



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

**ATKINS**

Member of the SNC-Lavalin Group

# Energy National Policy Statements

Appraisal of Sustainability Scoping Report  
Appendix A: Review of legislation and other  
plans and programmes

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

March 2021



# Notice

This document and its contents have been prepared and are intended solely as information for Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and use in relation to the AoS of the Energy NPS Scoping Report.

Atkins Limited assumes no responsibility to any other party in respect of or arising out of or in connection with this document and/or its contents.

This document has 166 pages including the cover.

## Document history

Revision	Purpose description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Authorised	Date
Rev 1.0	Draft for review	Sustainability Team	PMcE	CW/TL	CW	March 2021
Rev. 2.0	For Issue	Sustainability Team	PMcE	CW/TL	CW	March 2021

## Client signoff

Client	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
Project	Energy National Policy Statements
Job number	5205016
Client signature / date	

# Contents

Chapter	Page
<b>Appendix A. Review of Legislation and other Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Appendix B. Baseline Data and contextual information</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Appendix C. Baseline Maps</b>	<b>136</b>

## Tables

<b>Table 1 – Review of Plans, Policy and Legislation</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Table 2 - Key Plans, Policies and Legislation – National (United Kingdom)</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Table 3 - Key Plans, Policies and Legislation – Regional (England, Wales, Northern Ireland &amp; Scotland)</b>	<b>46</b>

# Appendix A. Review of Legislation and other Plans and Programmes

Note: The following review of Plans, Policy and Legislation is not to be considered an exhaustive list and elements may have been superseded. However, it is the purpose to demonstrate the context of the NPS and associated AoS and to show how these are broadly influenced in setting Objectives for both.

**Table 1 – Review of Plans, Policy and Legislation**

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Convention on Biological Diversity 2010	Sets out a conservation plan to protect global biodiversity, and an international treaty to establish a fair and equitable system to enable nations to co-operate in accessing and sharing the benefits of genetic resources. The new global vision is “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential to all people”.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within AoS framework.
Berne Convention	The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix 3. To this end the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within AoS framework.
Ramsar Convention	The Convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use. The Convention has three main 'pillars' of activity: the designation of wetlands of international importance as Ramsar sites; the promotion of the wise-use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; and international co-operation with other countries to further the wise-use of wetlands and their resources	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within AoS framework. HRA Screening will assess whether full Appropriate Assessment is necessary.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement etc.	A series of international agreements setting targets and legally binding agreements for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.	Ensure reduction of greenhouse gas emissions objective within the AoS framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
<p>UK-EU TAC Agreement, Articles: ENER.21 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, ENER.22 Support for Renewable Energy, ENER.23 Cooperation in the Development of Offshore Renewable Energy, and ENER.26 Research, Development and Innovation.</p>	<p>Following the UK's departure from the EU, the UK is released from the EU Renewable Energy Directive 2009 (2009/28/EC) and EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). The Trade and Cooperation (TAC) reaffirms a number of the UK and EU targets and ambitions relating to renewable energy. The TAC sets out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Parties shall promote energy efficiency and the use of the energy from renewable sources;</li> <li>• The UK reaffirms its 2030 ambitions regarding renewables and energy consumption as set out in its National Energy and Climate Plan;</li> <li>• The Parties shall ensure support for integration of electricity from renewable sources in the electricity market;</li> <li>• The Parties shall cooperate in the development of offshore renewable energy; and</li> <li>• The Parties shall promote research, development and innovation in the areas of energy efficiency and renewable energy.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure an objective considering alternative / renewable technologies for energy production is included within the AoS framework.</p> <p>Ensure an objective relating to the prudent use of natural resources (including energy) is included within the AoS framework.</p>
<p>World Heritage Convention 1972</p>	<p>This convention noted that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction, and considered that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world.</p>	<p>Ensure protection of historic environment objective within AoS framework.</p>
<p>Aarhus Convention 2001</p>	<p>The Aarhus Convention is a multilateral environmental agreement through which the opportunities for citizens to access environmental information are increased and</p>	<p>The AoS will be consulted upon and open to scrutiny as per the</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	transparent and reliable regulation procedure is secured. It encourages access to information, public participation and access to justice.	requirement of the relevant regulations.
WHO Guidelines for Community Noise 1999	The World Health Organisation (WHO) publication entitled 'Guidelines for Community Noise' (1999), provides guidance with regard to recommended internal and external noise levels for various building uses, outlining the potential health impacts associated with noise. Specifically, the document recommends internal and external noise levels that would provide an acoustic environment that is conducive to uninterrupted speech and sleep.	Ensure that the health and well-being of people is addressed through an objective in the AoS framework and that noise issues are considered.
WHO Night Noise Guidelines for Europe 2009	<p>The World Health Organisation (WHO) Night Noise Guidelines for Europe (NNG) 2009 are health-based guidelines and are to be considered an extension and update to the WHO Guidelines for Community Noise 1999.</p> <p>WHO NNG provides evidence based policy advice to member states in the development of future legislation and policy action in the area of control and surveillance of night noise exposure.</p>	Ensure that the health and well-being of people is addressed through an objective in the AoS framework and that noise issues are considered.
Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991)	<p>The Convention was adopted in 1991 and entered into force in September 2007. The Convention and Protocol lie in an area of mixed competence (environment). The UK and the EU are parties to the Convention. The EU has implemented the EIA Directive that has been transposed into UK domestic law.</p> <p>The Convention sets out the obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning. It also lays down the general obligations of Parties to consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to</p>	<p>An AoS is being undertaken in accordance with the SEA Directive that will determine the significant effects of the new NPS and the integral SSA.</p> <p>As a matter of course, Espoo Parties will be engaged as part of the new NPS and AoS</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>have significant transboundary effects. A revision to the Convention in 2004 indicated that affected Parties should be allowed to participate in scoping as appropriate.</p> <p>The Protocol on SEA (Kiev, 2003) augments the Espoo Convention and requires Parties to assess the environmental effects of their plans and programmes. The protocol also proposes extensive public participation in Government decision-making. The UK has signed but not ratified the Protocol. The EU has ratified, and implements through the SEA Directive, transposed in UK domestic law</p>	<p>consultation process.</p> <p>Transboundary Consultation under the Espoo convention will also be undertaken if it is concluded that proposed activities are likely to cause a significant adverse impact in the environment in another State of the European Economic Area.</p>
<p>Closing the Gap: Social Determinants of Health (World Health Organisation, 2008)</p>	<p>This report aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve daily living conditions.</li> <li>• Tackle inequitable distribution of power, money and resources.</li> <li>• Measure and understand the problem and assess the impact on action.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations are made to tackle inequalities. A review is currently being undertaken to see how the report relates to England and what practical steps can be taken, to be published in late 2009</p>	<p>New energy infrastructure has the potential to impact living conditions and human health. It is important that sites do not impact disproportionately on vulnerable members of society. The AoS should consider the improvement of health equity.</p>
<p>The OSPAR Convention</p>	<p>The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic is the current legislative instrument regulating international cooperation on environmental protection in the North-East Atlantic. This specifically addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention and elimination of pollution from land-based sources;</li> <li>• Prevention and elimination of pollution by dumping or incineration;</li> <li>• Prevention and elimination of pollution from offshore sources;</li> <li>• Assessment of the quality of the marine environment;</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives that promote the protection and enhancement of the water environment. Such development has the potential to adversely affect the marine environment during construction,</p>



Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the protection and conservation of the ecosystems and biological diversity of the maritime area.</li> </ul>	operation and decommissioning phases.

**Table 2 - Key Plans, Policies and Legislation – National (United Kingdom)**

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
25 Year Environment Plan, 2018	<p>The Government’s 25-Year Environment Plan sets out the Government’s position on environmental improvements, focussed on delivering cleaner air and water across the country, protecting at-risk wildlife, and improving natural habitats.</p> <p>The Plan introduces and references a number of external targets. Importantly it notes that 40% of the UK’s final energy consumption is the responsibility of the transport sector. The plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meeting legally binding targets to reduce emissions of five damaging air pollutants (intended to halve the effects of air pollution on health by 2030);</li> <li>• ending the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040;</li> <li>• continuing to cut greenhouse gas emissions including from land use, land use change, the agriculture and waste sectors and the use of fluorinated gases; and</li> <li>• making sure that all policies, programmes and investment decisions take into account the possible extent of climate change this century.</li> </ul> <p>The plan emphasises the assumed benefits of the UK’s departure from the EU in allowing for a reorganisation and reprioritisation of the UK’s efforts related to the environment. Specific examples are not given, however the challenging targets listed, as summarised above, do offer strong opportunities to set high environmental standards, some of which the LTP4 can align itself to.</p>	<p>The AoS will need to consider implications for air and water quality, at risk wildlife and improving natural habitats.</p>
Environment Bill Policy Statement 2020	<p>The Government’s Environment Bill Policy Statement introduces new incentives, actions and planning tools to drive further improvements for nature. The Bill introduces a mandatory requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain in the planning system, to ensure that new developments contribute to the recovery of biodiversity and this requirement can also</p>	<p>The AoS will need to consider need for improvements to nature and recovery of biodiversity.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>create new green spaces for local communities to enjoy. It also adds a new concept of Local Nature Recovery Strategies.</p>	
<p>DfT Single Departmental Plan 2019</p>	<p>The Department for Transport (DfT) Single Departmental Plan provides a summary of the DfT's objectives and its plans to achieve them. The plan provides objectives split by topic, each subdivided into specific goals, with multiple initiatives or policy statements for each providing evidence of how the DfT expects the goals to be achieved. It is expected that the plan will be updated in the near future to cover the period beyond 2020.</p> <p>Due to the nature of the document, there are too many objectives and targets to list, however, the six primary topics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting the creation of a stronger, cleaner, more productive economy;</li> <li>• helping to connect people and places, balancing investment across the county;</li> <li>• making journeys easier, modern, and reliable;</li> <li>• making sure transport is safe, secure, and sustainable;</li> <li>• preparing the transport system for technological progress and a prosperous future outside the EU; and</li> <li>• promoting a culture of efficiency and productivity in everything we do.</li> </ul> <p>Many of the sub-categories include specific, measurable targets, or track progress towards another, more generic target. As such the plan can either be viewed as a directional statement on creating safe, secure, efficient, and reliable transport systems, or even as an action plan.</p>	<p>Note made of primary topic to make transport safe, secure and sustainable</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)</p>	<p>The Act [inter alia] prohibits certain methods of killing or taking wild animals; amends the law relating to protection of certain mammals; restricts the introduction of certain animals and plants; amends the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976; amends the</p>	<p>Ensure biodiversity and accesses to services are covered</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	law relating to nature conservation, the countryside and National Parks; and amends the law relating to public rights of way.	by objectives within AoS framework.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act)	<p>This Act contains five Parts and 16 Schedules and provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>The Act is compliant with the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, requiring consultation where the rights of the individual may be affected by these measures.</p>	Ensure that the issue of access to the countryside and protection of landscapes is considered as part of the AoS.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019	<p>This act consolidates all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p> <p>Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.</p>	Ensure protection of Natura 2000 sites and consider these through HRA.
Environmental Protection Act (1990)	<p>This act brings in a system of integrated pollution control for the disposal of wastes to land, water and air. There are three parts of the Act. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part I- establishes integrated pollution control and gives Local Authorities new powers to control air pollution from a range of prescribed processes;</li> </ul>	Ensure that pollution to air and water is prevented or minimised.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part II- improves the rules on waste disposal; and</li> <li>Part III- covers statutory nuisances and clean air.</li> </ul>	
National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 2006	<p>The Act established powers to declare National Nature Reserves (NNRs); to notify sites of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) and for local authorities to establish Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).</p> <p>These provisions were strengthened by the Wildlife &amp; Countryside Act 1981. An NNR is an area which is among the best examples of a particular habitat. NNRs are of national importance. They are in many cases owned and managed by the statutory authority, (for example English Nature), but not always. An NNR, unlike an SSSI, has to be managed appropriately to retain its special status.</p>	Ensure protection of sites designated for nature conservation at the national and local level are protected.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	<p>Section 40 of the Act requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This is commonly referred to as the 'biodiversity duty'.</p> <p>The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.</p>	Ensure biodiversity objective within AoS framework.
Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)	<p>The guidance is intended to assist local authorities in meeting the Biodiversity Duty. The conservation of biodiversity is highly dependent on the extent to which it is addressed in infrastructure and development projects and how well the planning process integrates biodiversity into planning and development control policies.</p> <p>Core Strategies and Local Development Plan Strategies set out the overarching policy framework for the plan area. Strategic objectives and policies should be developed for biodiversity, including objectives for enhancement. Consideration should also be given to</p>	Ensure biodiversity objective within the AoS framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>how biodiversity enhancement can be used to bring about more sustainable development, through integration with other policy objectives and other land uses, for example housing and economic development, health, education and social inclusion.</p>	
<p>Natural Environment White Paper (2011)</p>	<p>The Natural Environment White Paper has four ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and improving our natural environment;</li> <li>• Growing a green economy;</li> <li>• Reconnecting people and nature International; and</li> <li>• EU leadership.</li> </ul> <p>It looks at ecosystem services provided by natural systems and promotes a step-change in nature conservation which makes sustainable use of natural capital and natural networks by working at a landscape scale. It aims to ensure that by 2020 17% of England is managed effectively to safeguard biodiversity.</p>	<p>Ensure biodiversity and landscape form part of AoS framework.</p>
<p>UK Biodiversity Plan (1994)</p>	<p>This document represents the first United Kingdom biodiversity action plan. It contains three sections;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 1 – describes the UKs biological resources and their global importance as well as the range of biodiversity within the UK from a historical and geological importance</li> <li>• Section 2- describes the UK’s strategy and programmes and examines threats, problems and opportunities of biodiversity.</li> <li>• Section 3- draws the components of the action plan together and provides a forward work programme.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is included as an objective within the AoS.</p>
<p>UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)</p>	<p>This is a Framework that covers the period from 2011 to 2020, and was developed in response to two main drivers: the Convention on Biological Diversity’s (CBD’s) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 5 strategic goals and 20 ‘Aichi Biodiversity</p>	<p>Ensure the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>Targets’, published in October 2010; and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), released in May 2011.</p> <p>The Framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the ‘Aichi Biodiversity Targets’ and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to international obligations. In total, 23 areas of work have been identified where all the countries have agreed that they want to contribute to, and benefit from, a continued UK focus, and an Implementation Plan was published in November 2013.</p>	<p>included as an objective within the AoS.</p>
<p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005</p>	<p>This strategy has four broad objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production – working towards achieving more with less.</li> <li>• Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement</li> <li>• From local to global, building sustainable communities</li> <li>• Climate change and energy</li> </ul> <p>Our landscapes and seascapes are inseparable from our culture, bearing the imprints of generations of land use. Our physical and mental health is reliant on the quality of the environment. There must also be access to a variety of well-managed and maintained green spaces for leisure, sport, recreation and general public benefit to help people choose healthy lifestyles, in urban as well as rural areas.</p>	<p>Ensure the AoS considers the full range of sustainability issues.</p>
<p>UK Shared Framework for Sustainable Development; One</p>	<p>This framework document sets out the common goals and challenges of the UK Government and devolved administrations of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each devolved administration will have its own strategy document but the framework demonstrates the commitment to work together on shared goals and challenges This</p>	<p>Ensure the AoS considers the full range of sustainability issues.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Future – Different Paths 2005	framework document sets out what those are, and is an affirmation that the whole of the UK will work to common goals without compromising the strengths which our diversity of approach offers.	
National Infrastructure Plan (2014)	<p>The National Infrastructure Plan (NIP) 2014 presents an overview of the government’s policies, investments and record on infrastructure delivery since 2010. The document identifies that over 2,500 different projects or schemes have been delivered in this Parliament. It also details the government’s approach to ensuring that the Top 40 priority investments remain on track to deliver, as well as providing the latest detail on the timing, funding and status of each of them.</p> <p>The plan consolidates and builds on the progress already made by providing the clarity and visibility that industry, the supply chain and investors need going forwards. In addition to the pipeline, the document provides information on the government’s ongoing work to improve the planning, performance and delivery of infrastructure and addresses longer term challenges, for example by incorporating analysis of the financing requirements for our infrastructure.</p>	AoS needs to consider potential for cumulative effects with other developments.
Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion 2014 - 2020	This document, alongside a series of Staff Working Documents, form the Social Investment Package. This outlines a policy framework for redirecting Member States policies where needed towards social investment throughout life, with a view to ensuring the adequate and sustainability of budgets for social policies and for the government and private sector as a whole.	No implications. Informative only.



Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
<p>Health Impact Assessment in Strategic Environmental Assessment (2001)</p>	<p>This is a review of Health Impact Assessment concepts, methods and practices to support the development of a protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment which adequately covers health impacts. It discusses how decisions taken outside of the health sector can affect the health of individuals and populations by modifying their physical and social environment, and how this in turn affects social and economic development.</p> <p>It describes methods, procedures and practices to carry out health impact assessments of policies, plans and projects, highlighting the similarities with and opportunities for integrating health impact assessment within strategic environmental assessments, and other forms of impact assessment under use.</p> <p>It also draws attention to the opportunities for achieving health benefits and avoiding health costs by considering health impacts early in the planning process. It is aimed at inspiring policy makers to include health considerations early in their planning process by showing how different perspectives can feasibly be incorporated into everyday decisions.</p>	<p>AoS needs to consider health impacts and needs to note all elements of this document.</p>
<p>Children's Environment and Health Action Plan – Summary of current activities which address children's environment and health issues in the UK (2007)</p>	<p>This report summarises current initiatives which address children and young people's environment and health issues in the UK. The main findings of the report are that the UK has long recognized both the importance of, and the health benefits gained from, a clean and healthy environment. A range of initiatives have already led to a significant reduction in child death rates and ill health (mortality and morbidity) across the UK.</p>	<p>AoS needs to consider all vulnerable groups, including children.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
<p>A Children’s Environment and Health Strategy for the United Kingdom (2009)</p>	<p>This document provides an overview of current activities in the UK. Following a public consultation process, recommendations will be made on the measures necessary to improve children’s and young people’s environmental health in the UK as well as encouraging a coherent cross-government approach. This strategy aims to build on and complement policies and activities already undertaken by government departments, devolved administrations, local and regional authorities and the National Health Service (NHS). Some areas for improvement highlighted in this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• counteracting the increased number of overweight and obese children and young adults, coupled with improving the amount of physical activity they undertake</li> <li>• addressing concerns regarding the number of children whose asthma is affected by air pollution and the effects of air pollution on the long-term lung function of children</li> </ul>	<p>AoS needs to consider all vulnerable groups, including children.</p>
<p>Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 as amended by The Air Quality (Amendment of Domestic Regulations) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</p>	<p>These regulations set legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems. It also incorporates the 4th air quality daughter directive that sets targets for levels in outdoor air of certain toxic heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.</p>	<p>Ensure the inclusion of an air quality objective within the AoS framework.</p>
<p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007</p>	<p>This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.</p>	<p>Ensure the inclusion of an air quality objective within the AoS framework.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Clean Air Strategy, 2019	<p>The Clean Air Strategy explains how the UK Government will tackle all sources of air pollution, sets out policy direction, and outlines measures that will drive the move to zero emission transport modes. The strategy links into other national level policies, outlining the same targets and strategies across multiple documents.</p> <p>The strategy includes numerous aims and goals, many drawn from other policy documents, that are collated in brief in the executive summary. These are framed in the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protecting the nation’s health;</li> <li>• protecting the environment;</li> <li>• securing clean growth and innovation;</li> <li>• action to reduce emissions from transport;</li> <li>• action to reduce emissions at home;</li> <li>• action to reduce emissions from farming;</li> <li>• action to reduce emissions from industry; and</li> <li>• leadership at all levels.</li> </ul> <p>The Clean Air Strategy effectively summarises government policy with an impact on air quality from multiple different areas. Multiple government initiatives are listed where action has been taken by central government. Of particular importance, and reinforced by the Clean Air Strategy, is the adoption of challenging and enforceable local Air Quality Strategies.</p>	Ensure the inclusion of an air quality objective within the AoS framework.
Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide in the UK, 2017	Jointly produced by the DfT and DEFRA, this national plan determines an approach for areas with the worst levels of traffic-related air pollution to mitigate the effects. It sets out the framework for Clean Air Zones, allowing for targeted action to improve air quality in the	Ensure the inclusion of an air quality objective within the AoS framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>“shortest possible time” as required by legal obligations to meet NO2 concentration thresholds.</p> <p>The document also sets out plans for ending the sale of new, conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040. The plan argues that NO2 accumulation is a local issue, as the pollutants do not disperse widely like greenhouse gasses. In line with this local approach, the plan sets out support to local authorities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• setting up a £255 million Implementation Fund;</li> <li>• establishing a Clean Air Fund; and</li> <li>• providing £100m for retrofitting and new low emission buses.</li> </ul> <p>The plan outlines the introduction of several new funding streams that local authorities can utilise to finance measures to reduce NO2 emissions.</p>	
<p>Climate Change Act 2008 and its 2050 Target Amendment Order, 2019</p>	<p>The Act aims to improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK and to demonstrate UK leadership internationally. Key provisions of the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020 (both against 1990 baseline). Note the 2050 target has now been amended to Net Zero</li> <li>• a carbon budgeting system that caps emissions over five-year periods;</li> <li>• creation of the Committee on Climate Change;</li> <li>• further measures to reduce emissions, including measures on biofuels;</li> <li>• a requirement for the Government to report at least every five years on the risks to the UK of climate change, and to publish a programme setting out how these will be addressed.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that climate change resilience is addressed within the AoS framework through the inclusion of an appropriate objective. Note also the amended Target of Net Zero by 2050.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>The Act also introduces powers for Government to require public bodies and statutory undertakers to carry out their own risk assessment and make plans to address those risks</p>	
<p>Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017</p>	<p>The Government published the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) in January 2017, the second assessment of its kind in the UK, following from the 2012 assessment.</p> <p>It sets out the main priorities for adaptation in the UK under the key themes identified in the CCRA 2017 Synthesis Report.</p> <p>It describes the policy context, and action already in place to tackle some of the risks in each area as well as highlights the constraints of the CCRA analysis and provides advice on how to take account of the uncertainty within the analysis.</p>	<p>Ensure that climate change resilience is addressed within the AoS framework through the inclusion of an appropriate objective.</p>
<p>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Synthesis report: priorities for the next five years</p>	<p>This report outlines the UK Government's views on the main issues raised in the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) Evidence Report (an independent analysis funded by UK Government and Devolved Governments), to highlight actions already in place to manage the risks identified in the CCRA, and to outline UK Government plans for the future.</p> <p>This report sets out the main priorities for adaptation in the UK under five key topics identified in the CCRA Evidence Report: Natural environment and natural assets; Infrastructure; People and the built environment; Business and industry and International dimensions, and describes the policy context in each area.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider objectives that would promote an improved resilience to climate change.</p>
<p>Low Carbon Transition Plan 2009</p>	<p>This White Paper sets out the UK's first ever comprehensive low carbon transition plan to 2020. This plan states it will deliver emission cuts of 18% on 2008 levels by 2020 (and over a one third reduction on 1990 levels). Key steps include:</p>	<p>Ensure that reduction of Carbon, with a particular emphasis on</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Getting 40% of our electricity from low carbon sources by 2020</li> <li>Helping make the UK a centre of green industry by supporting the development and use of clean technologies, including up to £120million investment in offshore wind and an additional £60 million to cement the UK’s position as a global leader in marine energy</li> <li>Transforming transport by cutting average carbon dioxide emissions from new cars across the EU by 40% on 2007 levels, supporting the largest demonstration project in the world for new electric cars, and sourcing 10% of UK transport energy from sustainable renewable sources by 2020</li> </ul>	<p>road transport is included as an Objective within the AoS.</p> <p>Ensure that reducing the need to travel by car is included as an Objective within the AoS.</p>
<p>Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge 2020</p>	<p>Setting the Challenge is a policy and baselining report, establishing the groundwork from which a latter 2020 Transport Decarbonisation Plan (TDP) will work. It is not a plan in itself. The TDP was planned to be published ahead of the 2020 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference in November 2020. No word has been given on a delayed release date, given the postponement of the conference to November 2021 due to the Coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p>Regardless, it is intended that the TDP will put forward a credible implementation plan for how ambitious greenhouse gas and decarbonisation targets will be met across the whole UK transport network.</p> <p>Setting the Challenge therefore investigates the role of transport in carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions, and gives the current position of each transport mode, in terms of emission levels, compared to historical emissions, describes related current governmental aims and targets, and lists current policies aiming to deliver planned targets and future work.</p> <p>The priorities for the Government, further distilled in the ministerial foreword, appear to be as follows:</p>	

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public transport and active travel will be the natural first choice for our daily activities. We will use our cars less and be able to rely on a convenient, cost-effective and coherent public transport network.</li> <li>• From motorcycles to HGVs, all road vehicles will be zero emission. Technological advances, including new modes of transport and mobility innovation, will change the way vehicles are used.</li> <li>• Our goods will be delivered through an integrated, efficient and sustainable delivery system.</li> <li>• Clean, place-based solutions will meet the needs of local people. Changes and leadership at a local level will make an important contribution to reducing national GHG emissions.</li> <li>• The UK will be an internationally recognised leader in environmentally sustainable, low carbon technology and innovation in transport.</li> </ul> <p>We will lead the development of sustainable biofuels, hybrid and electric aircraft to lessen and remove the impact of aviation on the environment and by 2050, zero emission ships will be commonplace globally.</p>	
<p>Cutting Carbon, Creating Growth: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen White Paper 2011</p>	<p>This outlines the need to improve transport links, to target investment in new projects that promote green growth to build a balanced and dynamic low carbon economy considered essential for future prosperity. States the need of a coherent transport plan to reduce the carbon emitted by transport and propose sustainable travel initiatives to promote greener travel over a range of transport facilities on a local and national level. It also actively encourages sustainable local transport schemes and the use of local authorities, free from central government control.</p>	<p>Ensure that reduction of Carbon, with a particular emphasis on road transport is included as an Objective within the AoS.</p> <p>Ensure that reducing the need to travel by car is included as an Objective within the AoS.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future 2011	This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. It outlines the progress so far in terms of emissions as well the future vision in order to cut emissions by 80% by 2050.	<p>Ensure that reduction of Carbon, with a particular emphasis on road transport is included as an Objective within the AoS.</p> <p>Ensure that the prudent use of natural resources (including energy) is included as an Objective within the AoS.</p>
Planning Practice Guidance – Climate Change 2015	Advises how planning can identify suitable mitigation and adaptation measures in plan-making and the planning application process to address the potential impacts of climate	Ensure that climate change resilience is addressed within the AoS framework through the inclusion of an appropriate objective.
Clean Growth Strategy 2017	<p>The Clean Growth Strategy deals specifically with the challenge of trying to grow the UKs economy whilst reducing its emissions. This issue is dealt with across multiple strategies, and several sectors have a large role to play. This strategy details the approach of each sector and sets out key policies for each</p> <p>The guiding principles of the Clean Growth Strategy are to, through nurturing low carbon technologies, processes, and systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meeting the UK’s domestic commitments at the lowest possible net cost to UK taxpayers, consumers, and businesses; and</li> <li>• maximising the social and economic benefits for the UK from this transition.</li> </ul>	AoS needs to recognise the importance of reducing emissions – including Carbon and all other GHG, as well as the full range of air pollutants. This strategy sets out ways in which this can be achieved.



Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>The key policies to achieve this are sorted into the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accelerating clean growth;</li> <li>• improving business and industry efficiency (25% of emissions);</li> <li>• improving our homes (13% of emissions);</li> <li>• accelerating the shift to low carbon transport (24% of emissions);</li> <li>• delivering clean, smart, flexible power (21% of emissions);</li> <li>• enhancing the benefits and value of our natural resources (15% of emissions);</li> <li>• leading in the public sector (2% of emissions); and</li> <li>• government leadership in driving clean growth.</li> </ul> <p>Regarding transport, the primary aim described in detail is a pathway to, by 2032, achieve a 32% reduction in carbon emissions compared to 1990, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accelerating uptake of ULEVs;</li> <li>• developing a more efficient and low carbon freight system;</li> <li>• a cleaner public transport system;</li> <li>• a reduction in the number of shorter journeys made by car; and</li> <li>• a near doubling of sustainable bioenergy used in the transport sector.</li> </ul>	
The Road to Zero, 2018	<p>The Road to Zero strategy is a broad governmental “next steps” policy that outlines an ambition to decarbonise transport, and to strengthen the UK’s offering in design and manufacturing of zero emission vehicles, and the role of zero emission road vehicles in the government’s Industrial Strategy. The strategy is aligned to other national policies mentioned in this section.</p> <p>The policy sets targets for 50-70% of new car sales, and up to 40% of new van sales to be ultra-low emission by 2030. To support this, emphasis is given to several key policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing emissions from the vehicles already on our roads;</li> </ul>	AoS needs to recognise the importance of reducing emissions – including Carbon and all other GHG. This policy sets out ways in which this can be achieved.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• driving the uptake of the cleanest vehicles;</li> <li>• reducing emissions from heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) and road freight;</li> <li>• putting the UK at the forefront of the design and manufacturing of zero emission vehicles; and</li> <li>• supporting the development of one of the best electric vehicle infrastructure networks in the world</li> <li>• supporting local actions.</li> </ul> <p>The strategy sets out in detail the challenges brought about by the emissions of road transport, and the specifics of how different types of road transport produce these emissions. The strategy also acknowledges the difficulty in maintaining a required level of road use for vital travel, commerce, and services, whilst restricting vehicle choice. Given the significant consequences of failing to act to reduce emissions, the report strikes a balance to prioritise reductions in emissions and maintain economic growth.</p> <p>Although the strategy refers to changes in travel modes for certain types of journeys, the emphasis of the report lies with maintaining a required level of road travel, with reductions in emissions achieved through encouraging a high proportion of low-emission vehicles on the roads.</p>	
Environment Act 1995	<p>The Environment Act 1995 updates much of the earlier legislation on the areas that it extends to. The Act comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part 1 the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency,</li> <li>• Part II Contaminated Land and Abandoned Mines,</li> <li>• Part III National Parks</li> <li>• Part IV Air Quality,</li> <li>• Part V Miscellaneous, General and Supplemental Provisions (e.g. waste, mineral planning permissions, hedgerows, drainage, fisheries etc.).</li> </ul>	Ensure that a range of environmental objectives such as air quality protection are considered in relation to the AoS.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
National Forest Inventory	<p>This programme monitors woodland and trees within Great Britain. It includes the most in depth survey carried out on Britain’s woodland and trees to date. The NFI provides an extensive and unique record of key information about our forests and woodlands. Woodland surveys and compiled forest inventories have been carried out at 10-15 year intervals since 1924.</p>	Ensure flora and fauna is considered within the AoS framework
Ancient Woodland Inventory	<p>The AWI is a provisional guide and map-based tool to the location of Ancient and long established Woodland. Ancient woodland is defined as land that is currently wooded and has been continually wooded in England and Wales at least since 1600 and Scotland since at least 1750. This type of woodland has important biodiversity and cultural values by its virtue of its antiquity.</p>	Ensure flora and fauna is considered within the AoS framework
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century 2007	<p>The paper sets out a vision of a unified and simpler heritage protection system, which will have more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement. The proposed system will be more open, accountable and transparent. It will offer all those with an interest in the historic environment a clearer record of what is protected and why; it will enable people who own or manage historic buildings and sites to have a better understanding of what features are important; it will streamline the consent procedures and create a more consultative and collaborative protection system.</p> <p>It is predominantly aimed for England and Wales with some UK wide elements.</p>	Ensure historic environment objective within AoS framework.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	<p>Under the Act a monument which has been scheduled is protected against any disturbance including unlicensed metal detecting.</p> <p>Permission must be obtained for any work which might affect a monument above or below ground. English Heritage gives advice to the Government on each application. In</p>	Ensure historic environment objective within AoS framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>assessing an application, the Secretary of State will try to ensure any works on protected sites are beneficial to the site or are essential for its long-term sustainability.</p>	
<p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</p>	<p>Governs special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. Any alteration, extension or demolition of a listed building in a way that affects its character as a building of special interest requires Listed Building Consent.</p>	<p>Ensure historic environment objective within AoS framework.</p>
<p>National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949</p>	<p>This was an act that made provision for National Parks and the establishment of a National Parks Commission. It was also to confer on the Nature Conservancy and local authorities' powers for the establishment and maintenance of nature reserves, it made further provision for the recording, creation, maintenance and improvement of public paths and for securing access to open country and to amend laws relating to rights of way.</p>	<p>Ensure that an objective relating to protecting the character and quality of important landscapes is included within the AoS framework.</p>
<p>National Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p>	<p>The Act establishes an independent body - Natural England - responsible for conserving, enhancing and managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations. Natural England will work in close partnership with other organisations and bodies that have a major role in relation to the natural environment, in particular the Environment Agency, the Forestry Commission, English Heritage and local authorities. It established the Commission for Rural Communities and reconstitutes the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. Details of the act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature Conservation in the UK</li> <li>• Wildlife</li> <li>• Sites of Special Scientific Interest</li> <li>• National Parks and the Broads</li> <li>• Rights of way</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that a range of environmental objectives such as wildlife protection, SSSI, National Parks, Inland Waterways etc are considered in relation to the AoS.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inland Waterways</li> <li>• Flexible Administrative Arrangements</li> </ul>	
<p>The Energy White Paper (2020)</p>	<p>The White Paper builds on the Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution to outline the Government’s domestic and international strategy for delivering net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shifting from fossil fuels and towards new low-carbon power and renewables, for example by investing £385 million in the Advanced Nuclear Fund;</li> <li>• Maintaining the affordability of energy for consumers;</li> <li>• Increasing energy efficiency of households, buildings and the energy system as a whole; and</li> <li>• Creating up to 250,000 ‘green’ jobs by 2030 in a ‘Green Industrial Revolution’.</li> </ul> <p>The Paper sets out the aim to bring at least one further large-scale nuclear project to the point of Final Investment Decision by the end of this Parliament (i.e. expected to be by May 2024).</p>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives that address the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as objectives that promote the transformation to an energy-efficient low carbon economy.</p>
<p>The Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution (2020)</p>	<p>The Ten Point Plan demonstrates the UK’s progress towards reaching the legally binding obligation of reaching Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, as in the last 30 years emissions have been cut by 43%. The cumulative effect of the Plan will be to reduce UK emissions by 180 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> e between 2023 and 2032. Key components of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in renewables such as offshore wind and hydrogen;</li> <li>• Investment in new and advanced nuclear power;</li> <li>• Carbon removal through investment in CCUS and wildlife protection; and</li> <li>• Demand reduction through shifts in transport and improving the efficiency of buildings.</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives that address the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as objectives that promote the transformation to an energy-efficient low carbon economy.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	Created to protect particularly salmon and trout from commercial poaching, to protect migration routes, to prevent wilful vandalism and neglect of fishery's and to ensure correct licensing and water authority approval. Part II of the Act deals with obstructions to the passage of fish, including fishing weirs, screens and sluices; dictating when and where they can be used. Part III explains the proper times of fishing, selling and exporting fish.	The AoS should consider objectives that promote the protection and enhancement of the water environment as a habitat for salmon and freshwater fish. Such development has the potential to cause detriment to the quality of marine habitat during construction, operation and decommissioning phases.
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017	Looks at the ecological health of surface water bodies as well as traditional chemical standards. In particular, it will help deal with, amongst others diffuse pollution, habitat, ecology, hydromorphology, barriers to fish movement, water quality, flow and sediment. Successful implementation will help to protect all elements of the water cycle and enhance the quality of our groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuaries and seas.	Nuclear power stations require water abstractions and discharges and have the potential to have significant adverse effects to water environments. The AoS should consider objectives which focus on the protection of all aspects of the water environment.
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953	This Act provides for the preservation and acquisition of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest and their contents and related property, and to amend the law relating to ancient monuments and other objects of archaeological interest.	The AoS should consider risks to cultural heritage assets through construction and operation which might otherwise result in

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
		unacceptable change or damage to such assets or their setting.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	<p>This act provides for a better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies to the consumer. The key concepts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management</li> <li>• Strategies for Natural flood and coastal erosion</li> <li>• The establishment of regional flood and coastal communities.</li> </ul>	Ensure that flood risk and coastal erosion risk is included as an objective within the AoS framework.
River Basin Management Plans	<p>These plans set out how organizations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment. A RBD covers an entire river system, including river, lake, groundwater, estuarine and coastal water bodies and are designed to protect and improve the quality of the water environment.</p>	Ensure that the issue of water quality protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the AOS framework.
Flood Risk Regulations 2009	<p>The Regulations identify and take action in areas with the most significant flood risks.</p> <p>The purpose of the Act is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the concept of flood risk management and the framework for the delivery of flood and coastal erosion risk management through national and local strategies</li> <li>• Provide new definitions, for example “flood”, “surface runoff”, “Risk Management Authorities”, Lead Local Flood Authority”</li> <li>• Establish the roles and responsibilities of the different risk management authorities</li> </ul>	Ensure that flood and coastal erosion risk is included as an objective within the AoS framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	<p>The Bill responds to recent pressure to introduce legislation to address the threat of flooding and water scarcity, both of which are predicted to increase with climate change.</p> <p>Key areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• requires the Environment Agency to create a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy, which a number of organisations will have to follow</li> <li>• requires leading local flood authorities to create local flood risk management strategies</li> <li>• enables the Environment Agency and local authorities more easily to carry out flood risk management works</li> <li>• introduces a more risk-based approach to reservoir management</li> <li>• changes the arrangements that would apply should a water company go into administration</li> <li>• enables water companies more easily to control non-essential uses of water, such as the use of hosepipes</li> <li>• enables water companies to offer concessions to community groups for surface water drainage charges</li> <li>• requires the use of sustainable drainage systems in certain new developments</li> </ul>	Ensure that flood and coastal erosion risk is included as an objective within the AoS framework.
Water Resources Act 1991	<p>This Act aims to prevent and minimise pollution of water. The policing of this act is the responsibility of the Environment Agency. Under the act it is an offence to cause or knowingly permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting material, or any solid waste to enter any controlled water.</p> <p>Silt and soil from eroded areas are included in the definition of polluting material. If eroded soil is found to be polluting a water body or watercourse, the Environment Agency may prevent or clear up the pollution, and recover the damages from the landowner or responsible person</p>	Ensure that the issue of water quality protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the IIA framework.



Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Resource Security Action Plan 2012	<p>This document was developed in response to private sector concerns about the availability of some raw materials. It details how the government recognises these issues, provides a framework for business action to address resource risks, and sets out a high-level actions to build on the developing partnership between government and businesses to address resource concerns.</p>	<p>Ensure that waste minimisation and resource efficiency are included as an Objective within the AoS.</p>
Environmental Noise Regulations 2006	<p>The European Environmental Noise Directive (END) is implemented in England by The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, in Wales by The Environmental Noise (Wales) Regulations 2006 and in Scotland by The Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006 and seeks to manage the impact of environmental noise through strategic noise mapping and the preparation and implementation of noise Action Plans. Under these regulations, the second round of strategic noise mapping has been undertaken and updated Noise Action Plans have been prepared.</p>	<p>Ensure that the health and well-being of people is addressed through an objective in the AoS framework and that noise issues are considered.</p>
Transport Act 2000	<p>The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government’s strategy for an integrated transport policy set out in the White Paper “A New Deal for Transport: Better for Everyone” (Cm 3950) published in July 1998.</p> <p>This Act contains measures to create a more integrated transport system and provide for a public-private partnership for National Air Traffic Services Ltd (“NATS”). The Act aimed to improve quality in local passenger transport services such as helping limit traffic congestion and improving air quality as well introducing road user charges and workplace parking levies to help tackle congestion.</p> <p>The use of railways was promoted through the Strategic Rail Authority and makes provision for the better regulation of the railway industry.</p>	<p>No implications. Informative only.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Local Transport Act 2008	<p>This act makes further provision in relation to local transport authorities, the provision and regulation of road transport services and the subsidising of passenger transport services. It looks at important areas of public transport such as local bus services and sets out proposals for a more consistent approach to local transport planning. It plans to reform the existing laws on road pricing schemes for local authorities who wish to have schemes in their areas.</p>	No implications. Informative only.
National Policy Statement for National Networks 2014	<p>The 'National networks national policy statement' sets out the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• need for development of road, rail and strategic rail freight interchange projects on the national networks</li> <li>• the policy against which decisions on major road and rail projects will be made</li> </ul> <p>Baseline information relating to relevant environmental, social and economic issues was also released as part of a draft consultation. The NPS will be used by the Secretary of State as a primary basis for making decisions on development consent applications for national networks.</p>	No implications. Informative only.
Network Rail Delivery Plan 2019-2024	<p>At a national level, Network Rail has set out how it will spend funding allocated to it by the Government in Control Period 6 (CP6, 2019-2024), through a new operational structure, to deliver the below objectives.</p> <p>Over CP6, Network Rail has a vision to be “a company that is on the side of passengers and freight users”, with the purpose to “connect people to places and goods, driving economic growth.” It frames its activities around six themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safety;</li> </ul>	No implications. Informative only.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• efficiency;</li> <li>• sustainable growth;</li> <li>• people;</li> <li>• train service delivery; and</li> <li>• customers and communities.</li> </ul> <p>Each of these themes features individual targets related to the running of the rail network.</p>	
<p>Inclusive Transport Strategy 2018</p>	<p>The DfT’s Inclusive Transport Strategy outlines the Government’s plans to achieve equal access for disabled people across the transport network. The strategy details work already undertaken and sets out rights for disabled travellers going forwards, as well as efforts that will be made to raise awareness of issues surrounding physical access, access to information, and training for staff on the transport network.</p> <p>The primary ambition listed is for “disabled people to have the same access to transport as everyone else, and to be able to travel confidently, easily, and without extra cost.” This is framed by the target to achieve equal access by 2030, with assistance where physical infrastructure remains a barrier.</p> <p>The strategy also puts forward various funding streams and updated to guidance with the intention of upgrading physical infrastructure across the country, and monitoring programmes to track delivery of the strategy.</p>	<p>No implications. Informative only.</p>
<p>A connected society – A strategy for tackling loneliness, 2018</p>	<p>This strategy notes the importance on local transport links and infrastructure in supporting social networks and facilitating interaction, key elements in combating loneliness.</p>	<p>No implications. Informative only.</p>

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

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>greenhouse gas emissions in 2005 were 19.1 per cent below base year levels and carbon dioxide emissions in 2006 were about 11 per cent below 1990 levels.</p>	
<p>Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (Stern, 2007)</p>	<p>The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change.</p> <p>The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider the role of the new NPS in reducing carbon emissions but also adaptation of infrastructure.</p>
<p>Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate (Defra, 2010)</p>	<p>The key messages from this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a link between air pollution and climate change as these originate from similar activities, for example</li> <li>• transport and electricity generation. These links should be considered when managing policy.</li> <li>• The UK's commitment to build a low carbon economy by 2050 will reduce air pollution but choices made to achieve</li> <li>• this will impact upon the extent of air quality improvements.</li> <li>• Air quality/climate change co-benefits could be achieved by promoting actions such as low-carbon vehicles.</li> <li>• However, benefits for climate change may have negative impacts on air pollution and vice versa which need to be taken into consideration.</li> </ul> <p>Action will be required at international, national, regional and local levels to ensure that policies regarding air pollution and climate change are aligned to maximise co-benefits</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider including objectives which seek to limit air pollution and reduce the impacts of air pollution on climate change.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Building a Low-Carbon Economy – The UK’s Contribution to Tackling Climate Change (Committee on Climate Change, 2008) and the Fourth Carbon Budget: Reducing Emissions Through the 2020s (CCC, 2010)	This report from the Committee on Climate Change, the Government’s independent advisor, explains why the UK should aim for an 80% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050 and how that is attainable, and recommends the first three budgets that will define the path to 2022. In addition, the Fourth Carbon Budget report outlines the emission targets for the 2023-2027 time period. Both reports make recommendations on how these targets could be reached while cutting carbon emissions across a range of sectors.	The AoS should consider including objectives that address climate change and the reduction of carbon emissions, as well as objectives that promote the transformation to a low carbon economy.
UK Renewable Energy Road Map 2013	The Renewable Energy Roadmap (the Roadmap) shows both strong growth in renewable electricity deployment over the last year and that the UK is on track to meet the first interim target on the way to the ambitious target of 15% renewable energy consumption by 2020. The 2012 update sets out the progress and changes delivered in the sector over the past year, and set out the challenges and actions for the year ahead. In 2011, renewable energy accounted for 3.8% of energy consumption, up from 3.2% in 2010. The Roadmap expects it to increase to over 4% in line with the first interim target on the way to 2020. The 2013 update provides analysis on further achievements and changes that have taken place in 2013.	Note that this Road map, while not directly replaced has effectively been replaced by the ‘Ten Point Plan’.
Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013	Given Royal Assent in April 2013, this legislation includes four heritage protection reforms aimed at improving efficiency without affecting protection. Some of them were promoted in the draft Heritage Protection Bill in 2008 that failed to enter Parliament through lack of time. They were also recommendations of the Penfold Review of non-planning consents.	The AoS should consider including objectives relating to the protection of the historic environment. It should also be assessed how new energy

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
		infrastructure would avoid adverse impacts on cultural heritage features and resources.
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	<p>The legislation provides regulatory framework for those operating, regulating or interested in facilities that are covered by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. This covers facilities previously regulated under the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2007, and Waste Management Licensing and exemptions scheme (as superseded by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007), some parts of the Water Resources Act 1991, the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 and the Groundwater Regulations 2009.</p> <p>Activities previously regulated under the PPC Regime will remain as Part A1, Part A2 or Part B, and will continue to be regulated by the Environment Agency (for Part A1 activities) or the local authority (for Part A2 and Part B activities).</p> <p>The aim of the regime is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect the environment so that statutory and Government policy environmental targets and outcomes are achieved.</li> <li>• Deliver permitting and compliance with permits and certain environmental targets.</li> <li>• Effectively and efficiently in a way that provides increased clarity and minimises the administrative burden on both the regulator and the operators.</li> <li>• Encourage regulators to promote best practice in the operation of facilities.</li> <li>• Continue to fully implement European legislation.</li> </ul>	<p>Water extraction for cooling and the associated discharges will require permitting at a site level. This will be considered at the EIA stage.</p> <p>The AoS should consider the protection of the environment and include appropriate objectives if necessary.</p>
BIS Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2011	BIS's Climate Change Adaptation Plan sets out how BIS will begin to address the challenges of the impacts of climate change. The report outlines five aims:	The AoS should consider including objectives that would promote an improved resilience

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging with stakeholders in order to ensure the research on risks and opportunities of climate change is communicated as it becomes available.</li> <li>• Addressing initial priority actions to sectors such as retail and construction and resilience and promote adaptation to climate change along with low carbon technology and reducing emissions.</li> <li>• Encouraging green innovation.</li> </ul> <p>Increasing the supply of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) skills at all levels and developing mechanisms for transferring them to new industrial contexts to ensure there are more people with the necessary environmental expertise</p>	<p>of energy infrastructure to climate change.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning and Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2018</p>	<p>These Regulations amend the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.</p> <p>These new regulations set out the procedures to be followed in relation to environmental impact assessment linked to nationally significant infrastructure projects in England and Wales. The objective is to provide a high level of protection of the environment and to help integrate environmental considerations into the preparation of proposals for development to reduce their impact on the environment.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider including objectives to promote environmental impact reduction.</p>
<p>Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy: Government and business working together (HM Government, 2011)</p>	<p>This report outlines the Government’s vision for the future green economy where value and growth are maximized across the whole economy and natural assets are exploited sustainably. Moreover, the report sets out a range of commitments for developing the green economy, the main objectives of which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a green policy framework.</li> <li>• Promote the UK as a global leader in green exports and encourage green inward investment.</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS framework should consider including objectives that promote the development of resource efficiency. Objectives that encourage protection of the natural environment are also important. Note this report has</p>



Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide accessible advice and support for businesses.</li> <li>• Ensure the skills system responds to the demand for skills.</li> <li>• Support the development of greener products, services, and technologies.</li> <li>• Encourage investment in infrastructure and ensure that infrastructure supports the green economy.</li> <li>• Build UK-based supply chains.</li> <li>• Procure products that meet cost-effective sustainability standards.</li> <li>• Help businesses understand the value of and their impact on the natural environment</li> </ul>	<p>been effectively replaced by the 'Ten Point Plan'.</p>
<p>Localism Act 2011</p>	<p>The Act aims to shift power from central government to the hands of individuals, communities and councils.</p> <p>Moreover, the Act aims to push power downwards and outwards to the lowest possible level, including individuals, neighbourhoods, professionals and communities as well as local councils and other local institutions.</p> <p>The Localism Act includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community rights: which ensure that community organisations have a fair chance to bid to take over land and buildings that are important to them.</li> <li>• Neighbourhood planning: new rights will allow local communities to shape new development by coming together to prepare neighbourhood plans.</li> <li>• Housing: councils will get a higher flexibility to manage their housing stock for meeting local demand.</li> <li>• General power of competence: local authorities will have the legal capacity to do anything an individual could do that isn't specifically prohibited.</li> </ul>	<p>The Act is of relevance to the planning process for nuclear power station development. Therefore, the AoS should seek to include objectives in alignment with the aims of the Act.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empowering cities and other local areas: public functions will be transferred to local authorities in order to improve local accountability or to promote economic growth.</li> </ul>	
<p>Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009</p>	<p>The Act introduces a new system of marine management. This includes a new marine planning system, which makes provision for a statement of the Government’s general policies, and the general policies of each of the devolved administrations, for the marine environment, and also for marine plans which will set out in more detail what is to happen in the different parts of the areas to which they relate.</p> <p>Key areas of the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets up a new Marine Management Organisation under which many of the existing, diverse areas of</li> <li>marine regulation would be centralised</li> <li>streamlines the existing marine licensing system and provides powers to create a joined-up marine planning policy</li> <li>introduces new measures to reform fisheries management</li> <li>provides a framework for establishing marine conservation zones</li> <li>enables the creation of a walkable route around the English and Welsh coast</li> </ul>	<p>Many elements of energy infrastructure will likely be situated in coastal areas and the Act is therefore of relevance to the planning process. The AoS should establish objectives which align with the aims of the Act and protect the marine and coastal environment.</p>
<p>UK Marine Policy Statement 2011</p>	<p>The Marine Policy Statement (MPS) is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sustainable economic development;</li> <li>Enable the UK’s move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects;</li> <li>Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and</li> </ul>	<p>Major elements of energy infrastructure are located in coastal locations and the MPS has clear objectives in relation to coastal and marine areas. The AoS framework should consider sustainable use of the marine environment, in particular relating</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues.</li> </ul>	to water quality and use of the coastal zone.
The Planning Act 2008	<p>This legislation sets out how the planning system should deal with nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIP). The legislation created a regime of National Policy Statements (NPS). These NPS give reasons for the policy set out in the statement, and must include an explanation of how the policy takes account of Government policy relating to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. They include the Government’s objectives for the development of nationally significant infrastructure in a particular sector and state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How this will contribute to sustainable development.</li> <li>How these objectives have been integrated with other Government policies.</li> <li>How actual and projected capacity and demand have been taken into account.</li> <li>Consider relevant issues in relation to safety or technology.</li> <li>Circumstances where it would be particularly important to address the adverse impacts of development.</li> <li>Specific locations, where appropriate, in order to provide a clear framework for investment and planning decisions.</li> </ul> <p>Each NPS sets out Government policy for the infrastructure it covers and the reasons for that policy. This includes the need for new infrastructure; the relative weight to be given to specified criteria such as the benefits of new infrastructure and the adverse impacts that it might have; and, when action should be taken to mitigate adverse impacts. NPSs can set out criteria to be used in deciding whether a location is suitable for a type of infrastructure. They can also identify specific locations that are or might be suitable or unsuitable for a type of infrastructure.</p>	The new NPS will set the policy framework for NSIPs as described by the Act. This AoS is being undertaken according the requirements of the Act

