

Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Sustainability Framework Scoping Report



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This report sets out the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework for the purposes of testing the emerging Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents and related Supplementary Planning Documents under the new Planning Act and related Regulations.

The purpose of this report is to summarise the information gathering stage of the SA process, explaining the method employed and providing a basis to consult key stakeholders on the appropriateness of the Framework at this early stage.

It should be noted that a Context Report (an Annex to this report) has also been produced for information purposes, documenting the scoping of relevant plans and programmes and subsequent development of key messages. It is to be read in conjunction with this report, detailing as it does Stage A1 of the ODPM Draft Guidance and thus providing a clear audit trail and links to the initial stages of the SAs development.

Section 2 sets out the approach to consultation and some guiding questions.

If you wish to comment on the report please send your responses by the 29th September 2005 to:

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1. Addressing the SEA Directive / Delivering Sustainable Development

- 1.1 The Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan (MLP) balances the need for mineral products with the environmental, social and economic implications of extracting and transporting the product. The first Gloucestershire MLP was adopted April 2003.
- 1.2 The Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan (WLP) was adopted in October 2004. The aim of the Plan is to develop a sustainable waste management industry, ultimately to divert waste from landfill towards recovery/recycling and reduce the amount of waste generated in the County.
- 1.3 Strategic Environmental Appraisals (SEA) have been carried out for both plans.
- 1.4 The Planning and Compulsory Act 2004 retains the pre-eminence of the Development Plan in the Planning System, however modernises the process of plan preparation, providing a statutory basis for delivering sustainable development, integrating sustainability appraisal (SA) in to the plan making process.
- 1.5 Statutory transitional arrangements apply to the Local Plans, which are considered "saved" for a period of three years. However the first Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (M&WDS), submitted in March 2005, outlines the work programme for replacing the local plans with Minerals and Waste Development Framework. (M&WDF) under the New Act. Figure 1 outlines the key areas of work subject to the SA process. (See also Appendix 1 M&WDS Timeframe)

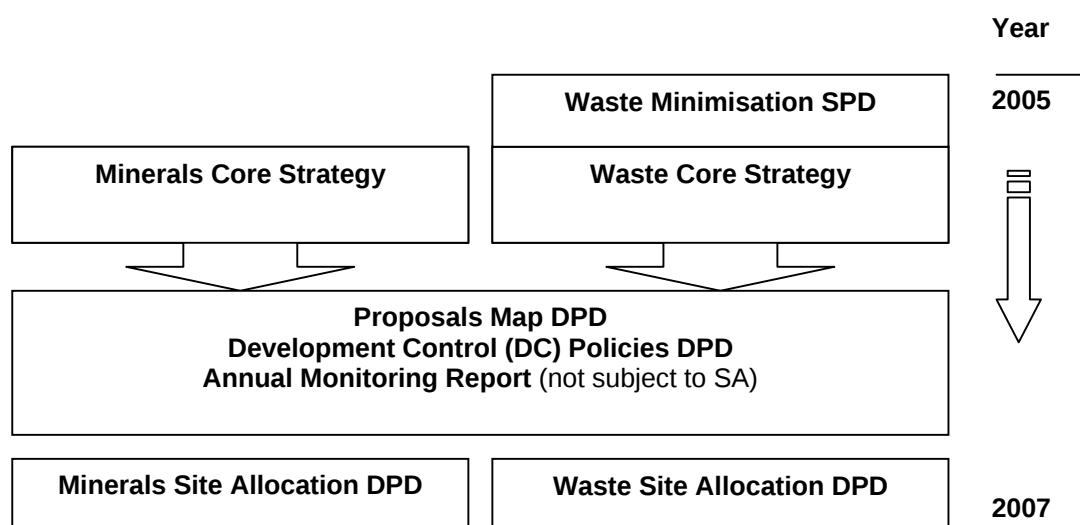


Figure 1. Components of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework subject to Sustainability Appraisal.

- 1.6 Guidance on the implementation of the new Act, (specifically Planning Policy Statement 12) states that Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and supplementary planning documents (SPDs) should be subject to SA. The SA process as outlined in guidance (See Section 3 below) addresses the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC: that certain plans and programmes are subject to a SEA to test the possible environmental effects of proposals. SA aims to extend the remit of SEA to consider socio-economic issues. Although there are two separate requirements only one appraisal will be required in the development of

DPDs. Table 1 below indicates how the requirements of the SEA Directive have been addressed in this process.

Table 1. Addressing the SEA Directive.

