, national strategy and Government policy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Defra (2007) UK Ship Recycling Strategy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The main objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to develop a strategic approach to the recycling of UK-flagged vessels consistent with the UK's national and international sustainable development commitments; and</li> <li>• to encourage, through the provision of guidance, the development of UK capacity for recycling of end-of-life vessels in an environmentally sound manner.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Waste Management)</b>	
<p>Defra (2010) Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Strategy sets out the following principles for hazardous waste management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Principle 1 - Waste Hierarchy</b> - Hazardous waste should be managed by waste producers and waste managers in accordance with the EU waste hierarchy. The hierarchy shall apply as a priority order in line with the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).</li> <li>• <b>Principle 2 - Infrastructure Provision</b> - Look to the market for the development of hazardous waste infrastructure, which implements the hierarchy for the management of hazardous waste and meets the needs of the UK to ensure that the country as a whole is self sufficient in hazardous waste disposal, facilities are put in place for hazardous waste recovery in England, and the proximity principle is met.</li> <li>• <b>Principle 3 - Reduce our Reliance on Landfill</b> - Continue to reduce reliance on landfill for hazardous waste, which should only be used where, overall, there is no better recovery or disposal option.</li> <li>• <b>Principle 4 - No Mixing or Dilution</b> - Where hazardous waste cannot be prevented, waste producers and waste managers: a) shall not mix different categories of hazardous waste, or mix hazardous waste with other waste, substances or materials, unless under the terms of an environmental permit, and the mixing operation conforms to Best Available Techniques, (as identified in Article 2 of the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive); b) shall not treat hazardous waste by the dilution of hazardous substances and; c) must keep organic hazardous waste fractions separate from other streams to assist with their subsequent management in line with the hierarchy.</li> <li>• <b>Principle 5 - Treatment of Hazardous Organic Wastes</b> - Hazardous organic wastes that cannot be reused, recycled or recovered shall be subject to destruction using best available techniques, with energy recovery for all appropriate treatments. No hazardous organic waste shall be landfilled unless the requirements of the Landfill Directive are met.</li> <li>• <b>Principle 6 - End reliance on the use of Landfill Directive waste acceptance criteria derogations</b> - The practice of relying on higher Landfill Directive waste acceptance criteria (derogation for 3x WAC) to enable hazardous waste to continue to be landfilled must end.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
<p>MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008 &amp; MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to recover and recycle more waste than is sent to landfill by 2012; and</li> <li>• become a zero waste to landfill organisation by 2020.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce total waste arisings by 5% by 2010 and 25% by 2020, relative to the 2004/05 baseline;</li> <li>• increase recycling levels to 40% of total waste by 2010 and 75% by 2020; and</li> <li>• by 2012, work with WRAP to stop half of MOD construction waste going to landfill.</li> </ul>
<p>MOD JSP 418, Leaflet 18 – Waste Management MOD Sustainable Waste Management Strategy (2007)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to actively support the Government’s Waste Management Strategy and manage wastes in accordance with the waste management hierarchy;</li> <li>• reduce and minimise the production of all waste streams (both hazardous and non-hazardous waste) from all units and/or establishments; and</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Waste Management)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>depending on the waste management infrastructure available, consign all residual waste to energy recovery operations by Dec 2012.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> As above.</p>
MOD JSP 418, Leaflet 14 – Radiation MOD JSP 392, Radiation Safety Handbook (2008)	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce exposure of the workforce, members of the public and the environment to levels which are as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy	<p><b>Objective:</b> Sets out a sustainable approach to waste management planning relies on a number of objectives including those reflected in the waste hierarchy, reduced reliance on landfill and a set of policy and spatial principles including the polluter pays; the precautionary and proximity principles (which address waste management, waste transport, environmental and health issues and cumulative impact).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Scottish Government has adopted Zero Waste as a goal.</p>
Scottish Government (2010) Scotland's Zero Waste Plan	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Plan sets out the following strategic directions:</p> <p>Resource Streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage waste prevention as a top priority across all resource streams, to reduce Scotland's overall resource use, reduce climate impacts, and increase resource efficiency.</li> <li>Take action to increase the quantity and quality of resources recycled, with the aim of achieving high levels of "closed loop" resource management.</li> <li>Develop clear and coordinated sector-specific programmes of work focusing on resource efficiency, infrastructure needs and the use of recycle.</li> <li>Introduce policy levers that systematically drive the transition to a zero waste society across all resource streams.</li> <li>Continue to improve data on resource use and measurement from both business and the public sector, to steer government policy and raise business awareness of resource use.</li> <li>Introduce a new metric for waste that better captures the environmental impact of resource use. This will be used to drive Scotland's prevention, reuse and recycling objectives.</li> </ul> <p>Economic Opportunity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the development of sustainable and high value markets for recycle, with the aim of extracting highest value from resource flows.</li> <li>The Scottish Government will support the development of infrastructure and resource streams that will underpin markets for high quality recycle.</li> <li>Encourage business, the public sector and householders to reuse or refurbish materials, or use recycle or products containing recycled content to generate market supply.</li> <li>Provide market confidence to enable businesses to invest in innovative resource management infrastructure.</li> <li>Recover and utilise the electricity and/or heat from resources which cannot be reused or recycled for greater environmental or economic benefit, in line with Scotland's renewable energy goals.</li> </ul> <p>Resource Management Sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage business investment in resource management and treatment by providing regulatory certainty and clear signals that investment in the future is of strategic interest.</li> </ul>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Waste Management)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land-use planning system will support the delivery of a zero waste Scotland.</li> <li>• Scotland will have a waste regulation framework that supports resource management infrastructure and processes that protect the environment and deliver zero waste policies.</li> <li>• Drive innovation by defining the outcomes of a zero waste Scotland, without being prescriptive about the means.</li> <li>• Improve skill levels and health and safety in the resource management sector.</li> </ul> <p>Education and Awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver clear and targeted education and awareness programmes to meet the needs of the public, communities, businesses, local authorities, and the resource management industry.</li> <li>• Local and national awareness campaigns are well targeted and build on common and consistent messages to encourage participation in prevention, reuse, recycling at home, work and public spaces.</li> <li>• Develop the role of measures to influence waste behaviours, including incentives, to encourage households and businesses to take responsibility for minimising their own waste and using resources effectively.</li> <li>• Accurate, informed and consistent understanding, at a local and national level, of the important role new waste infrastructure investment plays in delivering a zero waste Scotland.</li> <li>• Encourage understanding of the value of resources within the education system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Recycling 70% of all Scotland's waste, and only 5% of remaining waste ending up in landfill by 2025.</p>
<p>Scottish Government (2011) Scotland's Higher Activity Radioactive Waste Policy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This high level policy provides the framework for the long term management of higher activity radioactive waste arising Scotland. The Scottish Government's policy for higher activity radioactive waste is to support long-term near surface, near site storage and disposal facilities so that the waste is monitorable and retrieveable and the need for transporting it over long distances is minimal.</p> <p>The aim of the Policy is to ensure that all activities for the long-term management of the waste are made in a way that protects the health and interests of people and the integrity of the environment now and in the future. Underpinning this aim are the principles that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the level of protection provided to people and the environment against radiological and any other hazards of the treatment or storage or disposal of the waste at the time decisions are taken, now and in the future, is consistent with the standards in place at the time those decisions are made; and</li> <li>• developers and operators of facilities will engage with stakeholders, including local communities where any facilities may be located, throughout the process of managing the waste.</li> </ul> <p>The Policy requires the application of the principles of the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle to the long term management of waste. The Policy requires this aim and these principles to be demonstrated by those proposing long-term management options, including the development of treatment or storage or disposal facilities. All long-term management options will be subject to robust regulation by the relevant regulators.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Waste Management)</b>	