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting out a clear Government policy in this way establishes clear Ministerial accountability for the policy choices that underlie planning decisions on nationally significant infrastructure schemes. It also:</li> <li>• provides the primary basis for decisions by the Infrastructure Planning Commission on the applications it receives;</li> <li>• reduces the need for discussion at public inquiries about what is or should be Government policy – avoiding a situation in which an attempt is made to determine what the national need is on a case by case basis; and</li> <li>• gives prospective infrastructure providers clarity as to what proposals are or are not in line with Government policy.</li> </ul> <p>The Act sets out the scale of development which should be considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, and therefore have to be determined through the Development Consent Order process.</p> <p>This legislation introduced the independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). The Localism Act 2011 has, however, since abolished the Infrastructure Planning Commission and returned the powers for taking decisions on Airports infrastructure projects to the Secretary of State for Transport. This change means that NPSs which will be used to guide decisions by ministers, and can be voted on by the Parliament.</p>	
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (DECC, 2011) Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure NPS (EN-2) Renewable Energy	EN-1 sets out national policy for the energy infrastructure. It has effect, in combination with the relevant technology-specific NPS (EN-2, EN-3, EN-4, EN-5, EN-6), on the decisions by the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) on applications for energy developments that fall within the scope of the NPSs. For such applications this NPS, when combined with the relevant technology-specific energy NPS, provides the primary basis for decisions by the IPC.	Noted for information – this project is to assess the replacements / updates to these NPS.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Infrastructure NPS (EN-3) Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines NPS (EN-4) Electricity Networks Infrastructure NPS (EN-5) Nuclear Power Generation NPS volume I Nuclear Power Generation NPS volume II (EN-6)	The National Networks NPS sets out how the government will make decisions on development consent orders for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.	
National Pollinator Strategy 2014-2024	<p>It is recognised that Pollinators face many pressures which have led to declines in numbers, and a reduction in the diversity of species to be found in many parts of the country.</p> <p>As a response, DEFRA developed the National Pollinator Strategy, which over the years 2014-2024 aims to build a solid foundation to bring about the best possible conditions for bees and other insects to flourish. This will fulfil the vision of the Strategy which is to see pollinators thrive so that they can carry out their essential service to people of pollinating flowers and crops, while providing other benefits for native plants, the wider environment, food production and all of us.</p>	Ensure the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is included as an objective within the AoS.
The Floods and Water (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019	The Regulations ensure that the existing floods and water regime will continue to operate effectively following the UK's exit from the European Union.	Ensure an objective covering flooding is considered within the AoS framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy 2021	<p>The aim of this strategy is to show how the UK can have a thriving industrial sector aligned with the net zero target, without pushing emissions and business abroad, and how government will act to support this. This strategy is part of a series of publications from government, which combined show how the net zero transition will take place across the whole UK economy.</p> <p>The strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show how the UK can have a thriving industrial sector aligned with the net zero target, without pushing emissions and business abroad</li> <li>• show how and when government will act to support this, while sharing the costs and risks fairly between industry, its customers and the taxpayer</li> <li>• start a conversation with industry, its workforce, customers and communities about the future of industry in a net zero world.</li> </ul>	The AoS should consider including objectives that address the reduction of carbon emissions, as well as objectives that promote the transformation to a low carbon industrial sector.

**Table 3 - Key Plans, Policies and Legislation – Regional (England, Wales, Northern Ireland & Scotland)**

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
<i>England</i>		
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) England (No. 2) Regulations 2014	<p>The Regulations provide a list of fuels which are authorised to be used in smoke control areas in England.</p> <p>The compliance actions are as follows:</p> <p>If located in a smoke control area, ensure that only the following fuels are used:</p>	Protection of air quality should be considered within the AoS.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anthracite;</li> <li>• Semi-anthracite;</li> <li>• Electricity;</li> <li>• Gas;</li> <li>• Low volatile steam coals; and</li> <li>• Fuels described in the Schedule to these regulations.</li> </ul> <p>The overall purpose of the Regulations is to improve air quality.</p>	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019)	<p>Sets out Government planning policy for England. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, the three dimensions of which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;</li> <li>• a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being;</li> <li>• environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimize waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS will need to consider full range of sustainability issues set out in the NPPF. This is a core document and area of consideration.</p>
Landscape Character Framework	<p>This is a project that aims to map and describe the diverse landscape of England at a regional scale. It develops the idea of a landscape as a framework leading to better management of the environment.</p> <p>Key components are:</p>	<p>Ensure protection and enhancement of landscapes is considered as an Objective within the AoS.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional landscape character and associated descriptions. The key characteristics of each landscape type are described under 'physical landscape', 'biodiversity', 'historic character' and 'perceptual landscape' headings.</li> <li>Regional landscape character and associated descriptions.</li> <li>Physical landscape UNITS and associated geology, landform, ground type and land cover information upon which the landscape types and areas mapping and descriptions are based.</li> </ul>	
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	<p>This is a new biodiversity strategy for England which builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and provides a comprehensive picture of how the government are implementing international and EU commitments.</p> <p>It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. It builds on the successful work that has gone before, but also seeks to deliver a real step change</p>	Ensure the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is included as an objective within the AoS.
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England (2010)	<p>This white paper sets out the government's long-term vision for the future of public health in England. The aim is to create a 'wellness' service (Public Health England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership.</p> <p>The plans set out put local communities at the heart of public health. It states that central control will end and give local government the freedom, responsibility and funding to innovate and develop their own ways of improving public health in their area. There will also be real financial incentives to reward their progress on improving health and reducing health inequalities, and greater transparency so people can see the results they achieve.</p>	AoS needs to consider all vulnerable groups, as well as the wider population.



Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 as amended by the Contaminated Land (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012	<p>Outlines the regulations on contaminated land in order to prevent new land becoming contaminated by polluting substances whilst also tackling historic contamination of sites as it poses risks to human health and the environment.</p>	<p>Ensure that the issue of contamination is addressed through an Objective in the AoS framework.</p>
English National Parks and Broads UK Government Vision and Circular 2010 (DEFRA 2010)	<p>This circular is relevant to those bodies with appropriate statutory functions and will be of interest to all those who have a key role in contributing to the success of the Parks, including landowners and land managers, private companies and voluntary bodies. In relation to the Parks, it sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A vision for the English National Parks and the Broads for 2030</li> <li>• The key outcomes the Government is seeking over the next five years to ensure early progress towards the vision and suggested actions for achieving those outcomes;</li> <li>• The key statutory duties of the National Park authorities (NPAs) and the Broads Authority (together 'the Authorities') and how they should be taken forward</li> <li>• Policy on governance of the Authorities</li> <li>• The contributions needed from others.</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS should include objectives specific to the protection of landscape features and designated areas including National Parks and Broads UK.</p>
Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015 as amended by The Environmental Damage (Prevention and	<p>These regulations came into force on 19th July 2015. They impose obligations on operators of certain activities requiring them to prevent or remediate environmental damage. They apply to damage to protected species, natural habitats, sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs), water and land</p>	<p>Ensure that the issue of protection and enhancement of biodiversity and designated sites is addressed through an Objective in the AoS framework.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Remediation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2019		
Safeguarding our Soils: a strategy for England 2009	<p>The purpose of this strategy is to highlight the areas in which soil will be prioritised and to focus attention on tackling degradation threats. The vision of this paper is to try and ensure that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and deprecation threats tackled successfully and that this will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations. Key topics include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better protection for agricultural soils</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon</li> <li>• Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate</li> <li>• Preventing soil pollution</li> <li>• Future research and monitoring</li> </ul>	Ensure that protection of soil resources is included as an objective within the AoS framework.
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 as amended by The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2014	<p>These regulations implement the revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98 which sets requirements for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. It outlines that it is a requirement for businesses to confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy when transferring waste and include a declaration to this effect on their waste transfer note or consignment note. The regulations apply to businesses that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce waste</li> <li>• Import or export waste</li> <li>• Carry or transport waste</li> <li>• Keep or store waste</li> <li>• Treat waste</li> </ul>	Ensure that waste minimisation and resource efficiency are included as an Objective within the AoS.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dispose of waste</li> <li>• Operate as waste brokers or dealers</li> </ul>	
National Review of Waste Policy in England 2011	<p>This document is a review of waste policy in England and is guided by a waste hierarchy which is a guide to sustainable waste management and a legal requirement. Key objectives are the use of more sustainable approaches to the use of materials and to improve the service to householders and businesses in order to deliver environmental benefits and support economic growth. This review covers a range of topics including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable use of materials and waste prevention</li> <li>• Regulations and enforcement</li> <li>• Food waste</li> <li>• Energy recovery</li> <li>• Infrastructure and planning</li> <li>• Next steps in waste policy.</li> </ul>	Ensure that waste minimisation and resource efficiency are included as an Objective within the AoS.
Waste Management Plan for England	<p>This document provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfils the mandatory requirements of article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD).</p> <p>The plan does not introduce new policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.</p>	No implications. Informative only.
Waste Prevention Programme for England 2013	This Programme sets out the government's view of the key roles and actions which should be taken to move towards a more resource efficient economy. As well as describing the actions the government is taking to support this move, it also highlights actions	Ensure that waste minimisation and resource efficiency are included as an Objective within the AoS.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>businesses, the wider public sector, the civil society and consumers can take to benefit from preventing waste.</p>	
<p>Noise Policy Statement for England 2010</p>	<p>The objectives of the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) sets out three noise levels to be defined by the noise assessor: These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NOEL – No Observed Effect Level. This is the level below which no effect can be detected. Below this level there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to noise.</li> <li>• LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level. This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.</li> <li>• SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level – This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life can occur.</li> </ul> <p>The NPSE considers that the noise levels above the SOAEL would be seen to have, by definition, significant adverse effects and would be considered unacceptable. Where the assessed noise levels fall between the LOAEL and the SOAEL noise levels the policy statement requires that:</p> <p>“all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development. This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur but that efforts should be focused on minimising such effects”</p> <p>Where noise levels are below the LOAEL it is considered there will be no adverse effect. Once the noise levels are below the NOEL there will be no observable change. For the present guidance a numerical definition of LOAEL is given by the WHO Guidelines for</p>	<p>Ensure that the health and well-being of people is addressed through an objective in the AoS framework and that noise issues are considered.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	Community Noise and BS8233:2014 Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings.	
Roads Investment Strategy 2020 - 2025	<p>The second Road Investment Strategy outlines the policy drivers for the allocation of £27.4 billion investment into the SRN in the period 2020-2025, that will also have an influence beyond, looking to prepare the SRN to align with net zero targets by 2050. The Government Objectives document set this direction early, with the full RIS2 providing detail. The Government Objectives sets out the vision for the SRN, by 2050, to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a network that supports the economy;</li> <li>• a safer and more reliable network;</li> <li>• a greener network;</li> <li>• a more integrated network; and</li> <li>• a smarter network.</li> </ul> <p>These objectives are echoed in more detail in the full RIS2 as well as a roadmap for delivering the vision, focussing on economic growth, housing, tackling emissions, safety, resilience, and innovation, as well as efforts to place users at the heart of everything.</p> <p>RIS2 also sets specific monitoring targets for Highways England to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving safety for all;</li> <li>• fast and reliable journeys;</li> <li>• a well maintained and resilient network;</li> <li>• being environmentally responsible;</li> <li>• meeting the needs of all users; and</li> <li>• achieving real efficiency.</li> </ul>	No implications. Informative only.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Planning for the Future: A guide to working with Highways England on planning matters	This document describes the approach taken to engage in the planning system and the issues looked at when considering draft planning documents and planning applications. It is aimed at local authorities, developers, Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPS), community groups and others involved in plan making/development management in respect of land close to any part of the Strategic Road Network (SRN).	Consideration of the need for transport planning to integrate with land use planning in the AoS framework.
Highways England Growth and Housing Fund	<p>The ROAD Investment Strategy established a £100 million Growth and Housing Fund (GHF) to be administrated by Highways England. It provides leverage and flexibility for Highways England to support Local Enterprise Partnerships, local authorities and the private sector to mobilise development sites that require prompt investment in the network to allow them to progress quickly.</p> <p>Maximum investment in an individual scheme is £5 million though £10 million may be considered. It can provide capital investment to bridge funding gaps in highway works and associated transport infrastructure which are preventing economic and housing sites from being progressed. Only schemes that demonstrate that the intervention would be a complement to and not a replacement for other funds from private or public sources are eligible.</p>	No implications. Informative only.
Future Water, the Government's Water Strategy for England (Defra, 2008)	<p>This strategy sets out the Government's plans for water in the future and the practical steps that we will take to ensure that good clean water is available for people, businesses and nature.</p> <p>The document also sets out various goals for 2030 which combines high environmental standards and protection of consumer interests, with a proportionate and effective approach to regulation. Main goals will be to manage surface water more sustainably, by allowing for the increased capture and reuse of water, slow absorption through the ground,</p>	The AoS framework should consider protection and enhancement of the water environment and management of surface water sustainably