SEA Directive Requirement	check	Addressed in:
“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” - Annex 1 (a)	✓	Section 4 and the Context Report
“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” - Annex 1 (b)	✓	Sections 5 and 6 and Appendix 3 – Baseline Data
“the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected” - Annex 1 (c)	✓	Sections 5 and 6 and Appendix 3 - Baseline Data
“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the Birds Directive] and 92/43/EEC [the Habitats Directive]” - Annex 1 (d)	✓	Section 5 and Appendix 4
“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme...” - Annex 1 (e)	✓	Section 4 and the Context Report
“The [Environmental] authorities [designated for the purpose of the SEA Directive in each EU Member State]...shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report” - Article 5 (4)	✓	Consultation on this report fulfils this requirement

- 1.7 The SA framework as identified in this document has been developed in liaison with the six local planning authorities in Gloucestershire, principally to avoid duplication of effort, to ensure consistency in aims and objectives and wherever possible pool resources.

2. Approach to Consultation

- 2.1 A key part of the modernised process of plan preparation is to frontload consultation ensuring more meaningful community involvement. A Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) has been drafted which sets out how interested parties will be involved in the process of preparing the M&WDPDs as well as consultation on planning applications. The vision for community involvement as stated in the SCI is:

“Enabling people to make a difference by providing them with an opportunity to actively participate in the development of options and proposal for mineral and waste planning”

- 2.2 SA is now considered to be an integral part of the plan making process, that is, the objectives of the SA should provide the basis for policy development and site allocation. Therefore it is appropriate to seek stakeholders' views to ensure that the SA framework includes all relevant social, economic and environmental objectives from the outset.
- 2.3 Informal views from a representative group of organisations, government agencies and relevant local authorities are sought at this early stage to assist in the development of the SA framework to ensure the scope of the framework embraces

appropriate social, economic and environmental issues. As indicated in Table 1 in order to address the requirements of the SEA Directive it is appropriate to consult authorities with environmental responsibilities on the scope of the SEA.

- 2.4 Information relating to the SA process and Scoping Report will be included in the Minerals and Waste Newsletter Number 4. The Report will be available at the following website address:
<http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=1405>
- 2.5 The M & WDS identifies the formal process of consultation on the SA Report with a wider range of stakeholders. Consultation on the initial SA Report will be carried out at the same time as the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies and the Waste Minimisation Supplementary Planning Document (WM SPD) in March - April 2006.

Consultees are asked to consider the following questions in respect of this report:



1. Have all the relevant plans, strategies and documents been reviewed appropriately?
2. Is any significant environmental, economic or social context or data missing which you organisation can help address?
3. Are judgements made concerning future trends and baseline data correct?
4. Do you agree with the sustainability issues / problems identified?
5. Do these messages and issues conflict with your organisation's priorities?
6. Do you agree with the components of the SA Framework – Are the objectives, targets and indicators appropriate?
7. Would your organisation wish to be consulted in future? If so what is your preferred mechanism, i.e. by email or by post?

A schedule of comments and implications for the SA Framework will be compiled and provided as feedback to consultees in the autumn/winter of this year.

3. Sustainability Appraisal Process – Methodology

- 3.1 The ODPM provides draft guidance on carrying out SA of DPDs. The M&WDS identifies a timeframe for the preparation of the M&WDD, of which the SA is an integral part of the process. (See Appendix 1.) There are 5 key stages outlined in ODPM guidance:

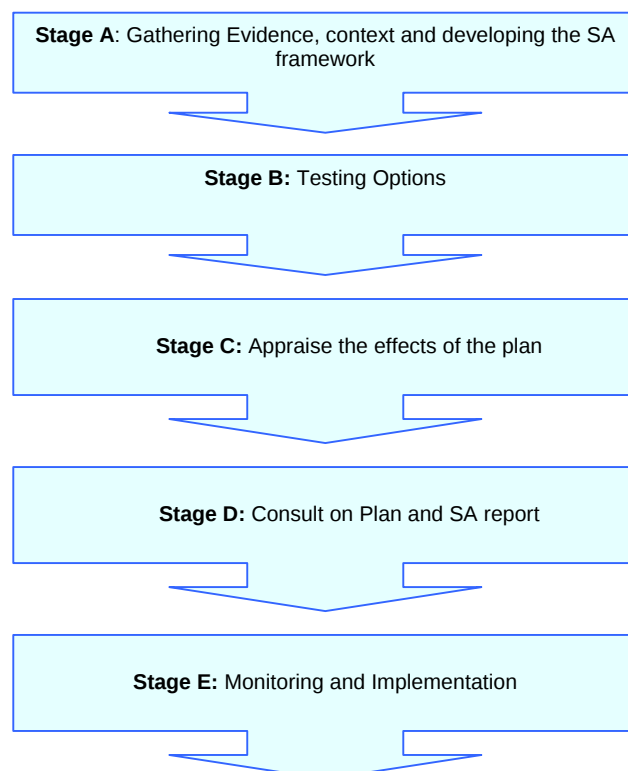


Figure 2. Key stages of the Sustainability Appraisal Process.

- 3.2 The Minerals and Waste Policy Team has developed the SA framework guided by ODPM guidance and the review of good practice in the public and private sector.
- 3.3 This report summarises the conclusion of **Stage A** of this guidance, providing a basis for the SA framework against which all aspects of the M &WDF subject to SA will be tested.