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. It sets out that decisions on planning applications should have regard to the waste management objectives in the national waste strategy. The environmental impact of proposals for waste management facilities must be adequately assessed, supported by independent surveys where appropriate, to determine whether a planning application is acceptable and, if the adverse impacts on amenity cannot be mitigated, planning permission should be refused. Adequate facilities for the collection, composting and recycling of waste materials should be incorporated into the design of any major development.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2001) Technical Advice Note 21: Waste</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> TAN21 sets out the following key principles in relate to the management of waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• proximity - waste should be treated and or disposed of as near to the source of origin as possible and as far as practically possible;</li> <li>• self-sufficiency - waste should be treated or disposed of within a sensibly defined region; and</li> <li>• the waste hierarchy - to manage waste in accordance with the following hierarchy: reduce; re-use; recover; disposal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Sets out targets for waste to landfill in accordance with the Landfill Directive.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Towards Zero Waste, One Wales: One Planet – Overarching Waste Strategy Document for Wales</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The key outcomes that the Strategy aims to achieve are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a sustainable environment in which we reduce the impact of waste in Wales to within our environmental limits by 2050;</li> <li>• a Fair and Just Society, in which citizens can achieve their full human potential and contribute to the wellbeing of Wales through actions on waste prevention, reuse and recycling; and</li> <li>• a Prosperous Society With a sustainable, resource efficient economy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> The strategy sets out a long-term aim of zero waste by 2050 and a medium term aim of achieving a high recycling society by 2025. This is supported by a range of recycling and other waste management targets including in relation to commercial and industrial waste.</p>
<p>Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 SI 675</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Provides a system for environmental permits and exemptions for industrial activities, mobile plant, waste operations, mining waste operations, water discharge activities, groundwater activities and radioactive substances activities. It also sets out the powers, functions and duties of the regulators.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
<p>Department of the Environment Northern Ireland (2006) Towards Resource Management: The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy 2006-2020</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The aim of the Strategy is to help us manage waste and resources effectively. This means using material resources in a way that reduces the quantities of waste produced and, where waste is generated, to manage it in a way that minimises its impact on the environment and public health and contributes positively to economic and social development. In support of this aim, the key objectives of this Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to move from waste towards resources management;</li> <li>• to demonstrate Government's commitment by setting an example to other sectors of good waste management practice and by using its purchasing power to drive change;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Waste Management)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to prevent waste, where possible;</li> <li>• to use the necessary Government powers (legislative, regulatory and economic) to ensure improved waste management practices;</li> <li>• to maximise recycling and recovery of those materials which enter the waste stream;</li> <li>• to develop an integrated network of regional waste management facilities that represent value for money for Northern Ireland;</li> <li>• to attract investment, support economic development and create opportunities for increased employment and wealth creation;</li> <li>• to improve data to support investment and facilitate monitoring;</li> <li>• to maintain a regulatory framework which supports those businesses that work towards more efficient and sustainable use of resources; and</li> <li>• to promote, encourage and facilitate public action through providing the opportunity to contribute to environmental protection at individual and household levels.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> 60% of commercial and industrial waste to be recycled by 2020. 75% of construction, demolition and excavation wastes to be recycled or reused by 2020. Recycling and composting of household wastes to be at: 35% by 2010; 40% by 2015; and 45% by 2020.</p>
Radioactive Substances Act 1993	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out measures to regulate the use and disposal of radioactive substances including registration, authorisation, enforcement and offences.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
High-activity Sealed Radioactive Sources and Orphan Sources Regulations 2005, SI 2686	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Specifies how high-activity sealed radioactive sources should be registered, kept, used or disposed of. Also covers detecting, recovering and dealing with radioactive sources that are not currently regulated ('orphan sources').</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Radioactive Material (Road Transport) (Northern Ireland) Order 1992 SR 234 (NI 2)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out measures to regulate the transportation of radioactive material by road in Northern Ireland, including prohibition and enforcement notices, powers of entry and offences.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
<p>European Commission (1999) European Spatial Development Perspective</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) is a framework for policy guidance to improve cooperation among Community sectoral policies which have a significant impact in spatial terms. The policy objectives and options of the ESDP are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the establishment of a polycentric and balanced urban system;</li> <li>• the production of integrated transport and communications concepts offering parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge throughout the Union; and</li> <li>• the development and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal quantitative targets.</p>
<p>European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• environmental protection - Among others, preventing and reducing environmental pollution and promoting sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>• social equity and cohesion- Promoting a democratic, socially inclusive, healthy, safe and just society;</li> <li>• economic prosperity; and</li> <li>• meeting the EU international responsibilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>The following key challenge areas include a number of targets in achieving their respective objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• climate change and clean energy;</li> <li>• sustainable transport;</li> <li>• sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>• conservation and management of natural resources;</li> <li>• public health;</li> <li>• social inclusion, demography and migration; and</li> <li>• global poverty and sustainable development challenges.</li> </ul>
<p>United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002) Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The World Summit on Sustainable Development proposed broad-scale principles which should underlie sustainable development and growth. It included objectives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• greater resource efficiency (including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation);</li> <li>• support for business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management;</li> <li>• work on waste and producer responsibility;</li> <li>• removal of market barriers and creation of a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency;</li> <li>• new technology development;</li> <li>• technology demonstration and risk limitation;</li> <li>• push on energy efficiency;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• integration of water management plans;</li> <li>• distribution and decentralisation of energy; and</li> <li>• minimisation of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment from chemicals by 2020.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> There are a number of follow-up processes e.g. “significantly” reduce rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010, but no specific targets.</p>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
<p>ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> PPS1 supports the reform programme and, in particular, the Government’s objectives for planning cultural change, by setting out the Government’s vision for planning, and the key policies and principles that should underpin the planning system. These are built around three themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sustainable development - the purpose of the planning system;</li> <li>2. The spatial planning approach; and</li> <li>3. Community involvement in planning.</li> </ol> <p>The key policy messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the need for planning authorities to take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources;</li> <li>• the need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control;</li> <li>• the need for plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration; and</li> <li>• the need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>
<p>HM Treasury and ODPM (2004) Government’s Barker Review of Housing Supply Delivering Stability: Securing our Future Housing</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> The barker review sets out the principle housing challenges facing the UK and recommendations for improving housing availability and affordability and set out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to achieve improvements in housing affordability in the market sector;</li> <li>• a more stable housing market;</li> <li>• location of housing supply which supports patterns of economic development; and</li> <li>• an adequate supply of publicly-funded housing for those who need it.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (2007)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Five core principles underpin the Paper’s proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges such as increasing globalisation and climate change, and properly integrate our economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable development;</li> <li>• the planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement;</li> <li>• the planning system should be transparent and accountable; and</li> <li>• planning should be undertaken at the right level of government - national, regional and local.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets but a number of objectives regarding numerous topics within Paper.</p>