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>and more above-ground storage and routing of surface water separate from the foul sewer, where appropriate. Water will be increasingly managed on the surface, rather than relying on wholesale upgrade of the sewer system to higher design standards, which will be costly and a lengthy process.</p>	
<p>Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (2013)</p>	<p>The Policy Statement is designed to enable the forestry sector to protect, improve and expand forestry assets so that these benefits can be maximised now and maintained for the future.</p> <p>The policy aims to ensure a forestry sector and woodland resource that keeps growing and providing benefits, despite threats such as pests and diseases and climate change, without requiring more government intervention.</p> <p>To achieve this the Policy Statement sites key objectives (in priority order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting the nation’s trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change.</li> <li>• Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people’s lives and nature.</li> <li>• Expanding them to further increase their value.</li> </ul>	<p>It is important for the AoS to consider the protection of important trees, woods and forests.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)</p>	<p>This document sets out detailed waste planning policies. It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste.</p> <p>The policy provides guidance to local planning authorities in planning for future facilities and determining planning applications.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives to recommend that waste generated following new energy development is dealt with in a sustainable manner, consistent with the waste hierarchy.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
		<p>The development and operation of the facilities would generate waste and in terms of EN-6 increase the amount of radioactive waste needing long-term disposal.</p>
<p>The National Adaptation Programme – Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2013)</p>	<p>The National Adaptation Programme (NAP) contains a register of actions which includes all the actions agreed in the programme so far. It also aligns risks identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment to actions being undertaken or to be undertaken and the timescales according to each theme.</p> <p>The NAP is divided into chapters looking at the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Built environment</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Healthy and resilient communities</li> <li>• Agriculture and forestry</li> <li>• Natural environment</li> <li>• Business and local government</li> </ul> <p>The National Adaptation Programme (NAP) illustrates how the adaptation challenge is being addressed and highlights good practice from transport organisations. The NAP sets actions for the next 5 years for both the Department for Transport (DfT) and the transport sector as a whole.</p>	<p>New energy infrastructure could potentially be situated in floodplains or coastal areas and are therefore susceptible to the effects of climate change, such as increases in storm events and rises in sea levels. The AoS should consider objectives which promote resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p>



Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Trees Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012</p>	<p>The regulations are made under the powers conferred on the Secretary of State by sections 202A to 202G, 206(1)(b), 212, 213(1)(b), 316(1), 323 and 333(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.</p> <p>The Regulations require an application to be made for cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree with a tree preservation order. This application must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be made in writing to the authority</li> <li>• include all of the information specified on the form</li> <li>• be accompanied by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a plan which identifies the tree or trees to which the application relates;</li> <li>• information specifying the work to be undertaken;</li> <li>• a statement of the applicant's reasons for making the application; and</li> <li>• appropriate evidence describing any structural damage to property or in relation to tree health or safety, as applicable.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The AoS will need to consider potential impacts on important trees. However, it is acknowledged that identification of individual trees would not be undertaken until EIA.</p>
<p>The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (FCERM) (Environment Agency, 2011)</p>	<p>The strategy was developed by the Environment Agency due to the legislative requirement set by the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a statutory framework that will help communities, the public sector and other organisations to work together to manage flood and coastal erosion risk. It aims to support local decision-making and engagement in FCERM, making sure that risks are managed in a co-ordinated way across catchments and along each stretch of coast.</p>	<p>The impacts of energy development on flood risk and the vulnerability of infrastructure to flood risk should be considered. As part of the siting process, flood risk areas should be avoided.</p>
<p>A Strategy for England's Trees,</p>	<p>Aims to provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations; to ensure that existing and newly planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to climate change and contribute to biodiversity and natural resources adjusting to a changing climate; to</p>	<p>Ensure the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Woods and Forests (2007)	<p>protect and enhance water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscape, and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland; to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to quality of life; and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote development of new/improved markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services.</p> <p>It seeks to do this through the long-term sustainable management of trees, woods and forests; by seeking 'the right tree in the right place'; by effective use of public investment; and by ensuring synergies with other Government policies.</p>	included as an objective within the AoS.
<i>Wales</i>		
Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9, 2016)	<p>Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs, stated below).</p> <p>There are a number of goals and objectives in relation to the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning for Sustainability</li> <li>• Conserving and Improving Natural Heritage and the Coast</li> <li>• The Historic Environment</li> <li>• Economic Development</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Retail and Commercial Development</li> <li>• Tourism, Sport and Recreation</li> <li>• Infrastructure and Services</li> <li>• Minimising and Managing Environmental Risks and Pollution</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS objectives should address environmental protection including protecting biodiversity, conserving landscapes, preserving the historic environment, protecting water resources and the coastal environment, protecting land quality and air quality. It should also include objectives which support economic development, adapting to climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minerals</li> </ul> <p>The document offers advice and guidance, for example, how local planning authorities should plan, manage and write Local Development Plans.</p>	
<p>Technical Advice Notes (TANs)</p> <p>TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (2009)</p>	<p>This Technical Advice Note provides advice about how the land use planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation.</p> <p>Some key principles which the town and country planning system in Wales should seek to achieve include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development which provides a net benefit for biodiversity conservation with no significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally.</li> <li>Helping to ensure that development does not damage, or restrict access to, or the study of, geological sites and features or impede the evolution of natural processes and systems especially on rivers and the coast.</li> <li>Planning to accommodate and reduce the effects of climate change by encouraging development that will reduce damaging emissions and energy consumption and that help habitats and species to respond to climate change.</li> </ul> <p>Local authorities have an important role in delivering biodiversity objectives at a local level. Local Biodiversity Action Plans and Local Agenda 21 Plans can inform development plan preparation and development plan policies may help to maintain or enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>The siting of new energy infrastructure has the potential to adversely affect biodiversity resources. The AoS should contain objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity and geological resources. Baseline data should also be obtained in relation to the location of internationally and nationally important nature conservation sites, for example SPAs.</p>
<p>TAN 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (2010)</p>	<p>This Technical Advice Note provides guidance on how the planning system can contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable rural economies.</li> <li>Sustainable rural housing.</li> <li>Sustainable rural services.</li> <li>Sustainable agriculture.</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives relating to the protection and sustainable development of rural areas.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>It advises planning authorities to produce development plans which set out the spatial vision for rural communities. This should be based on a sound understanding of the functional linkages within the area and the potential for improving the sustainability of the existing settlement pattern.</p> <p>Development plans should also clearly define local need by taking into account the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area.</p>	<p>The principles of this TAN should be considered in the preparation of the new NPS.</p>
TAN 11: Noise (1997)	<p>This note provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business. It outlines some of the main considerations which local planning authorities should take into account when drawing-up development plans, policies and when determining planning applications for development which will either generate noise or be exposed to existing noise sources.</p>	<p>Noise and vibration can adversely affect human health and the AoS framework should consider an objective that will enable the assessment of effects on human health.</p> <p>Noise and vibration should also be considered when assessing effects on other environmental receptors.</p>
TAN 13: Tourism (1997)	<p>The Wales Tourist Board has responsibility for promoting and developing tourism in Wales. It has a duty to advise the Government and other public bodies, including local authorities, on matters affecting tourism. While ‘tourism’ cannot be regarded as a single or distinct category of land use, the issues it raises should be addressed in preparing or revising development plans and may feature in development control decisions. Development plans may provide guidance</p>	<p>Whilst tourism is not directly related to this study, the location of new energy infrastructure has the potential to adversely affect tourism through impacts upon nature conservation, the landscape or coastal areas. The</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>on opportunities for larger scale or innovative projects, appropriate facilities for the countryside or designated areas and the provision of facilities in historic towns and seaside resorts.</p>	<p>AoS framework should consider a number of objectives addressing environmental protection.</p>
<p>TAN 14: Coastal Planning (1998)</p>	<p>It is for each local planning authority to consider and define the most appropriate coastal zone in its area. Because the boundaries of local authorities may not equate with coastal features and processes, this should be done in consultation with neighbouring authorities and in the knowledge that the overall limits of the coastal zone are determined by the geographical extent of coastal physical processes and human activities related to the coast.</p> <p>Decisions on development proposals below low water mark are generally outside the scope of the planning system, and instead are regulated according to the type of activity. It is vital that planning authorities should recognise and take into account the significance of physical processes at the coast which inevitably transcend these legal boundaries, as well as considering the changes that may have effects in either parts of this dynamic system.</p> <p>Planning considerations will vary depending on the nature of the coastline, but there are a number of specific issues in relation to the coastal zone that the planning system should address.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should contain objectives that address coastal issues such as water quality, biodiversity, landscape and heritage etc.</p> <p>This TAN is directly relevant to the new NPS, due to the potential for the siting of new energy infrastructure in coastal or estuarine locations. The new NPS should take into consideration the broad principles in the TAN and environmental protection criteria need to be developed to inform the siting process.</p>
<p>TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)</p>	<p>This TAN provides technical guidance which supplements the policy set out in Planning Policy Wales in relation to development and flooding. It advises on development and flood risk as this relates to sustainability principles, and provides a framework within which risks</p>	<p>The AoS needs to include objectives relating to flood risk</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>arising from both river and coastal flooding, and from additional run-off from development in any location, can be assessed. The primary aim of this framework is to direct development away from areas considered to be at high risk from flooding.</p>	<p>and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p> <p>As the siting of energy infrastructure in a flood risk area could generate significant adverse consequences, appropriate criteria in relation to flood risk need to be considered as part of the process of developing the new NPS.</p>
<p>TAN 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space (2009)</p>	<p>This Technical Advice Note advises on the role of the planning system in making provision for sport and recreational facilities and informal open spaces, as well as protecting existing facilities and open spaces in urban and rural areas in Wales.</p> <p>Topics discussed include preparation of Open Space Assessments, keeping of existing facilities, provision of new facilities and planning for allotments and spaces for children's and young people's play. It also considers how planning agreements can help to ensure the provision and maintenance of facilities.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which seek to protect areas of open space and areas used for sport and recreation.</p>
<p>TAN 18: Transport (2007)</p>	<p>At the heart of this TAN is the need for an efficient and safe transport system. It acknowledges the significant impact that transport can have upon human health and the environment.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives that do not adversely affect the efficiency of the transport system and seek to reduce greenhouse gas</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>Planning Policy Wales and the Wales Transport Strategy aim to secure the provision of transport infrastructure that improves access, builds a stronger economy, improves road safety and fosters more sustainable communities.</p>	<p>emissions from transportation sources.</p> <p>The preparation of the new NPS should consider the principles of sustainable transport. There will be a need for safe, efficient transport connections to enable the delivery of raw materials and the siting of new energy infrastructure should not adversely affect the strategic transport infrastructure.</p>
TAN 21: Waste (2014)	<p>This Technical Advice Note, in conjuncture with Planning Policy Wales, sets a framework for facilitating the delivery of sustainable waste management infrastructure throughout the planning process.</p> <p>The TAN encourages local planning authorities to create a partnership approach with Natural Resources Wales, others in local and central government, the waste management industry, the voluntary sector and the general public is encouraged. This is because the developing legal environmental and technological circumstances influencing waste resource management will require changes of priorities and solutions that the land use planning system is unable to deliver on its own.</p>	<p>The development and operation of the facilities would generate waste throughout the project lifecycle.</p> <p>The AoS should consider the management of wastes associated with the development, operation and decommissioning of new energy infrastructure.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
<p>The Waste (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Wales) Regulations 2012</p>	<p>The regulations are designated for the purposes of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 in relation to the prevention, reduction and management of waste.</p> <p>They amend the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 by replacing regulation 13. They state that from 1 January 2015, waste collection authorities must collect waste paper, metal, plastic and glass separately. They also impose a duty on waste collection authorities, from that date, when making arrangements for the collection of such waste, to ensure that those arrangements are by way of separate collection. The duties apply to waste classified as waste from households and waste that is classified as commercial or industrial waste.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives that promote the reduction of waste sent for disposal and encourage re-use, recycling and recovery of waste.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Trees) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2017</p>	<p>The regulations are made under the powers conferred on the Secretary of State by sections 198(8) and 333(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. They aim to ensure the protection of trees.</p> <p>The Regulations require an application to be made for cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree with a tree preservation order. This application must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be made in writing to the authority</li> <li>• include all of the information specified on the form</li> <li>• be accompanied by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a plan which identifies the tree or trees to which the application relates;</li> <li>• information specifying the work to be undertaken;</li> <li>• a statement of the applicant’s reasons for making the application; and</li> <li>• appropriate evidence describing any structural damage to property or in relation to tree health or safety, as applicable.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The AoS will need to consider potential impacts on important trees.</p>



Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
<p>The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) Regulations 2019</p>	<p>The Regulations provide a list of fuels which are authorised to be used in smoke control areas in Wales.</p> <p>The compliance actions are as follows:</p> <p>If located in a smoke control area, ensure that only the following fuels are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anthracite;</li> <li>• Semi-anthracite;</li> <li>• Electricity;</li> <li>• Gas;</li> <li>• Low volatile steam coals; and</li> <li>• Fuels described in the Schedule to these regulations.</li> </ul> <p>The overall purpose of the Regulations is to improve air quality.</p>	<p>New energy generation stations have the potential to result in emissions to air throughout the project lifecycle. Objectives which encourage protection of air quality should be considered.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012 as amended by The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales)</p>	<p>The central aim of the Regulation is to protect the environment, including species and habitats, from developments. They consolidate with modification the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995.</p> <p>This Order provides for procedures connected with planning applications, consultations in relation to planning applications, the determination of planning applications, appeals, local development orders, certificates of lawful use or development, the maintenance of registers of planning applications and related matters.</p>	<p>New energy infrastructure has the potential to have wide-ranging environmental impacts, depending upon location. Objectives which seek to protect the environment as a result of development should be considered.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
(Amendment) Order 2017		
Rural Development Plan 2007-2013	<p>Under the EU Rural Development legislation, the Rural Development Plan for Wales provides a framework to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen our farming and forestry industries in Wales.</li> <li>• Maintain and protect our environment and rural heritage.</li> <li>• Improve economic competitiveness of rural communities and areas.</li> </ul> <p>The plan gives details of the characteristics and importance of biodiversity, environmental designations such as National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, water quality and quantity, climate change and global warming.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should seek to include objectives which encourage sustainable management of agriculture and the environment through, for example, protection of biodiversity and the natural environment.</p>
Welsh Government Rural Communities - Rural Development Programme (2014-2020)	<p>This Rural Development Programme is a 7-year investment programme supporting a wide range of activities to achieve its three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fostering the competitiveness of agriculture.</li> <li>• Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources, and climate action.</li> <li>• Achieving a balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities including the creation and maintenance of employment.</li> </ul> <p>All projects funded by the Programme must align with one or more of the six European Rural Development Priorities.</p>	<p>The AoS framework should consider including objectives which encourage sustainable management of agriculture and the environment.</p>
Towards Zero Waste - One Wales: One Planet - The Overarching Waste Strategy	<p>Comprises the new overarching waste strategy document for Wales, setting out a long term framework for resource efficiency and waste management between 2010 and 2050.</p> <p>Towards Zero Waste means that:</p>	<p>The development and operation of the new energy infrastructure would generate waste. Therefore, the AoS should consider objectives which</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Document for Wales (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste will be reduced significantly</li> <li>• There will be a strong economy in resource management</li> <li>• Residual waste will be minimised</li> <li>• Landfill will be eliminated as far as possible</li> <li>• Legacy wastes will be tackled.</li> </ul> <p>Central indicators of the strategy include a 27% reduction in waste achieved by 2025 and for waste arisings to be reduced by approximately 1.5% (of the 2007 baseline) each year across all sectors.</p> <p>Furthermore, recycling will be maximised, the amount of residual waste produced minimised and as close to zero landfill as possible achieved.</p>	<p>support the prevention of waste and encourage recycling.</p>
One Wales: Connecting the Nation - The Wales Transport Strategy (2008)	<p>The main priorities of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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.</li> <li>• Increasing safety and security.</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions where possible.</p>
One Wales: One Planet – the Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (2009)	<p>The document sets out the steps and actions necessary to achieve sustainable development in Wales, for example, an indicative route map of the journey Wales will need to take to use only its fair share of the earth’s resources.</p> <p>The vision for a Sustainable Wales is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions where possible, for example, in the transportation of raw materials.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy, biologically diverse and productive ecosystems that are managed sustainably.</li> <li>• 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>• Communities which are safe, sustainable and attractive places for people to live and work, where people have access to services, and enjoy good health.</li> <li>• 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 economic, social and environmental effects of new energy development will be considered in detail throughout the AoS process.</p>
<p>The Climate Change Strategy for Wales (2010)</p>	<p>The strategy confirms the Assembly Government’s commitment to climate change and the areas where it will act and work with relevant partners, to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enable effective climate change adaptation in Wales.</p> <p>The strategy supports the vision for 2050 as set out in the One Wales: One Planet – the Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (2009).</p> <p>Climate change adaptation is discussed with respect to the transport, business, residential, agriculture and land use, public and waste sectors.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions where possible.</p> <p>The AoS should consider objectives which improve the resilience of energy infrastructure to changing climatic conditions throughout the project’s lifecycle. Note that the emissions targets contained in the Climate Change Strategy for Wales will be superseded by those set under this Act for successive five-year carbon budgets, starting from 2016-2040.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Woodlands for Wales (2011)	<p>This document details Welsh Government’s fifty-year strategy for woodlands and trees in Wales. It recognises Wales’s trees as an important asset in delivering the Government’s key priorities of driving green growth, resilience and safety and tackling poverty.</p> <p>The vision of the strategy is as follows:</p> <p>“Wales will be known for its high-quality woodlands that enhance the landscape, are appropriate to local conditions and have a diverse mixture of species and habitats”.</p> <p>It is envisaged that real local and national social and community benefits, thriving woodland-based industries and a better-quality environment throughout Wales can be achieved through delivery of the strategy.</p>	<p>The siting of new energy infrastructure has the potential to directly and indirectly impact upon woodland. The AoS framework should, therefore, include objectives which address the protection of woodland.</p>
The Welsh Historic Environment Strategic Statement: Action Plan (2010)	<p>The Action Plan clearly lists objectives with respect to heritage assets and the historic environment and the associated practical action required to achieve these objectives. A timeframe of 2009-2011 and beyond how put allocated to each objective. The lead and supporting bodies for each objective are also stated.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider including objectives which aim to protect heritage assets and the historic environment.</p>
Water Strategy for Wales (2015)	<p>The strategy sets out the strategic direction for water policy in Wales over the next 20 years and beyond.</p> <p>The vision for the strategy is to “ensure that Wales continues to have thriving water environment which is sustainably managed to support healthy communities, flourishing businesses and the environment. We want the people of Wales to receive first class, value for money water services with water used efficiently, safely and respectfully by all”.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives which contribute to the sustainable use of water resources.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Natural Resource Policy (Welsh Government) (2017)	<p>The focus of the Natural Resource Policy is the sustainable management of Wales’ natural resources, to maximise their contribution to achieving goals within the Well-being of Future Generations Act. The policy sets out three National Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering nature-based solutions,</li> <li>• Increasing renewable energy and resource efficiency,</li> <li>• Taking a place-based approach</li> </ul> <p>The Policy sets the context for Area Statements, ensuring that the national priorities for delivering sustainable management of natural resources inform the approach to local delivery.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider the uptake of natural resources during construction and ensure resource efficiency is integrated in development design through objectives specific to sustainable and efficient resource use.</p>
Environment (Wales) Act 2016	<p>Legislation introduced by the National Assembly for Wales enabling the planning and management of the natural resources of Wales in a more sustainable, pro-active and joined-up way than was previously possible. The Act has seven main parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Charges for carrier bags</li> <li>• Collection and disposal of waste</li> <li>• Fisheries for shellfish</li> <li>• Marine licensing</li> <li>• Flood and coastal erosion committee</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS should give particular regard to sustainable management of natural resources, climate change, fisheries and marine licencing and flood and coastal erosion.</p>
Wellbeing and Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	<p>The act explains what is meant by ‘sustainable development’ and requires public bodies to carry out sustainable development. It requires bodies to set well-being objectives that are to contribute to the achievement of well-being goals and to take steps to meet those</p>	<p>The AoS should include objectives that measure sustainability, and be considerate of well-being objectives/goals.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>objectives, and further requires indicators that measure progress towards achieving the well-being goals.</p>	
<p>Planning (Wales) Act 2015</p>	<p>This Act sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development. The act addresses 5 key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A modernised framework for the delivery of planning services</li> <li>• Strengthening the plan led approach – the act introduces a legal basis for the preparation of a National Development Framework and Strategic Development Plans</li> <li>• Improved resilience – the act allows the Welsh Ministers to direct local planning authorities to work together and for local planning authorities to be merged</li> <li>• Frontloading and improving the development management system – the act will introduce a statutory pre- application procedure for defined categories of planning application</li> <li>• Enabling effective enforcement and appeals – the act enables changes to enforcement procedures to secure prompt, meaningful action against breaches of planning control and increase the transparency and efficiency of the appeal system.</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS should consider objectives that encourage a strategic approach in planning.</p>
<p>State of Natural Resources Report (Natural Resources Wales)</p>	<p>SoNaRR sets out the state of Wales’ natural resources. It assesses the extent to which natural resources in Wales are being sustainably managed, and recommends a proactive approach to building resilience. The report links the resilience of Welsh natural resources to the well-being of the people of Wales.</p>	<p>The AoS should include objectives reflective of natural resource uptake, sustainable management and reliance.</p>
<p>National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales (2011)</p>	<p>This Strategy sets out Welsh policies on flood and coastal erosion risk management. It establishes a delivery framework that meets the needs of Wales, and sets out four overarching objectives for managing flood and coastal erosion risk in Wales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the consequences for individuals, communities, businesses and the environment from flooding and coastal erosion</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS should include objectives specific to coastal erosion risk management. Development near the coast has the potential to lead to coastal</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raising awareness of and engaging people on flood and coastal erosion risk</li> <li>• Providing an effective and sustained response to flood and coastal erosion events</li> <li>• Prioritising investment in the most at risk communities.</li> </ul>	erosion through changing coastal processes.
The Contaminated Land (Wales) Regulations 2006 as amended by the Contaminated Land (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012	These regulations make provision, in relation to Wales, for the identification and remediation of contaminated land under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It sets out the regime to deal with contaminated land, and provides a system to identify and remediate sites where contamination is causing unacceptable risk to human health and/or the wider environment.	Energy infrastructure has the potential to lead to land contamination and appropriate consideration should be given to potential impacts and how they can be addressed.
Draft Welsh National Marine Plan (Welsh Government (2018)	<p>The WNMP is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate our policy with the rest of the UK, guided by the UK Marine Policy Statement</li> <li>• Support our vision for clean, healthy, safe and biologically diverse seas</li> <li>• Guide future sustainable development</li> <li>• Support 'blue growth' by directing key decisions taken on the future use of marine space and natural resources.</li> </ul>	New energy infrastructure will potentially be situated in coastal areas and the Plan is therefore of relevance to the planning process. The AoS should establish objectives which align with the aims of the Plan and protect the marine and coastal environment.
Shoreline Management Plans applicable in Wales	A Shoreline Management Plan policy describes how a stretch of shoreline is most likely to be managed to address flood and/or erosion – although this is subject to conditions. Stretches of coast are divided into 'management units', and for each of these one of four different management policies are agreed, as follows:	New energy infrastructure will potentially be situated in coastal areas and the Plan is therefore of relevance to the planning process. The AoS should



Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No active intervention – there is no planned investment in defending against flooding or erosion, whether or not an artificial defence has existed previously</li> <li>Hold the (existing defence) line – an aspiration to build or maintain artificial defences so that the position of the shoreline remains.</li> <li>Sometimes, the type or method of defence may change to achieve this result</li> <li>Managed realignment – allowing the shoreline to move naturally, but managing the process to direct it in certain areas. This is usually done in low-lying areas, but may occasionally apply to cliffs.</li> </ul>	<p>establish objectives which align with the aims of the Plan and protect the shoreline environment and prevent flooding and/or erosion.</p>
<i>Scotland</i>		
<p>Scottish Planning Policy (2014)</p>	<p>This document is a statement of the Scottish Government's policy on nationally important land use planning matters.</p> <p>Its purpose is to set out national planning policies which reflect Scottish Ministers' priorities for operation of the planning system and for the development and use of land.</p> <p>The policy offers guidance on a number of topics such as the preparation, content, implementation, monitoring and review of local development plans as well as key issues in the determination of planning applications and appeals.</p> <p>It supersedes a number of Planning Policy Statements including SPP2 Economic Development (2002), SPP7 Planning and Flooding (2004), SPP10 Planning for Waste Management (2007), SPP15 Planning for Rural Development (2005), SPP17 Planning for Transport (2005) and SPP21 Green Belts (2006).</p>	<p>The AoS needs to include a comprehensive set of objectives that promote environmental protection. The timescale over which the impacts of new energy infrastructure will be realised should also be considered.</p>
<p>Scotland's Third National Planning Framework (2014)</p>	<p>The document represents the spatial expression of the Government Economic Strategy and sets out a long-term vision for development and investment across Scotland over the</p>	<p>The National Planning Framework needs to be considered for any new</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<p>next 20 to 30 years. The overall vision is for Scotland to be a successful, sustainable place, a low carbon place, a natural, resilient place and a connected place.</p> <p>The spatial strategy shows where there will be opportunities for growth and regeneration, investment in the low carbon economy, environmental enhancement and improved connections across the country. It also indicates where most change is likely to occur, from city regions to rural areas and coastal towns.</p>	<p>development to ensure the vision and targets in the document are met. To achieve this, the AoS should consider objectives that address the key drivers of the framework.</p>
<p>Scottish Energy Strategy: The Future of Energy in Scotland (2017)</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out the Scottish energy strategy for the period until 2050 and includes 2030 ‘whole-system’ energy targets relating to renewables and energy efficiency. The Strategy is consistent with the Scottish Climate Change Act. The 2050 vision of the Scottish Energy Strategy priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficiency;</li> <li>• Renewable and low carbon solutions;</li> <li>• Consumer engagement and protection;</li> <li>• System security and flexibility;</li> <li>• Innovative local energy systems; and</li> <li>• Strengthening the oil and gas industries.</li> </ul> <p>National opposition to new nuclear power is confirmed in the strategy, but it is acknowledged that there is increasing interest in the development of new nuclear technologies. The Strategy is duty bound to assess new technologies and low carbon energy solutions.</p>	<p>There are clear linkages between this strategy and the Energy NPS. The AoS to consider these linkages.</p>
<p>The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</p>	<p>This Order describes the types of operations undertaken which affect a site of special scientific interest (SSSI) but which do not require the consent of Scottish Natural Heritage under sections 13 (operations by public bodies etc.) and 16 (operations by owners or</p>	<p>The AoS should take into account impacts upon habitats and species, and should consider</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
(Authorised Operations) Order 2011	<p>occupiers of sites of special scientific interest) of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.</p> <p>The Regulations are of relevance to environmental planning projects as well as remediation projects. Their overall aim is to protect and conserve species in the UK.</p>	<p>provision for the preservation and protection of biodiversity and the environment.</p>
The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012	<p>These regulations outline and expand on the duty of care responsibilities of businesses with respect to waste they produce.</p> <p>The main compliance actions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregate, store and transport your waste appropriately and securely</li> <li>• Check that your waste is transported and handled by people or businesses that are authorised to do so</li> <li>• Complete waste transfer notes to document all waste you transfer, and keep them as a record for at least two years.</li> <li>• Take all reasonable steps to apply the waste management hierarchy before disposing of waste</li> </ul> <p>From 1 January 2014, ensure glass, metal, plastic, paper and card is separated for collection. Take steps to avoid cross contamination of these materials</p>	<p>Objectives that promote the reduction of waste sent for disposal and encourage re- use, recycling and recovery of waste should be considered.</p> <p>The AoS should also take account of the fact that in relation to EN-6, radioactive waste will be created which will have to be managed.</p>
The Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations (2010)	<p>Regulations made under powers conferred by section 2(2) of the European Communities Act.</p> <p>It details the limit or target values for several pollutants considered of concern for human health for the purpose of Air Quality Management.</p>	<p>The AoS should seek objectives to avoid air quality impacts. New power stations have the potential to result in emissions to air throughout the project lifecycle.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations (2000 and 2005)	<p>Regulations made to ensure the proper management and remediation of contaminated land which is causing or has the potential to cause significant harm or significant pollution of the water environment.</p> <p>These have been produced by Scottish Ministers in exercise of powers under the Environmental Protection Act (1990). Topics covered include pollution of controlled waters, remediation notices and appeals to Scottish Ministers.</p>	Elements of energy infrastructure has the potential to lead to land contamination and appropriate consideration should be given to potential impacts and how they can be addressed.
Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations (2006) as amended by The Environmental Noise (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2018	<p>The Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006 introduced strategic noise mapping and noise action planning for areas such as large urban areas and major transport corridors.</p> <p>It is stated that Scottish Ministers must prepare Strategic Noise Maps and Noise Action Plans which identify Quiet Areas and areas where management of noise is required- identified as Noise Management Areas (NMAs). The Noise Action Plans must include measures to manage noise.</p>	New energy infrastructure could result in noise disturbance to local populations as a result of the movement of construction traffic and construction works. During the operation of the facilities there would also be operational noise generated by traffic and machinery. Furthermore, noise would also be generated during decommissioning works. Noise and vibration impacts should, therefore, be considered in the AoS.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	<p>An Act of the Scottish Parliament to set a target for the year 2050, an interim target for the year 2020, and to provide for annual targets, for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; to provide about the giving of advice to the Scottish Ministers relating to climate change; to confer power on Ministers to impose climate change duties on public bodies; to make further provision about mitigation of and adaptation to climate change; to make provision about energy efficiency, including provision enabling council tax discounts; to make provision about the reduction and recycling of waste; and for connected purposes.</p>	<p>Development of renewable generation would reduce reliance on non-renewable sources of power that lead to high levels of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Objectives should seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions during other stages of energy infrastructure development, for example, the transportation of raw materials and waste.</p> <p>The AoS should consider objectives which improve the resilience of energy infrastructure to changing climatic conditions throughout the project's lifecycle.</p>
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Scotland Regulations 2014	<p>The Regulations provide a list of fuels which are authorised to be used in smoke control areas in Scotland.</p> <p>The compliance actions are as follows:</p> <p>If located in a smoke control area, ensure that only the following fuels are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anthracite;</li> </ul>	<p>New power stations have the potential to result in emissions to air throughout the project lifecycle. Objectives which encourage protection of air quality should be considered.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-anthracite;</li> <li>• Electricity;</li> <li>• Gas;</li> <li>• Low volatile steam coals; and</li> <li>• Fuels described in the Schedule to these regulations.</li> </ul> <p>The overall purpose of the Regulations is to improve air quality.</p>	
<p>Climate Ready Scotland Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme (2014)</p>	<p>This is the first Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme as required by section 53 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. It addresses the impacts identified for Scotland in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) published under section 56 of the UK Climate Change Act 2008.</p> <p>The programme discusses Scottish Ministers objectives in relation to adaptation to climate change, their proposals and policies for meeting those objectives, and the period within which those proposals and policies will be introduced.</p>	<p>Development of new energy infrastructure needs to be undertaken with consideration of climate change throughout the project lifecycle.</p> <p>Objectives should seek to ensure that development is resilient and adaptable to the impacts of climate change, throughout the project lifecycle.</p>
<p>The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011</p>	<p>The Regulations— more commonly known as the Controlled Activity Regulations (CAR) – and their further amendments apply regulatory controls over activities which may affect Scotland’s water environment. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• groundwater,</li> <li>• wetlands (directly associated with surface and groundwater bodies);</li> <li>• rivers;</li> <li>• lochs;</li> </ul>	<p>Power stations require water abstractions and discharges and have the potential to have significant adverse effects to water environments. The AoS should consider objectives which focus on the protection of all</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transitional waters (estuaries and saline lagoons); and</li> <li>• coastal waters (3nm from territorial baseline).</li> </ul> <p>The controlled activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• abstractions from surface and groundwater;</li> <li>• impoundments of rivers, lochs, wetlands and transitional waters;</li> <li>• groundwater recharge;</li> <li>• engineering in rivers, lochs and wetlands;</li> <li>• engineering activities in the vicinity of rivers, lochs and wetland which are likely to have a significant adverse impact upon the water environment;</li> <li>• activities liable to cause pollution;</li> <li>• direct or indirect discharge of List I substances to groundwater;</li> <li>• any other activities which directly or indirectly is liable to cause a significant adverse impact upon the water environment.</li> </ul> <p>In order to ensure proportionate controls over activities, the Regulations provide for three levels of control: General Binding Rules (GBR), Registrations and Water Use Licences. SEPA can move activities between registration and licences and from GBR to registration or licences as it considers necessary in order to protect the water environment.</p>	<p>aspects of the water environment.</p>
<p>2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity - A Strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland</p>	<p>The purpose of this strategy is to conserve and enhance biodiversity in Scotland. It identifies the role of Scotland's natural assets in contributing to sustainable economic growth and in supporting wellbeing and wealth creation.</p> <p>There are three central aims of the 2020 challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and restore biodiversity on land and in our seas, and to support healthier ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<p>New energy infrastructure has the potential to adversely affect wildlife and habitats if they are developed inappropriately. Objectives which promote the protection of the natural environment and biodiversity</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect people with the natural world, for their health and wellbeing and to involve them more in decisions about their environment.</li> <li>• Maximise the benefits for Scotland of a diverse natural environment and the services it provides, contributing to sustainable economic growth.</li> </ul>	<p>should, therefore, be included in the AoS.</p>
<p>Tourism Development Framework for Scotland (2013)</p>	<p>This Framework has been prepared to support the aim of increasing sustainable economic growth in the visitor economy being promoted by the planning system at the national level through the Scottish Planning Policy and the National Planning Framework.</p> <p>It offers guidance for development planning authorities (including strategic development planning authorities, local planning authorities and national park authorities) to develop their own strategies to grow the visitor economy in their local areas.</p> <p>The framework discusses actions to be undertaken for eight sub-themes covering the topics of 'Improving the Customer Journey' and 'Providing Authentic Experiences'.</p>	<p>New energy infrastructure development will provide employment and contribute towards economic growth for Scotland, but consideration should be made of potential impact on the tourism industry.</p>
<p>Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)</p>	<p>The plan sets the strategic direction for waste policy for Scotland, informed by improved understanding of the environmental consequences of how we use and dispose of resources, and by the requirements of European legislation. The Zero Waste Plan is underpinned by a determination to achieve the best overall outcomes for Scotland's environment, by making best practical use of the approach in the waste management hierarchy: waste prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery.</p> <p>This Zero Waste Plan is deliberately concise and strategic in its approach. It looks to set the goals Scotland needs to achieve in the future, and focuses on the key areas of activity with the potential to make the greatest contribution to deliver those goals. At the heart of the Zero Waste Plan is a change of mindset, a need for every one of us to start viewing waste as a potential resource and to think about how to use that resource most efficiently.</p>	<p>The AoS should consider waste recycling from the construction and operation of energy infrastructure.</p>



Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
The Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006)	<p>The Scottish Forestry Strategy is the Scottish Executive’s framework for taking forestry forward through the first half of this century and beyond.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a vision of a forestry sector that is diverse and strong; in tune with the environment; employing many people in a wide range of enterprises; and providing the many other services and benefits that people need, now and for the future.</p>	<p>The siting of new energy infrastructure has the potential to impact upon areas of woodland. The AoS framework should consider objectives which focus upon environmental protection and the avoidance of loss of forests.</p>
Control of Woodland Removal 2012	<p>At a national scale Scotland is continuing to expand its woodland resource, to counteract historic deforestation. The Scottish Government has developed a policy on the control of woodland removal to provide direction for decisions on woodland removal in Scotland.</p>	<p>The siting of energy infrastructure has the potential to impact upon areas of woodland. The AoS should consider environmental protection and the potential impacts on forests.</p>
The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation Order and Trees in Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Regulations 2010	<p>The regulations are made under the powers conferred on the Secretary of State by sections 160(8), 161(3) and (4), 173 and 275 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act.</p> <p>The Regulations require an application to be made for cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree with a tree preservation order or within a Conservation Area. This application must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• specify the operations for which consent is sought;</li> <li>• give reasons for carrying out such operations;</li> <li>• identify the protected tree or trees which would be affected by such operations; and</li> </ul>	<p>The AoS will need to consider potential impacts on important trees.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The protected tree or trees must be identified by means of a map or plan of a size and scale sufficient for the purpose.</li> </ul>	
Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 and amendments	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a means of drawing together, in a systematic way, an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects arising from a proposed development.	Energy infrastructure has the potential to fall under Schedule 1 and 2 developments in the EIA 2011 regulations and therefore would be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment.
Planning Advice Note (PAN) 3/2010 Community Engagement	Sets out effective community engagement in the planning process.	The AoS process should consider objectives which include effective community engagement in the planning process.
PAN 33 Development of Contaminated Land (Revised Oct 2000)	Sets out the role of the planning system in addressing historical contamination. It considers: <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>	The AoS should consider objectives which address the assessment and use of contaminated land sites.  Contaminated land sites may be suitable for the development of energy infrastructure if appropriate management measures are implemented.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
PAN 51 Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation (Revised 2006)	Supports the existing policy role of the planning system in relation to the environmental protection regimes.	The AoS should consider a comprehensive set of objectives that promote environmental protection such that they complement environmental targets and positively work towards their achievement.
PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology	This PAN is intended to inform the day-to-day work of a range of local authority advisory services and other organisations that have a role in the handling of archaeological matters within the planning process.	The AoS should consider archaeology through the inclusion of an objective relating to the historic environment.
PAN 71 Conservation Area Management	This PAN complements existing national policy and provides further advice on the management of conservation areas. It identifies good practice for managing change, sets out a checklist for appraising conservation areas and provides advice on funding and implementation.	The AoS should take into account the potential impact of development in Conservation Areas.
PAN 60 Planning for Natural Heritage	This PAN provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment and encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues.	Natural heritage should be considered in the AoS and the framework should include objectives to conserve and safeguard native species, wildlife habitats, ecosystems, geology and natural beauty and amenity of the countryside.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
		<p>If inappropriately developed, energy infrastructure could potentially impact upon natural heritage both directly (e.g. land take) and indirectly (e.g. as a result of increased water abstraction).</p>
<p>PAN 1/2011 Planning and Noise</p>	<p>This PAN provides advice on the role of the planning system in helping to prevent and limit the adverse effects of noise.</p>	<p>Energy infrastructure sites have the potential to generate increases in noise. The AoS should consider objectives which address noise impacts during construction, operation and decommissioning.</p>
<p>PAN 61 Waste Management Planning</p>	<p>The purpose of this PAN is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide advice on a sustainable approach and change of emphasis from waste disposal to integrated waste management;</li> <li>• Assist planning authorities in ensuring that development plans reflect the land use requirements for the delivery of an integrated network of waste management facilities;</li> <li>• Provide a basis for more informed consideration of development proposals for waste management facilities;</li> <li>• Enable planning authorities to implement the emerging and future Area Waste Plans; and</li> <li>• Provide developers seeking planning permission for waste management facilities with advice on the issues taken into consideration when determining applications.</li> </ul>	<p>The development and operation of energy facilities would generate waste and potentially increase the amount of waste needing long-term disposal.</p>

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the AoS
Flood Risk Management Act (Scotland) (2009)	This act introduced a more coordinated and sustainable approach to flood risk management. The Act establishes a framework for the assessment and sustainable management of flood risk with the aim of reducing the adverse consequences of flooding from all sources. The FRM Act places a general duty on Scottish Ministers, SEPA and responsible authorities (including local and national park authorities) to exercise their flood risk related functions with a view to reducing overall flood risk.	The development of new energy infrastructure needs to be considered in the context of flooding. Such development has the potential to affect the local and wider flood regime.