Stage A	Description	Action
1	Identify other relevant plans and programmes and sustainability objectives	An approach was agreed for identifying relevant plans and programmes (A1 - See section 4). Relevant plans and programmes were scoped to identify social, environmental and economic issues relevant to the development of minerals and waste policy, (A1 – See Section 4) Detailed information on Stage A1 is provided in the the Annex to this report i.e. the Context Report.
2	Collect baseline data	Contextual and output indicators were devised relating to the objectives, key messages and sustainability issues. These indicators have provided the basis for collecting baseline data. Gaps in data have been identified during this process as well as a programme for addressing this weakness in the process. (See Section 6 and Appendix 3)
3	Identify sustainability issues	The scoping process has assisting in identifying key messages and highlighted sustainability issues and problems. (A3 - See section 5 and Appendix 4)

Stage A	Description	Action
4	Developing the SA Framework	Headline objectives were devised on the basis of the scoping exercise. The development of which is charted in Appendix 5. These objectives were tested for internal consistency (See Appendix 6.)
5	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA Framework	This aspect has not been addressed during this process as the DPD is currently being drafted. This will be dealt with following Stage B of the ODPM guidance.
6	Consulting on the Scope	The purpose of this Report.

3.4 It is important to note that this is an iterative process with each of the above tasks of this stage informing the other.

Limitations:

■ **Impartiality Problem:** There is concern that the process may not be impartial if carried out by members of the Waste and Minerals Policy Team who will be drafting the M&WDPDs.

Action: Targeted consultation at this stage in the process will assist in ensuring that competing interests are incorporated into the framework. It may also be appropriate to carry out peer review prior to the publication of draft SA Reports of M&WDPDs as identified in the M&WLDS Timeframe.

■ **Gaps in Baseline and Indicator Data Problems:** The process of drawing up a list of appropriate indicators is a relatively straightforward exercise. However the collection of relevant and sound historic data for the purposes of setting the context/baseline and subsequently monitoring the effect of policies is more problematic.

Action: An audit of relevant data has been carried out as part of the scoping exercise. Gaps in data have been identified and a schedule compiled which attempts to prioritise addressing the gaps. It has to be accepted that some trend-based data will not be available as the SA report and Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report (M&WAMR) provides the opportunity to commence the collection of such relevant data.

■ List of Gaps:

- Data relating to the impact on local amenity of communities affected by minerals and waste development.
- Changes to the character of the countryside in Gloucestershire.
- Level 1 & 2 pollution incidents in Gloucestershire.
- Various transport data sets relating to the transportation of minerals and waste.
- Data on the extent and quality of minerals site restoration.
- The specifics of floodrisk in the county.

4. Relevant Plans and Programmes

4.1 In order to achieve sustainable development objectives and joined up spatial planning in the context of the new planning regime it is essential to take account of national, regional and local guidance, plans and strategies. Government Guidance and regulations relating to plan making indicate that development frameworks should reflect the spatial objectives of other relevant plans and strategies.

- 4.2 A number of relevant documents have been identified to ensure that all strategies and objectives have been considered in developing the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) framework for the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (M&WDF).
- 4.3 Building on the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy SSA framework, further scoping of relevant documents has been required to ensure that not only local matters, but also specific waste and minerals planning issues are fully considered in the development of this framework.
- 4.4 ODPM draft guidance on SA highlights the scoping of other relevant plans and documents as an important part of developing a SA framework for the following reasons:
- Identification of the social, environmental and economic objectives that should be reflected in the Development Framework,
 - Identification of external factors, for example sustainability issues, and
 - To determine whether policies in other plans and programmes might lead to cumulative effects when combined with policies in the plan subject to SA.
- 4.5 Consideration has been given to which documents constitute “relevant” in the context of this framework. In the compilation of this list of relevant documents the following points have been recognised:
- a) It is important to adopt a clear and consistent approach to what constitutes a relevant document.
 - b) The list is not, and cannot be exhaustive. The review has only sought to identify key documents which reflect local, regional, national and international social, economic and environmental issues. These documents emanate from central government, the South West Regional Assembly (SWRA), authorities with environmental responsibility in relation to the SEA Directive or have a statutory basis e.g. Local plans and Community Strategies.
 - c) Relevant local plans have been scoped to ensure synergy between emerging development documents in the County. There are no up-to-date adopted local plans covering the County other than the Minerals and Waste Local Plans. However each of the 6 district councils have well progressed local plans, close to adoption, which are material planning considerations for development control purposes.
 - d) It should be considered that new or revised documents are emerging regularly e.g. from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), notably replacements of Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) with Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). Therefore it is important to ensure that the list identified in table 2 is kept under review and that the SA framework is amended accordingly.
- 4.6 Table 2 below lists relevant plans, programmes and strategies with a summarised justification. The Context Report provides additional, and more detailed information on the review of these documents.