<p>UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>The Strategy sets out five guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• living within Environmental Limits to improve our environment and ensure that natural resources are unimpaired and remain so for future generations;</li> <li>• ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society: Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all;</li> <li>• achieving a Sustainable Economy: Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentives;</li> <li>• using Sound Science Responsibly: Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values;</li> <li>• promoting Good Governance: Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society - engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity;</li> </ul> <p>It also sets out four priorities shared across the UK, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustainable Consumption and Production;</li> <li>• climate Change and Energy;</li> <li>• natural resources protection and environmental enhancement; and</li> <li>• sustainable Communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Securing the Future committed all government departments to produce action plans setting out what they planned to do to deliver the above objectives. These are quantified within the Framework for Sustainable Development on the Government Estate.</p>
<p>Securing the Regions' Futures - Strengthening the Delivery of Sustainable Development in the English Regions (2006)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• using the sustainable development principles and priorities to underpin the refreshed or updated high-level regional strategies;</li> <li>• creating a strengthened role for regional sustainable development roundtables as 'champion bodies';</li> <li>• embedding sustainable development within the work of Government Offices and across their organisations so as to become exemplars in the regions;</li> <li>• supporting the role of Regional Assemblies in delivering sustainable development through all their functions;</li> <li>• working with Regional Development Agencies to help them deliver economic productivity, which delivers sustainable development at the same time - and to ensure that this contribution is fully reflected in Regional Development Agency assessments; and</li> <li>• maximising the contribution which city-regions, sub-regions and inter-regional strategies can make to delivering sustainable development through innovative ways of working at these levels.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)</b>	
	<p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>HM Government (2005) Securing the Future: the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy.</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The strategy sets out five key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• living within environmental limits: respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity - to improve our environment and ensure the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations;</li> <li>• ensuring a strong, healthy and just society: meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all;</li> <li>• achieving a sustainable economy: building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them, and efficient resource use is incentivised;</li> <li>• promoting good governance: actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society - engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity; and</li> <li>• using sound science responsibly: ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty as well as public attitudes and values.</li> </ul> <p>It also sets out four priorities shared across the UK, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>• climate change and energy;</li> <li>• natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and</li> <li>• sustainable communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Securing the Future committed all government departments to produce action plans setting out what they planned to do to deliver the above objectives. These are quantified within the Framework for Sustainable Development on the Government Estate.</p>
<p>ODPM (2005) PPS6: Planning for Town Centres</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Government is committed to developing and supporting successful, thriving, safer and inclusive communities, both urban and rural. Its key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and</li> <li>• promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> This PPS does not contain any targets.</p>
<p>ODPM (2004) PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Government's objectives for rural areas relevant to this PPS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas;</li> <li>• to promote more sustainable patterns of development;</li> <li>• promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance; and</li> <li>• to promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> There are no specific targets in the PPS.</p>
<p>UK Government Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a sustainably built and managed central government estate that minimises carbon emissions,</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)</b>	
	<p>waste and water consumption and increases energy efficiency (in line with Departmental sustainable operations targets);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sustainably built and managed properties and roads throughout the public sector; and</li> <li>government supply-chains and public services that are increasingly low carbon, low waste and water efficient, which respect biodiversity and deliver wider sustainable development goals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 2020, the Government office estate would have reduced its emissions by around 180,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide;</li> <li>save around 75,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide by 2010/11 from road vehicles;</li> <li>achieving a carbon neutral office estate by 2012 through offsetting between 475,000 and 550,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide per annum;</li> <li>in addition, by 2009, around 100,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year will be offset through the air travel offsetting scheme (to which all Departments have signed up);</li> <li>by 2020, the Government would increase its energy efficiency by around 100kWh per square metre and save around £1 million (based on net present value);</li> <li>by 2020, the Government estate would reduce its total waste arising by 30,000 tonnes and recycle around 65,000 tonnes of waste;</li> <li>a total of 220 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) on the Government estate would be in target condition by 2010; and</li> <li>by 2020, the Government estate would have reduced its office water consumption by around 65,000 cubic metres.</li> </ul>
<p>Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the public sector is resilient to the impacts of changing climate. The framework also includes challenging targets on waste reduction and recovery, more efficient use of water, and it promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, and positive engagement with the community.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Targets relating to procurement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Government Departments and executive agencies to reach an average of Level 3 (mode) of the Flexible Framework that includes at least a Level 3 for measurement and results by end of 2012 and at Level five for all areas by end of March 2015</li> <li>Executive NDPBs all to reach Level 1 or above (across all areas: People, Policy) by 2011/12 and thereafter Level 5 by end of March 2015. This includes Non-Ministerial Departments who don't currently report against the SOGE targets.</li> </ul>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
<p>MOD JSP 434 – Defence Construction in the Built Environment</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure development satisfies the defence business need, whilst also satisfying the Government's commitment to sustainable development.</li> <li>Procurement decisions to take full account of whole life value, and include justification for any decision to procure new facilities as opposed to the re-use of existing facilities. Decisions should also take account of all likely economic, environmental and social costs and benefits.</li> <li>Apply Office of Government Commerce (OGC) minimum procurement standards, including "Quick Win" specifications wherever practicable, and meeting agreed BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology), DREAM (Defence-Related</li> </ul>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)</b>	
	<p>Environmental Assessment Methodology) or equivalent standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suppliers are required to operate their own EMS, or equivalent systems for their own processes for which they are responsible, in a way that supports MOD EMSs.</li> <li><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</li> </ul>
<p>MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008,            MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008,            MOD JSP 418, Chapter 17 – Sustainable Procurement; and            MOD Sustainable Procurement Strategy 2009</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>become a national leader in sustainable procurement by 2009; and</li> <li>deliver sustainable defence buildings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>achieve Level 3 of the Sustainable Procurement Task Force National Action Plan's Flexible Framework in all themes (and Level 5 in Engaging Suppliers);</li> <li>use Project Oriented Environmental Management Systems (POEMS) on all new equipment projects and implement lessons learned by sharing best practice;</li> <li>embed sustainable procurement principles into all commercial standards, guidance, processes and procurement strategy and policy;</li> <li>ensure that all new contracts comply with appropriate sustainability standards, such as OGC's 'Buy Sustainable' (previously Quick Wins) minimum requirements and BREEAM/DREAM standards; and</li> <li>ongoing target to participate in OGC's Property Benchmarking Scheme - aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of corporate estate management.</li> </ul>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
<p>Scottish Executive (2005) Choosing our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The guiding principles for sustainable development and climate change reflect the five UK principles.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No direct targets but a range of suggestions for improving sustainability.</p>