Table 2. Relevant Plans and Programmes.

Relevant Plan and Programmes
International / European
EU Water Framework Directive

EU Birds and Habitats Directives
EU Landfill Directive
EU Mining Directive (Proposed)
EU Waste Framework and Hazardous Waste Directives
EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directives
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive
EU Incineration Directive
EU End of Life Vehicles Directive
EU Animal By-Products Regulation
National
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development
PPG2: Green Belts
PPG3: Housing
PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
PPG9: Nature Conservation
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
PPG10: Planning and Waste Management
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks
Also including:
• A Companion Guide to PPS12
• Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (Consultation Paper)
• PPS12 Monitoring Guidance
PPG13: Transport
PPG14: Planning Development on Unstable Land
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning
PPG18: Enforcing Planning Control
PPG21: Tourism
PPS22: Renewable Energy
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control
PPS23: Annex 1
PPS23: Annex 2
PPG24: Planning and Noise
PPG25: Development and Flood-risk
MPG1: General Considerations
MPS1: Consultation Paper: Planning and Minerals (and Associated Good Practice Guidance)
MPG2: Applications, Permissions and Conditions
MPS2: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Mineral Workings
MPS2: Annex 1: Dust
MPS2: Annex 2: Noise
MPG3: Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal
MPG4: Compensation Regulations
MPG5: Stability in Surface Mineral Workings and Tips
MPG6: Aggregates Provision
National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England (2001 – 2011)
MPG7: Reclamation of Mineral Workings
MPG8: Interim Development Order Permissions
MPG9: Interim Development Order Permissions - Conditions
MPG10: Provision of Raw Materials for the Cement Industry
MPG12: Treatment of Disused Mine Openings
MPG14: Review of Mineral Planning Permissions
Rural White Paper
Urban White Paper
Waste Strategy 2000
Changes to Waste Strategy 2000
UK Biodiversity Action Plan

National Sustainable Development Strategy
Waste not, Want not – A Strategy for Tackling the Waste Problem in England
The Sustainable Communities Plan
DTI Sustainability Strategy
A Development Plan for Marine Aggregate Extraction
Better Buildings
Planning for the Supply of Natural Building Stone
Planning for Waste Management Facilities
Collation of the Results of The 2001 Aggregate Mineral Survey for England and Wales
Survey of Land for Mineral Workings in England 2000
Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003
Circular 1/97 Planning Obligations
Circular 6/98 Planning and Affordable Housing
Circular 15/97 The UK National Air Quality Strategy
Circular 02/98 Prevention of Dereliction through the Planning System
Circular 2/99 Environmental Impact Assessment
Circular 4/01 Control of Development Affecting Trunk Roads
Circular 1/03 Safeguarding Aerodromes
Authorities with Environmental Responsibility in Relation to the SEA Directive
The Countryside Agency –The State of the Countryside in the South West
English Nature –Policy Position Statement on Aggregate Extraction and Nature Conservation
English Nature - Policy Position Statement on Non-Aggregate Mineral Extraction
English Heritage - A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West
The Environment Agency – Position Statement on Sustainable Construction
The Environment Agency – Position Statement on Managing Hazardous Waste
The Environment Agency – Position Statement on Resource Efficiency
Regional
South West Climate Change Impact Scoping Study
Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England
Our Environment Our Future -The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment
Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West
Regional Quality of Life Counts
Towards 2015 – Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism
Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future
Just Connect – An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004 –2026 (Draft)
Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Study Area (Submission Document) – To be added
Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10 – Interim RSS10)
Regional Waste Strategy for the South West
County & Local
Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Gloucestershire
Gloucestershire Waste Partnership Joint Strategy Statement
Gloucestershire Landscape Character Assessment
Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Action Plan
The Community Strategy for Gloucestershire
Local Agenda 21 Strategy for a Sustainable Gloucestershire
Health Plan – To be added
Education Plan – To be added
Gloucestershire Structure Plan Second Review (Adopted Plan)
Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan
The Gloucestershire Economic Strategy
The Rural Economic Strategy for Gloucestershire
Biodiversity Action Plan for Gloucestershire
Cotswold Water Park Biodiversity Action Plan
Wye Valley AONB Management Plan
Cotswolds AONB Management Plan
Gloucester Local Plan
Gloucester Community Strategy
Tewkesbury Local Plan
The Partnership Plan for Tewkesbury

Stroud Local Plan
Stroud District Community Strategy
Cheltenham Local Plan
Cheltenham's Community Plan
Forest of Dean Local Plan
Forest of Dean Community Plan
Cotswolds Local Plan
Cotswolds Community Strategy

Table 3. Justification as to the Non-Inclusion of Certain Plans and Programmes.