<p>Scottish Executive (2009) National Planning Framework for Scotland 2</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The National Planning Framework sets out the spatial strategy for Scotland to 2030. This strategy is underpinned by the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to contribute to a wealthier and fairer Scotland by supporting sustainable economic growth and improved competitiveness and connectivity;</li> <li>to promote a greener Scotland by contributing to the achievement of climate change targets and protecting and enhancing the quality of the natural and built environments;</li> <li>to help build safer, stronger and healthier communities, by promoting improved opportunities and a better quality of life; and</li> <li>to contribute to a smarter Scotland by supporting the development of the knowledge economy.</li> </ul> <p>The main elements of the spatial strategy to 2030 are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>support strong, sustainable growth for the benefit of all parts of Scotland;</li> <li>promote development which helps to reduce Scotland's carbon footprint and facilitates adaptation to climate change;</li> <li>support the development of Scotland's cities as key drivers of the economy;</li> <li>support sustainable growth in the rural economy;</li> <li>conserve and enhance Scotland's distinctive natural and cultural heritage, and continue to safeguard internationally protected sites, habitats and species;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expand opportunities for communities and businesses by promoting environmental quality and good connectivity;</li> <li>• promote development which helps to improve health, regenerate communities and enable disadvantaged communities to access opportunities;</li> <li>• strengthen links with the rest of the world;</li> <li>• promote more sustainable patterns of travel, transport and land use;</li> <li>• realise the potential of Scotland's renewable energy resources and facilitate the generation of power and heat from all clean, low carbon sources;</li> <li>• encourage a sufficient supply of homes which are affordable in places where people want to live; and</li> <li>• facilitate the implementation of the National Waste Management Plan including waste management targets.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Principle piece of planning legislation governing the use and development of land within Scotland. Covers topics such as development plans, development control, compensation and enforcement.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Scotland Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 – The Strategic Plan	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Rural Scotland should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be integral to Scotland's success, dynamic in harnessing its traditional strengths, and with an appetite for change;</li> <li>• provide opportunity for young people - so that they do not have to leave rural areas to progress;</li> <li>• offer a high quality of life to all its citizens, with access to quality services; and</li> <li>• sustain and make the most of its natural and cultural heritage.</li> </ul> <p>The following cross-cutting principles are to guide the approach to the strategy and the Programme itself:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an integrated approach to policy delivery that combines economic, social and environmental actions;</li> <li>• flexibility to meet diversity and local distinctiveness across rural Scotland; and</li> <li>• promotion of sustainability, resilience and vigour in the rural economy, communities and natural heritage.</li> </ul>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Futures: The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Wales Spatial Plan provides the context and direction of travel for local development plans and the work of local service boards. The 2008 update brings the Wales Spatial Plan into line with One Wales, and gives status to the area work which has developed since 2006. The key themes of the update (and the Wales Spatial Plan before it) are set out below:</p> <p><b>Building Sustainable Communities</b></p> <p>Our future depends on the vitality of our communities as attractive places to live and work. We need to reduce inequalities between communities whilst retaining their character and distinctiveness.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)</b>	
	<p><b>Promoting a Sustainable Economy</b></p> <p>We need an innovative, high value-added economy for Wales which utilises and develops the skills and knowledge of our people; an economy which both creates wealth and promotes the spreading of that prosperity throughout Wales; an economy which adds to the quality of life as well as the standard of living and the working environment.</p> <p><b>Valuing our Environment</b></p> <p>The quality of our natural environment has an intrinsic value as a life support system, but also promotes wellbeing for living and working and contributes to our economic objectives. Safeguarding and protecting our natural and historic assets, and enhancing resilience to address the challenges of climate change, will enable us to attract people to our communities and provide the wellbeing and quality of life to encourage them to stay and preserve the foundations for the future.</p> <p><b>Achieving Sustainable Accessibility</b></p> <p>We will develop access in ways that protect the environment, encourage economic activity, widen employment opportunities, ensure quality services and integrate the social, environmental and economic benefits that travel can have.</p> <p><b>Respecting Distinctiveness</b></p> <p>A cohesive identity which sustains and celebrates what is distinctive about Wales, in an open and outward-looking way, is central to promoting Wales to the World, as well as to our future economic competitiveness and social and environmental wellbeing.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement – Sustainable Building Design</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement provides a new section 2.12 of Planning Policy Wales. It states that development proposals should mitigate the causes of climate change by minimising carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions, associated with their design, construction, use and eventual demolition. The overall aspiration is to secure zero carbon buildings while continuing to promote a range of low and zero carbon technologies as a means to achieve this. It also states that development proposals should include features that provide effective adaptation to and resilience against the current and predicted future effects of climate change.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Planning applications received on or after 1st September 2009 for non-residential development which will either have a floorspace of 1,000 sqm or more, or will be carried out on a site having an area of one hectare or more must meet the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) 'Very Good' standard and achieve the mandatory credits for 'Excellent' under issue Ene1 - Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions'.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) One Wales: One Planet, A New Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Sustainable Development Scheme sets out the Assembly Government's vision of a sustainable Wales and describes specific outcomes that WAG will seek to achieve through its main policies and programmes and processes that it will put in place to ensure its work coherently reflects the goals of sustainable development. The Scheme's vision is for Wales to be a nation that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lives within its environmental limits, using only its fair share of the earth's resources so that the ecological footprint is reduced to the global average availability of resources, and we are resilient to the impacts of climate change;</li> <li>• has healthy, biologically diverse and productive ecosystems that are managed sustainably;</li> <li>• has a resilient and sustainable economy that is able to develop whilst stabilising, then reducing, its</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)</b>	
	<p>use of natural resources and reducing its contribution to climate change;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has communities which are safe, sustainable, and attractive places for people to live and work, where people have access to services, and enjoy good health; and</li> <li>• is 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> To reduce by at least two thirds the total resources Wales currently uses by, amongst other elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• radically reducing by 80-90% use of carbon-based energy; and</li> <li>• moving towards becoming a zero waste nation with 70% recycling across all sectors, and diverting waste from landfill by 2025.</li> </ul>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 12: Design</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Technical Advice Note 12 sets out the Assembly Government's land use planning policy in respect of promoting sustainability through good design. It contains the following objectives for good design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• movement - promoting sustainable means of travel;</li> <li>• access- ensuring access for all;</li> <li>• character - sustaining or enhancing local character, promoting legible development, promoting a successful relationship between public and private space, promoting quality, choice and variety, promoting innovative design;</li> <li>• community safety - ensuring attractive, safe public spaces and security through natural surveillance;</li> <li>• environmental sustainability - achieving efficient use and protection of natural resources, enhancing biodiversity and designing for change.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2008) One Wales One Planet:</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> One Wales One Planet seeks to build on the two previous WAG Sustainable Development Schemes. It sets out proposals to promote sustainable development, how WAG will make sustainable development a reality for people in Wales, and the benefits that people will see from this, particularly in less well-off communities. The strategy states that WAG are committed to working in partnership with others and notes that businesses can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop resource efficiency within the organisation and through supply chains, improving productivity and competitiveness;</li> <li>• reduce waste;</li> <li>• develop environmental and sustainability policies and targets;</li> <li>• monitor performance and resource use and report publicly on them;</li> <li>• engage with the workforce in both adopting sustainable practices and encouraging employees to become sustainable champions in their own communities; and</li> <li>• engage with and support local communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
<p>Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister (2006) A Sustainable Development Strategy for Northern</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This strategy, the first sustainable development strategy for Northern Ireland, provides a Government framework for promoting sustainable development within Northern Ireland. The strategy sets out a number of strategic objectives and key targets associated with them. These are listed</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)</b>	
Ireland	<p>below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to become more resource efficient;</li> <li>• to make the Northern Ireland public sector a UK regional leader in sustainable procurement;</li> <li>• to minimise the unsustainable impacts of consumption;</li> <li>• to conserve our landscape and manage it in a more sustainable way;</li> <li>• to protect and enhance the freshwater and marine environment;</li> <li>• to improve our air quality;</li> <li>• to conserve, protect, enhance and sustainably re-use our historic environment;</li> <li>• to protect and enhance biodiversity;</li> <li>• to increase the economic wellbeing of the people of Northern Ireland;</li> <li>• to create an attractive, high quality environment where people feel safe and which provides the conditions for health and social well-being;</li> <li>• to promote the development of community engagement, civic leadership and responsible citizenship;</li> <li>• reduce greenhouse gas emissions, principally by promoting energy efficiency and the use of renewables;</li> <li>• establish Northern Ireland as a world class exemplar in the development and use of renewable energy technology;</li> <li>• plan and prepare for climate change impacts in Northern Ireland;</li> <li>• to provide access for all citizens to gain sustainable development skills and knowledge;</li> <li>• to bring about the behavioural changes necessary to progress towards a sustainable society; and</li> <li>• to strengthen the network of accountability for governance for sustainable development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> (relevant to land use):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stabilise the Northern Ireland ecological footprint by 2005 and reduce it thereafter;</li> <li>• increase Northern Ireland's forested area by at least 500 hectares per annum in line with recently published Forestry Strategy - A Strategy for Sustainability and Growth;</li> <li>• ensure planning policy and guidance fully reflects the sustainable communities approach, integrates health objectives, incorporates greater consideration of crime prevention and permits development only within local environmental capacity; and</li> <li>• develop and implement changes to Government policies and strategies to address adaptation issues.</li> </ul>
Northern Ireland Planning Service (1998) PPS1: General Principles	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Statement sets out the general principles that the department observes in formulating planning policies, making development plans and exercising control of development. The department's approach to planning is underpinned by the following four key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustainable development;</li> <li>• quality development;</li> <li>• good design; and</li> <li>• mixed use.</li> </ul> <p>The statement seeks to promote the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accountability;</li> <li>• propriety; and</li> <li>• public participation.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)</b>	
	<p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Northern Ireland Planning Service (2010) PPS21: Sustainable Development In the Countryside</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Statement PPS 21 sets out planning policies for development in the Northern Ireland countryside. The objectives of PPS 21 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to manage growth in the countryside to achieve appropriate and sustainable patterns of development that meet the essential needs of a vibrant rural community;</li> <li>• to conserve the landscape and natural resources of the rural area and to protect it from excessive, inappropriate or obtrusive development and from the actual or potential effects of pollution;</li> <li>• to facilitate development necessary to achieve a sustainable rural economy; including appropriate farm diversification and other economic activity; and</li> <li>• to promote high standards in the design, siting and landscaping of development in the countryside.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Northern Ireland Planning Service (1993) Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Strategy establishes the objectives and the policies for land use and development appropriate to the particular circumstances of Northern Ireland and which need to be considered on a scale wider than the individual District Council Area. The Planning Strategy is based upon an analysis of the key issues and opportunities relevant to rural Northern Ireland. It considers the complex inter-relationships between town and country and seeks to present a clear vision of the future development of the rural area. The objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect and enhance the natural and man-made environment;</li> <li>• to meet the future development needs of the rural community;</li> <li>• to facilitate regeneration of the rural economy;</li> <li>• to accommodate change, while maintaining the character of the countryside;</li> <li>• to revitalise rural towns and villages in order to make them more attractive places in which to live and work; and</li> <li>• to promote a high quality of design in new development.</li> </ul> <p>Note: PPSs are gradually replacing the policy provisions of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and each PPS indicates those policies of the Strategy that it is superseding. In the meantime, the Planning Strategy remains in force for those topics not covered by a PPS or other policy publication and where still applicable, remain a material consideration until it is completely superseded.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage 1992	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Convention made agreements under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• definition of the archaeological heritage;</li> <li>• identification of the heritage and measures for protection;</li> <li>• integrated conservation of the archaeological heritage;</li> <li>• financing of archaeological research and conservation;</li> <li>• collection and dissemination of scientific information;</li> <li>• promotion of public awareness;</li> <li>• prevention of the illicit circulation of elements of the archaeological heritage; and</li> <li>• mutual technical and scientific assistance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Convention defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>The Convention sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
The World Heritage Committee's 'Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention' (2008)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Guidelines set the procedure for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger;</li> <li>b) the protection and conservation of World Heritage properties;</li> <li>c) the granting of International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund; and</li> <li>d) the mobilization of national and international support in favour of the Convention.</li> </ol> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Act provides for the scheduling of ancient monuments and protection of archaeological sites in U.K. law.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This legislation outlines the level of protection received by listed buildings, scheduled monuments and buildings within conservation areas.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Communities and Local Government (2010) PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and</li> <li>○ recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.</li> <li>● to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset;</li> <li>○ wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation;</li> <li>○ the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and</li> <li>○ consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● to contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not contain any specific targets.</p>
Protection of Wrecks Act 1973	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Act sets out that on account of the historical, archaeological or artistic importance of a vessel, or of any objects contained or formerly contained in it which may be lying on the sea bed in or near the wreck, sites ought to be protected from unauthorised interference.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Protection of Military Remains Act 1986	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Act protects a number of named military vessel remains.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This is a White Paper for England and Wales with some UK-wide elements. It has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● developing a unified approach to the historic environment;</li> <li>● maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and</li> <li>● supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.</p>
Treasure Act 1996	<p><b>Objective:</b> Act designed to deal with finds of treasure, its ownership and rewards.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
English Heritage (2005): Wind Energy and the Historic Environment (guidance paper)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> English Heritage provide the following best practice objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● implications for the historic environment of wind energy developments should be reflected in Regional Spatial Strategies, Local Development Frameworks and Supplementary Planning Documents;</li> <li>● effects of wind energy programmes and projects on the historic environment should be evaluated in all levels of environmental impact assessment;</li> <li>● consideration of the historic environment should include World Heritage Sites; marine, coastal and terrestrial archaeology; historic buildings and areas; designed landscapes ;and the historic</li> </ul>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
	<p>character of the wider landscape;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• significance of internationally and nationally designated sites should be safeguarded, and physical damage to historic sites should be avoided;</li> <li>• impact of wind energy developments on the setting and visual amenity of historic places should also be considered;</li> <li>• where wind energy developments affect historic sites, national planning policies on the historic environment should be taken into account; and</li> <li>• consideration should always be given to the reversibility of wind energy projects.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>English Heritage (2005): Biomass Energy and the Historic Environment (guidance paper)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> English Heritage provide the following best practice objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• implications for the historic environment of biomass energy developments should be reflected in Regional Spatial Strategies, Local Development Frameworks and Supplementary Planning Documents;</li> <li>• effects of biomass energy programmes and projects on the historic environment should be evaluated in all levels of environmental impact assessment;</li> <li>• consideration of the historic environment should include World Heritage Sites; marine, coastal and terrestrial archaeology; historic buildings and areas; designed landscapes; and the historic character of the wider landscape;</li> <li>• significance of internationally and nationally designated sites should be safeguarded and physical damage to other historic sites should be avoided;</li> <li>• impact of biomass energy projects on the setting and visual amenity of historic places and landscapes should also be considered;</li> <li>• where biomass energy developments affect historic sites, national planning policies on the historic environment should be taken into account; and</li> <li>• local authority historic environment records should be consulted at an early stage in project planning.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>English Heritage (2005): Climate Change and the Historic Environment (guidance paper)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out English Heritage’s current thinking on the implications of climate change for the historic environment. The paper is intended both for the heritage sector and also for those involved in the wider scientific and technical aspects of climate change; in the development of strategies and plans relating to climate change impacts; or in projects relating to risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>English Heritage (2008): Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> English Heritage sets out in this document a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of England’s historic environment. This will help to ensure consistency in English Heritage carrying out their role as the Government’s statutory advisor on the historic environment.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2001) Historic Environment: A Force For the Future</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies;</li> <li>• the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised;</li> <li>• the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