PPG / MPG	Justification for non-inclusion
PPG 5: Simplified Planning Zones	Not relevant to minerals and waste plans.
PPG 17: Sport and Recreation	Not relevant to minerals and waste plans.
PPG 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control	Not relevant to minerals and waste plans.
PPG 20: Coastal Planning	Not relevant to Gloucestershire.
PPG 22: Renewable Energy	Superseded by PPS 22.
PPG 23: Planning and Pollution Control	Superseded by PPS 23.
MPG 11: Noise	Superseded by MPS 2.
MPG 13: Peat	No significant peat workings in Gloucestershire.
MPG 15: Silica Sand	No significant silica sand workings in Gloucestershire.

- 4.7 It is noted that new and revised documents are regularly emerging e.g. from ODPM, notably replacements of Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) with Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The above list (Stage A1) will be amended on a regular basis to reflect this.

5. Gloucestershire Context: Key Messages & Sustainability Issues

- 5.1 A number of key messages emerged through the scoping of relevant plans and programmes. (See SA Context Report) These messages have been consolidated into headline objectives and provide the basis for developing indicators.
- 5.2 The following are considered to be the key sustainable issues/problems for Gloucestershire. In keeping with the principles of SEA and SA; social, economic and environmental issues are taken into account. It is a general list and certain issues are likely to have greater significance to the development of minerals and waste policy in Gloucestershire. (See Appendix 4 an expanded version of Table 4 below, and Appendix 5 for an indication of how these issues and problems link with key messages and objectives).

Table 4. Sustainability Issues and Problems.

No.	Sustainability Issues and Problems
1	High house prices The disproportionate growth in house prices is making homes increasingly unaffordable. In 2003 the average house cost 8.7 times the average salary. The continued supply of minerals is critical to the delivery of future housing development. The extraction and transport of minerals can have a negative environmental impact and it is important to ensure that this finite resource is used carefully.

No.	Sustainability Issues and Problems
	The Government initiative to provide more affordable homes must be linked with a sustainable waste management strategy.
2	Low average income In 2003 the average income in Gloucestershire was almost £840 per annum lower than the national average, but it was higher in Cheltenham and Tewkesbury. Minerals and Waste industry can contribute to the local economy.
3	Crime levels Rates for key crimes of violent offences, vehicle crime and robbery in Gloucestershire are below national levels, although they are higher in Cheltenham and Gloucester.
4	Health In 2001, 91,164 people in Gloucestershire (16% of the total population) suffered from a Limiting Long-Term Illness (up from 1991 figure of 59,895). 38,000 of the 2001 figure were of working age. 42,743 of the county's population also noted that their health was 'Not Good' over the 12 months leading up to the 2001 Census night. Waste management facilities and mineral workings can potentially have a negative impact on local amenity.
5	Traffic impacts and congestion There are high levels of traffic congestion particularly in Cheltenham and Gloucester at peak hours. Car ownership in Gloucestershire amounts to just over one car per household, one of the highest figures nationally. Since 1985 traffic in the county has grown by 32%, and the County Council's household surveys of 1999 revealed that 72% of all journeys are made by car (46% car driver, 26% car passenger), 19% on foot, 5% on the bus and 2% by bicycle. Only 0.2% are by train. Minerals and Waste sites generate lorry movements, which can create additional congestion often on local road networks. All minerals extracted in Gloucestershire and waste generated and disposed of in the County is transported by road. (See Appendix 7.)
6	Rural economy There is a need for diversification and initiatives to boost and support the rural economy in Gloucestershire. Due to the location of mineral resources this is potentially important in the rural economy.
7	Areas of deprivation and social exclusion There are significant areas of deprivation and social exclusion in the County, particularly in parts of Gloucester and Cheltenham. Although Gloucestershire is ranked as one of the least deprived counties in England, there are marked differences in deprivation scores for the six districts. Gloucester is the most deprived district in the county, ranking 139th most deprived English district according to the Rank of Average Score measure out of 354 English districts. The Forest of Dean is next most deprived with a Rank Average Score of 195.
8	Potential for flooding To the west of the County lies the floodplain of the River Severn, which is a significant constraint on development. There is a potential for the pollution of water resources from minerals and waste operations should they be subject to flooding.
9	Waste to landfill Approximately 1.1 million tonnes of waste is handled in Gloucestershire each year the majority still going to landfill and land raising. In 2002/03 73.8% of waste was disposed of through landfill and land raising.
10	Growing levels of waste in Gloucestershire The quantity of household waste per head of the population has grown steadily over the last few years. In 2003/04 it was 51kg per head of population higher than the national average. Assuming the same rate of growth as last year of approximately 7kg per head per year, related to the projected population growth, household waste would grow to just under 234,000 tonnes in 2005/06. This is approximately 27,600 tonnes more waste than in 2003/04.
11	Recycling / composting rates Gloucestershire's recycling / composting rate in 2002/ 2003 was 16.7 %. The target for 2005 / 2006 is 36%* (*revised to 30% in the MWS).
12	Minerals restoration Increasingly within the county, there is a lack of inert material that could be used for appropriate restoration schemes following mineral extraction. There are issues over the general quality of minerals restoration. There are also problematic issues in the Cotswold Water Park regarding wet restoration and 'bird strike' issues related to RAF Fairford.
13	Protecting Gloucestershire's environment whilst providing minerals needed by society