	<p>of society can identify and engage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and</li> <li>the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>HM Government (2010) The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Sets out the Government's vision for the historic environment for England. This vision states that "<i>the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation</i>". This vision is underpinned by the following strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>strategic leadership: Ensure that relevant policy, guidance, and standards across Government emphasize our responsibility to manage England's historic environment for present and future generations;</li> <li>protective framework: Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change;</li> <li>local capacity: Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment; ensure that local decision makers have access to the expertise they need; and provide sufficiently skilled people to execute proposed changes to heritage assets sensitively and sympathetically;</li> <li>public involvement: Promote opportunities to place people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of their local historic environment and to make use of heritage as a focus for learning and community identity at all levels;</li> <li>direct ownership: Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change; and</li> <li>sustainable future: Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>1983 National Heritage Act (amended 2002)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Act makes further provision in relation to the functions of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
<p>MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008, MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008, and MOD Heritage Report 2005-7</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conserve and enhance the historic environment for the benefit of future generations and to reflect the ethos and heritage of the MOD;</li> <li>appropriately monitor, maintain and manage MOD listed buildings, scheduled monuments and other historic environment features;</li> <li>ensure that the MOD's historic environment is reflected within any contractual framework with partners;</li> <li>ensure that the MOD's own ethos and heritage are reflected within its' estate management; and</li> <li>where possible, promote public access to the historic estate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove MOD Buildings at Risk against baseline reported in the previous DCMS/English Heritage Biennial Conservation Report.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
MOD SOGE Strategic Statement on Heritage	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the sustainable use of the MOD historic environment, in recognition of its importance as an integral part of cultural heritage and the role it plays in supporting defence capability;</li> <li>• have a historic environment that is protected and well maintained or the benefit of current and future generations;</li> <li>• ensure the historic environment is managed to reflect the ethos and heritage of MOD and to promote a “sense of place” for those who work on, live on and visit the MOD estate;</li> <li>• ensure the MOD historic environment is valued and promoted wherever practically possible; and</li> <li>• have in place arrangements for protecting, maintaining and enhancing other heritage sites including, for example, archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens for which the MOD is responsible.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt the Department for Culture Media and Sport’s Protocol for the Care of the Historic Government Estate. Where responsibility for management of historic property is transferred to the private sector, for example through PPP/PFI arrangements, the Protocol standards will be incorporated into contractual arrangements.</li> </ul>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This legislation outlines the level of protection received by listed buildings, scheduled monuments and buildings within conservation areas.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Scottish Executive (2006) Scotland’s Culture	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The policy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide support nationally for talent and excellence in culture, and enable more people to enjoy culture; and</li> <li>• to encourage more people to enjoy cultural activities locally by asking local authorities to develop cultural ‘entitlements’ for their area, to undertake cultural planning.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets identified, but next steps set out.</p>
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>Policies in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) reflect the importance of the historic environment, as a key part of Scotland’s cultural heritage, to the Scottish Government’s central purpose. With the careful application of policy and sensitive decision making, the historic environment can often be adapted to accommodate new uses, offering opportunities for new and creative design, whilst retaining its special character. In principle, therefore, the aim should be to identify the best viable use that is compatible with the fabric, setting and character of the historic environment.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Scottish Government (1994) Planning Advice Note 42 (PAN42): Archaeology in the Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Provides advice on the handling of archaeological matters within the planning process and on the separate controls over scheduled monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Scottish Government (2004) Planning	<p><b>Objectives:</b> PAN71 identifies good practice for managing change, sets out a checklist for appraising</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
Advice Note 71 (PAN71): Conservation Area Management	conservation areas and provides advice on funding and implementation. <b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.
Historic Scotland (2007) Environmental Impact Assessment (Scoping). Scoping of Wind Farm Proposals. Assessment of Impact on the setting of the Historic Environment Resource. Some General Considerations	<b>Objective:</b> Provides guidance on how impacts are to be assessed on setting and effectively mitigated. <b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.
Historic Scotland (2009) Scottish Historic Environment Policy	<b>Objectives:</b> The Scottish Historic Environment Policy document sets out Scottish Ministers' policies for the historic environment. This document identifies the following key outcomes for Scotland's historic environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• key outcome 1: that the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations;</li> <li>• key outcome 2: to secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment; and</li> <li>• key outcome 3: the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.</li> </ul> <b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.
Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991	<b>Objectives:</b> Act established a body to be known as "Scottish Natural Heritage" (in this Part of this Act referred to as "SNH") whose general aims and purposes were to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to secure the conservation and enhancement of; and</li> <li>• to foster understanding and facilitate the enjoyment of, the natural heritage of Scotland; and SNH shall have regard to the desirability of securing that anything done, whether by SNH or any other person, in relation to the natural heritage of Scotland is undertaken in a manner which is sustainable.</li> </ul> <b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 3)	<b>Objectives:</b> Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Regarding the historic environment, the Assembly Government's objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preserve or enhance the historic environment, recognising its contribution to economic vitality and culture, civic pride and the quality of life, and its importance as a resource for future generations; and specifically to;</li> <li>• protect archaeological remains, which are a finite and non-renewable resource, part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales, and valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy, particularly tourism;</li> <li>• ensure that the character of historic buildings is safeguarded from alterations, extensions or demolition that would compromise a building's special architectural and historic interest; and</li> <li>• ensure that conservation areas are protected or enhanced, while at the same time remaining alive and prosperous, avoiding unnecessarily detailed controls over businesses and householders.</li> </ul> <b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 12: Design	<p><b>Objectives:</b> TAN 12 sets out the Assembly Government’s policies and objectives in respect of the design of new development. In relation to cultural heritage, these objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustaining or enhancing local character;</li> <li>• promoting legible development;</li> <li>• promoting a successful relationship between public and private space;</li> <li>• promoting quality, choice and variety; and</li> <li>• promoting innovative design.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2003) Review of the Historic Environment of Wales: A Consultation Document	This document is a review and does not contain objectives or targets as such. It can be assumed however that that the protection and enhancement of the historic environment is a key objective.
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
Planning (Conservation Areas) (Demolition) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1988	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This legislation outlines the level of protection received by buildings within conservation areas.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets</p>
Planning (Listed Buildings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This legislation outlines the level of protection received by listed buildings.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Department of the Environment (1999) Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning Archaeology and the Built Heritage (PPS6)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> PPS6 sets out planning policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and features of the built heritage. The PPS comprises planning policies covering archaeological sites and monuments, World Heritage Sites, historic parks, gardens and demesnes, listed buildings and conservation areas.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure (2006) Architecture and the Built Environment for Northern Ireland	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Under this document, the Government is committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Becoming an exemplary client in the delivery of good design and thereby encourage the private sector to raise its standards.</li> <li>• Facilitating the achievement of good design by promoting planning policies which are focused on architectural quality, good urban and rural design, appropriateness to locality and sustainability.</li> <li>• Developing knowledge and skills amongst developers, practitioners and public sector clients, consistent with their duties and responsibilities concerning architecture and the built environment.</li> <li>• Developing a greater public awareness and appreciation of the characteristics of good design in the built environment, and a greater understanding of their value and benefit. Encouraging public debate, interest and involvement.</li> <li>• Promoting collaboration between artists, design professionals and clients thereby encouraging the integration of art in the design of public buildings and public places.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Department for Regional Development (2001) Shaping Our Future: Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2025	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Shaping Our Future is a Strategy to guide the future development of Northern Ireland to 2025. Policy ENV3 seeks to conserve the built environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safeguarding archaeological resource;</li> <li>• safeguarding buildings of special architectural or historic interest;</li> <li>• conserving the character of cities, towns and villages;</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conserving parks, gardens and demesnes which are of historic interest; and</li> <li>promoting the retention of vernacular buildings and industrial heritage features in urban and rural areas</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995	<p><b>Objectives:</b> To provide for the scheduling of historic monuments into State Care, licensing of archaeological excavations and reporting finds.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Power to designate conservation areas and control over demolition of unlisted buildings in conservation areas; requirement to list buildings and powers to protect them.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Northern Ireland Environment Agency (2010)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Business Plan sets out the Northern Ireland Environment Agency's (NIEA) contribution to the final year of the Executive's Programme for Government 2008-11 detailing performance targets which NIEA will be working to in-year.</p> <p>Relevant to cultural heritage, the Business Plan includes an objective <i>"Improve the condition of our monuments and listed buildings, including structures currently on the Built Heritage at Risk Register (BHARNI)."</i></p> <p><b>Targets:</b> To save at least 45 buildings or scheduled monuments on the BHARNI by March 2011, contributing to the target of saving 200 structures in 10 years, i.e. by 2016.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Landscape</b>	
<b>International / European (e.g. Directives)</b>	
European Landscape Convention of 2000	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Convention aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. The European Landscape Convention introduced the concept of "landscape quality objectives" into the protection, management and planning of geographical areas.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (UK)</b>	
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This Act increased the duty for provision of public access to the countryside and strengthened legislation relating to SSSIs. In particular, it requires public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs both in carrying out their operations, and in exercising their decision making functions.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets, though close monitoring of indicators is to be undertaken.</p>
ODPM (2002) PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	<p><b>Objectives:</b> PPG17 does not contain a specific set of objectives. However, it does state that well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open space and sports and recreational facilities that are of high quality should be recognised and given protection by Local Authorities; and</li> <li>• subject to designated areas, Local Authorities should encourage the creation of sports and recreational facilities in countryside around towns and the development of areas of managed countryside, such as countryside parks, community forests, and agricultural show-grounds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Does not contain any specific targets.</p>
The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949	<p><b>Objectives:</b> An Act to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make provision for National Parks and the establishment of a National Parks Commission;</li> <li>• to confer on the Nature Conservancy and local authorities powers for the establishment and maintenance of nature reserves;</li> <li>• to make further provision for the recording, creation, maintenance and improvement of public paths and for securing access to open country, and to amend the law relating to rights of way;</li> <li>• to confer further powers for preserving and enhancing natural beauty; and</li> <li>• for matters connected with the purposes aforesaid.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Ultimately seeks to conserve and protect countryside and National Parks through legislation.</p>
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Act</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Landscape</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities;</li> <li>• makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads;</li> <li>• amends the law relating to rights of way;</li> <li>• makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and</li> <li>• provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> Legislation rather than targets in Act.</p>
1967 Forestry Act (as amended 1999)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Act restricts and regulates the felling of trees using legislation, under the Forestry Commission.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
1968 Countryside Act	<p><b>Objectives:</b> An Act to enlarge the functions of the Agency established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, to confer new powers on local authorities and other bodies for the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty and for the benefit of those resorting to the countryside and to make other provision for the matters dealt with in the Act of 1949 and generally as respects the countryside, and to amend the law about trees and woodlands, and footpaths and bridleways, and other public paths.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
1986 Agriculture Act (with numerous revisions)	<p><b>Objectives:</b> An Act covering the provision of agricultural services and goods, agricultural marketing, compensation to tenants for milk quotas, conservation and farm grants.</p>
Commons Act 2006	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Act to protect common land and promote sustainable farming, public access to the countryside and the interests of wildlife. The Acts implementation is based around four themes; registration, management, works and town and village greens.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
ODPM (1995) PPG 2: Green Belts (Amended 2001)	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population;</li> <li>• provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas;</li> <li>• retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes near to where people live;</li> <li>• improve damaged and derelict land around towns;</li> <li>• secure nature conservation interest; and</li> <li>• retain land in agricultural forestry and related uses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No relevant targets or indicators</p>
Communities and Local Government (2010) Consultation Paper a new Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Health Environment	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Once approved, this PPS will replace PPS9, PPG17, PPG20 and PPS7 in so far as it relates to landscape protection, soil and agricultural land quality, forestry, coastal access, heritage coast and the undeveloped coast. With regard to landscape, it states that planning permissions granted for major developments in nationally designated areas should be carried out to high environmental standards through the use of conditions where necessary.</p>





Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Landscape</b>	
	<p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>ODPM (2004) PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The Government's objectives for rural areas relevant to this PPS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas;</li> <li>• to promote more sustainable patterns of development;</li> <li>• promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance; and</li> <li>• to promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors.</li> </ul> <p>Integral to these objectives is the need to protect and manage landscape resources.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> There are no specific targets in the PPS.</p>
<p>Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Seeks to ensure clean healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas, by putting in place better systems for delivering sustainable development of marine and coastal environment.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No relevant targets or indicators.</p>
<p>Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Agency (2002) Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This guidance provides advice on Landscape Character Assessment. It does not contain any specific objectives however, the general themes identified within the guidance should be reflected in assessment objectives.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No relevant targets or indicators.</p>
<b>National (MOD)</b>	