No.	Sustainability Issues and Problems
	Minerals can only be worked where they occur and this is often in what is considered to be sensitive environments, for example the two principle limestone resource areas in the County: Forest of Dean and Cotswold are designated Areas of Outstanding Beauty or special landscape areas due to the landscape value. However building stone particularly for the Cotswold AONB is essential for maintaining the vernacular.
14	Renewable energy The current total renewable energy capacity in Gloucestershire is 8.873MW – almost all of this is from landfill and sewage gas. There is a target for Gloucestershire of the production of 40-50MW by 2010 (enough electricity to supply 45,750 – 52,250)
15	Condition of SSSIs <u>The South West:</u> The region has 965 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), representing nearly a quarter of the total for England (4,113), a little over a fifth (47) of the country's 214 National Nature Reserves and 66 of the country's 230 Special Areas of Conservation (2003 figures). Of the region's SSSI habitats in 2003, only 52.9% were in a 'favourable' condition although this indicates an upward trend when compared to the 51.0% recorded in 2002 and the 44% recorded in 2001. In addition, a further 14.8% of SSSI habitats were classed as 'unfavourable recovering' and so taken together, two-thirds of the region's sites were favourable or recovering, a proportion some 10% higher than the 57.3% recorded for the country as a whole. Nonetheless, 14.2% of the region's SSSI habitats were recorded as 'unfavourable declining'. <u>SSSIs in Gloucestershire:</u> There are currently 126 SSSIs in the county (May 2005) and the following statistics apply: % area favourable = 79.91 % area recovering = 2.82 % area unfavourable - no change = 13.19 % area unfavourable declining = 4.08 % area destroyed / part destroyed = 0.00 These figures indicate that Gloucestershire has a good record in the protection of its SSSIs but that more needs to be done as the % Area meeting the PSA target is 82.73%. Certain SSSIs designated in the County are a product of mineral working. <u>Sites protected under the Habitats Directive</u> There are a number of SPA / SAC / Ramsar sites in the County, including: Cotswolds Beachwoods, Dixon Wood, Rodborough Common, River Wye Sites, Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites, Wye Valley Woodland, North Meadow & Clattinger Farm (Wilts site), Walmore Common and the Severn Estuary. A number of candidate SAC sites (included in the above list) have recently gained full SAC status. These sites may potentially be affected by minerals and waste development, although there are policies and mechanisms in place to protect them.
16	Decline in biodiversity and certain bird species in Gloucestershire <u>Biodiversity decline:</u> <i>[Under investigation]</i> Bird populations in the South West between 1994 and 2002: Farmland birds = down 9% Woodland birds = little change In the South West from 1979-2005 Starlings declined by 71% House sparrow declined by 52% Song thrush declined by 34% Blackbirds declined by 31% ("Birds are generally good indicators of the broad state of wildlife and the countryside, because they are wide-ranging in habitat distribution and tend to be at or near to the top of the food chain") Government's indicators of sustainable development.
17	Increases in serious pollution incidents The South West: There were 3,538 substantiated pollution incidents in the South West in the South West during 2004, a reduction of over 30% since 2000. The number of Category 1 incidents (the most serious) increased from 3 in 2003 to 11 in 2004. Gloucestershire: <i>[No figures as yet – under investigation]</i>
18	Possible damage to the historic environment There are 496 Scheduled Monuments in the county, covering roughly 0.57% of the county. There are 23920 Locally Important Sites registered on the SMR. –an estimated 2% of the county. There are 12860 Listed buildings in the county. There are 264 Conservation areas covering c.2.3% of the county. There are 2 Registered battlefields covering 277.57ha (0.1% of the county). There are 99 Registered parks and gardens, in total these cover 6109ha (c.2.26% of the county).

No.	Sustainability Issues and Problems
	<i>[More figures regarding damage to SAMs etc – A study is currently being carried out to provide a clearer assessment of damage occurring as a result of minerals and waste development]</i>
19	Detrimental changes to landscape character There are three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the County and a number of areas designated in Local Plans as Special Landscape Areas. In October 2004 Gloucestershire County Council in association with the 6 Districts appointed consultants to undertake a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) of: ❑ The Severn Vale ❑ The Upper Thames Valley ❑ The Vale of Moreton ❑ The Vale of Evesham Fringe Sections of the county for which a detailed LCA have already been completed include: ❑ The Forest of Dean District ❑ The Cotswold's AONB <i>[Further information required – under investigation]</i>