<p>MOD JSP 362 - Defence Lands Handbook, Chapter 5 (Natural Environment – Conservation).</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the objectives of statutory designated areas (NPs and AONBs) wherever possible;</li> <li>• in respect of landscape designations, reasonable measures should be undertaken to mitigate the impacts of any development proposals on landscape character; and</li> <li>• management of sites should seek to maintain the character of the landscape by safeguarding and, where practicable, enhancing or developing significant landscape features, such as woodland, dry stone walls or hedges.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No relevant targets or indicators.</p>
<b>National (Scotland)</b>	
<p>Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out the following broad principles with regard to landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• planning authorities should take a broader approach to landscape and natural heritage than just conserving designated or protected sites and species, taking into account the ecosystems and natural processes in their area;</li> <li>• the natural and cultural components of the landscape should be considered together, and opportunities for enhancement or restoration of degraded landscapes, particularly those affecting</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Landscape</b>	
	<p>communities, should be promoted;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the most sensitive landscapes may have little or no capacity to accept new development. Areas of wild land character in some of Scotland's remoter upland, mountain and coastal areas are very sensitive to any form of development or intrusive human activity and planning authorities should safeguard the character of these areas;</li> <li>landscapes and the natural heritage are sensitive to inappropriate development and planning authorities should ensure that potential effects, including the cumulative effect of incremental changes, are considered when deciding planning applications;</li> <li>while the protection of the landscape and natural heritage may sometimes impose constraints on development, with careful planning and design the potential for conflict can be minimised and the potential for enhancement maximised;</li> <li>planning authorities should apply the precautionary principle where the impacts of a proposed development on nationally or internationally significant landscape or natural heritage resources are uncertain but there is sound evidence for believing that significant irreversible damage could occur. Where the precautionary principle is justified, modifications to the proposal which would eliminate the risk of irreversible damage should be considered. The precautionary principle should not be used to impede development unnecessarily. Where development is constrained on the grounds of uncertainty, the potential for research, surveys or assessments to remove or reduce uncertainty should be considered.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Scottish Government (2000) Planning Advice Note 60 (PAN60): Planning for Natural Heritage</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>National Trust for Scotland (2005) Landscape Policy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The overall aim of this policy is to promote and conserve landscapes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>encompass Scotland's distinctive, local and diverse natural landforms, habitats and biodiversity;</li> <li>celebrate Scotland's rich and varied cultural heritage;</li> <li>reflect the achievements of its people and the aesthetic appreciation of its scenery;</li> <li>include places of tranquillity, wildness, drama and beauty; and</li> <li>improve our quality of life and sense of well-being.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets</p>
<p>The Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> access to open country and public paths and long-distance routes.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000</p>	<p>Scottish National Parks deliver more integrated management of areas of outstanding natural and cultural heritage. They have the following four aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage;</li> <li>to promote the sustainable use of the natural resources of the area;</li> <li>to promote understanding and enjoyment (including enjoyment in the form of recreation) of the special qualities of the area by the public; and</li> <li>to promote sustainable social and economic development of the communities of the area</li> </ul> <p>The National Park Authority for each National Park has responsibility for drawing up a National Park Plan and ensuring its implementation.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Landscape</b>	
	<p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Forestry Commission Scotland (2006) Scottish Forestry Strategy</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Seven key themes will help achieve the Strategy's vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• using forestry, and adapting forestry practices, to help reduce the impact of climate change and help Scotland adapt to its changing climate;</li> <li>• getting the most from Scotland's increasing and sustainable timber resource;</li> <li>• strengthening forestry through business development to underpin sustainable forest management and support economic growth and employment across Scotland;</li> <li>• improving the quality of life and well-being of people by supporting community development across Scotland;</li> <li>• making access to, and enjoyment of, woodlands easier for everyone - to help improve physical and mental health in Scotland;</li> <li>• protecting the environmental quality of our natural resources (water, soil and air), contributing to and improving our scenery, and helping to make the most of our unique historic environment, and</li> <li>• helping to restore, maintain and enhance Scotland's biodiversity, and increasing awareness and enjoyment of it.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Scotland's woodlands increase from 17.1% of our land area to about 25%.</li> </ul> <p>The Scottish Executive has two wider commitments relevant to forestry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bringing 80% of the special features on Scotland's nationally important nature sites into favourable condition by March 2008; and</li> <li>• The forestry sector delivering annual carbon savings of 0.6 million tonnes of carbon (MtC) by 2010, 0.8 MtC by 2015 and 1.0 MtC by 2020.</li> </ul>
<p>Scottish Natural Heritage (2009) Natural Heritage Futures: An Overview</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> This document presents an overview of the Natural Heritage Futures programme. There are a total of six national and 21 local prospectuses which describe what is distinctive to each region in Scotland, a vision for the natural heritage for 2025 and objectives and actions required to pursue that vision.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Each prospectus contains a series of actions.</p>
<b>National (Wales)</b>	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 3)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Regarding landscape, the Assembly Government's objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the conservation of landscape and biodiversity, in particular the conservation of native wildlife and habitats;</li> <li>• ensure that action in Wales contributes to meeting international responsibilities and obligations for the natural environment; and</li> <li>• ensure that statutorily designated sites are properly protected and managed.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Landscape</b>	
	<b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Technical Advice Note 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The purpose of this TAN is to provide practical guidance on the role of the planning system in supporting the delivery of sustainable rural communities. The TAN seeks to protect and enhance Wales' landscapes.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<b>National (Northern Ireland)</b>	
Department of the Environment (2005) PPS6: Addendum – Areas of Townscape Character	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This document is an addendum to PPS 6 'Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage'. The Addendum provides additional planning policies relating specifically to Areas of Townscape Character, for demolition of buildings, new development and the control of advertisements. This document is underpinned by objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognise the importance of Areas of Townscape Character; and</li> <li>• ensure that development proposals respect the appearance and qualities of each townscape area and maintain or enhance character.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Department of the Environment (2004) PPS8: Open Space, Sport and Recreation	<p><b>Objectives:</b> This PPS sets out the Department'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. The main objectives of this Planning Policy Statement are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to safeguard existing open space and sites identified for future such provision;</li> <li>• to ensure that areas of open space are provided as an integral part of new residential development and that appropriate arrangements are made for their management and maintenance in perpetuity;</li> <li>• to facilitate appropriate outdoor recreational activities in the countryside;</li> <li>• to ensure that new open space areas and sporting facilities are convenient and accessible for all sections of society, particularly children, the elderly and those with disabilities;</li> <li>• to achieve high standards of siting, design and landscaping for all new open space areas and sporting facilities; and</li> <li>• to ensure that the provision of new open space areas and sporting facilities is in keeping with the principles of environmental conservation and helps sustain and enhance biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
Department of the Environment (2010) PPS21: Sustainable Development in the Countryside	<p><b>Objectives:</b> PPS 21 sets out planning policies for development in the countryside. The PPS sets out the following objectives which are relevant to landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to manage growth in the countryside to achieve appropriate and sustainable patterns of development that meet the essential needs of a vibrant rural community;</li> <li>• to conserve the landscape and natural resources of the rural area and to protect it from excessive, inappropriate or obtrusive development and from the actual or potential effects of pollution;</li> <li>• to facilitate development necessary to achieve a sustainable rural economy; including appropriate farm diversification and other economic activity; and</li> <li>• to promote high standards in the design, siting and landscaping of development in the countryside.</li> </ul>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<b>Landscape</b>	
	<p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>
<p>Department for Regional Development (2001) Shaping Our Future: Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2025</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> Shaping Our Future is a Strategy to guide the future development of Northern Ireland to 2025. Policies relating to landscape and townscapes include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENV 1.3 Protect, manage and enhance the resources of woodland and hedgerows as features of environmental and historic significance;</li> <li>• ENV 1.4 Protect, enhance and encourage appreciation of the Region's landscapes;</li> <li>• ENV 2.1 Conserve the coast of Northern Ireland; and</li> <li>• ENV 3.3 Conserve the character of cities, towns and villages.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No formal targets.</p>