6. Summary of Baseline Data and Indicators

- 6.1 Collecting baseline data is an essential component of the SA process. It helps provide the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of policies and identifying sustainability problems. The choice of baseline data has been informed by the previous stages in the SA process outlined above. As indicated previously a key limitation to the SA process to date is gaps in baseline data. (See Section 3) The ODPM draft guidance takes a pragmatic view of this situation recommending that it is acceptable to have data gaps but that the risks resulting should be documented. The SA process and subsequent Minerals and Waste AMRs provide an opportunity over a period of time to resolve this problem. However it is important to identify the critical areas of information required to make a sound assessment of DPDs.
- 6.2 Indicators can be useful for identifying the sustainability problems and when monitored over a period of time can indicate trends, which is useful when assessing the impact of policies. Indicators can be roughly subdivided into contextual and output indicators and will help monitor the impact of adopted minerals and waste policy through the development of targets and objectives. Contextual indicators measure change in the wider social, economic and environmental background within which the M&W DPD policies will operate. Output indicators will help monitor the direct effect of any policy or strategy adopted. (See Appendix 3 Baseline Data for list of indicators)
- 6.3 The New Planning Act places a duty on planning authorities to prepare Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR). The first mandatory Minerals and Waste AMR will be produced December 2005 and relates to the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans as well as indicating progress on key milestones required under the new Act. Subsequent AMRs will be well related to the SA framework monitoring progress on both contextual and output indicators.
- 6.4 Table 4 - Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems Table provides some baseline data related to specific issues. Further detailed baseline data is provided in Appendix 3 – Baseline Data.
- 6.5 The following provides a brief overview of the context relating to minerals and waste planning in Gloucestershire.

6.6 Minerals Planning in Gloucestershire

Gloucestershire has a diverse geological base with significant deposits with economic value. The County may be conveniently subdivided into the following resources areas:

Resource Area	Mineral Type
Forest of Dean	❑ Limestone (Carboniferous) ❑ Sandstone ❑ Clay ❑ Iron Ore ❑ Coal
Cotswolds	❑ Limestone (Jurassic)
Upper Thames Valley	❑ Sand and Gravel ❑ Clay ❑ Cornbrash (Jurassic Limestone)
Vale of Moreton	❑ Sand and Gravel
Severn Vale	❑ Sand and Gravel ❑ Clay

- 6.7 The MPA collects annual sales and reserve figures for mineral sites in Gloucestershire. The site-specific information is commercially confidential however the collective data is published in the annual monitoring report.
- 6.8 There are 36 operational minerals working sites in the County (2003 figures), 18 within the Cotswolds and the Forest of Dean extracting limestone for aggregate and non-aggregate purposes. Ten sites, primarily located in the Upper Thames Valley are extracting sand and gravel. There are a further 8 sites in the County extracting either sandstone or clay. Additionally there are a number of inactive and dormant sites where minerals may potentially be worked in the future.
- 6.9 Gloucestershire makes an important contribution to the regional supply of aggregate minerals. Much of the County's output is used within the region. Roughly 78% of the crushed rock and 49% of the sand and gravel is used in the South West. The destination of sand and gravel won from the Upper Thames Valley is more difficult to quantify as some sites straddle the border with Wiltshire. A significant proportion of aggregate goes to construction in the South East and 15% of crushed rock goes to the Midlands.
- 6.10 Although mineral working can have an impact on the environment, mineral products are used to improve our quality of life. For example the continued extraction of building stone in the Cotswold maintains the local vernacular. It must also be acknowledged that mineral workings are considered to be a temporary land-use and when properly restored, the after use can enhance the environment. For example the Cotswold Water Park, one of the largest man-made inland water areas in the UK is a product of sand and gravel extraction. The area is popular for various leisure activities (water sports etc) and is also an area of rich and improving biodiversity. According to the naturalist David Bellamy it is now area "*...of national importance, and heading for international recognition for its wetlands*". (<http://www.waterpark.org/>)
- 6.11 Finally primary minerals are a finite natural resource, which must be used prudently.

An up-to-date MLP ensures that all new planning applications for mineral working have a clear policy context with the objective of ensuring sustainable development.

6.12 Waste Planning in Gloucestershire

We all generate waste but a large percentage of our waste produced at home and at work is still disposed of in landfill or landraising sites. Approximately 1.2 m tonnes of waste is handled in the County each year. In 2002/3 73.8% was disposed of in landfill and landraising. The following table show a breakdown by waste type:

Waste Managed in Gloucestershire in 2002/3					
MSW	C&I	Metals	C&D	Special	Total
283,739	400,243	142,301	327,356	47,661	1,201,300

97% of municipal waste is household waste. The quantity of household waste per head of population has grown steadily over the last few years, however it is within the quartile of authorities with the lowest levels. However 16.6% of household waste arising in the County was recycled which is considerably short of the Government target for 2005/6 of 36%. 473kg of household waste is produced per head of population against the national average figure of 530kg. There are 101 licensed facilities of which 75 are currently operational.

6.13 Character of the County

The heritage, culture and environment of the County helps support the County's quality of life and economy. Gloucestershire is substantially a rural county with the main urban focus in Gloucester and Cheltenham. The County supports a wealth of international, national and locally important environmental assets, which need the appropriate level of protection from mineral and waste development.

6.14 Population

There are approximately 565,000 people living in Gloucester. The County's population grew by 29,000 between 1991 and 2001 and is expected to increase by another 40,000 to 2021. Most of this growth is from net-migration. Population projection at district level will be influenced by planning policy, particularly through the emerging RSS, which seeks to locate the majority of development at Gloucester and Cheltenham. However if trends in migration and natural increase continue, Cheltenham will decline by 6000. Significant growth will take place in the Forest of Dean (9000), Gloucester (1000) and Tewkesbury (). There will be limited growth in Cotswold and Stroud.

6.15 Household projections develop the foregoing population projection to allow the estimate of how many residential unit might be required if projections were to be fulfilled. The population growth is expected to equate to 34,840 new households to the period 2021. This figure will be influence by planning policy in the RSS and LDFs and in turn under plan, manage and monitor need will require plans to be reviewed in light of new projections. The purpose of modernising the Planning system was to move away from the limitation of the land-use remit and develop policy spatially. Therefore minerals and more particularly waste planning policy will need to support the sustainable development aim of emerging spatial strategies.

6.16 Economy and Labour Supply

Key economic indicators show Gloucestershire in a favourable light, historically with a low level of unemployment, and Gross value added per head similar to the

national average. However, according to the Indices of Deprivation 2004 there are pockets of deprivation mainly in the urban areas of Gloucester and Cheltenham. The County's Rural Economy Advisory Panel has highlighted significant problems of isolation and low household incomes in some rural communities, particularly the Forest of Dean. Gloucestershire's GDP per head is above average for the southwest. In the five years leading up to 2001 the demand for labour in Gloucestershire was consistently greater than the supply of labour in the County. However supply is likely to outstrip demand due to a rise in working population. Over the period 1991 – 2015 the county will see a 10.7% increase in the size of its workforce to just below 297,000 with an 11% increase in jobs to 295,000.

- 6.17 At a sectoral level the growth in the service sector and the decline in manufacturing over the last 10 years will continue up to 2015. Unemployment in Gloucestershire is low at 1.8% in August 2003, well below the national average at 2.3%. The average County income was £19,327 in 2002 almost £1000 low than the national average. However the average income in Tewkesbury and Cheltenham are well above the national average with the Forest of Dean well below. While average earnings in the County rose 15.5% in Gloucestershire between 1999 to 2002, house prices rose by 56%.

7. SA Framework – Objectives

- 7.1 The SA process as advocated in the ODPM draft guidance is objectives-led. Once developed it provides the framework for testing strategy and policy formulation of relevant aspects of the M&WDF. The Objectives derived from this process are the basis for identifying appropriate indicators and targets against which the success of adopted strategies and policies may be judged.
- 7.2 Devising SA Objectives - The SA Objectives have been developed on the basis of:
- ❑ The objectives/ priorities for action contained in the Government's national sustainability strategies – 1999 and 2005.
 - ❑ The objectives in "Just Connect" the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004 –2026.
 - ❑ Identifying other relevant plans and programmes, resulting key messages and the identification of sustainability issues.
 - ❑ ODPM Guidance.
- 7.3 The process of arriving at the SA Headline Objectives is provided in Appendix 5, and for a consideration of the internal consistency of the SA Objectives see Appendix 6.

Table 5. Sustainability Appraisal Headline Objectives.

GENERAL
1. To promote development that is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable.
2. To give the opportunity to everyone to live in an affordable and sustainably designed and constructed home.
3. To safeguard sites suitable for the location of waste management facilities, or future mineral development from other proposed development.

SOCIAL
4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county.
5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
6. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.
ECONOMIC
7. To conserve minerals resources from inappropriate development whilst providing for the supply of aggregates and other minerals sufficient for the needs of society.
8. To provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas of the County, promoting diversification in the economy.
ENVIRONMENTAL
9. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's biodiversity, natural environment, landscape and tourist assets including the historic environment.
10. To actively promote the minimisation of waste.
11. To protect Gloucestershire's environment – (the land, the air and water) from pollution and to apply the precautionary principle.
12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities and promote more sustainable means of transport, including the management of waste by the proximity principle.
13. To restore mineral sites to a high standard in order to achieve the maximum environmental and nature conservation benefits.
14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste.
15. To promote the increased use of renewable sources of energy and through this, as well as by other means to prepare for the impacts of climate change including the increased risk of flooding.

8. Next Steps

- 8.1 A key part of the Stage A of the SA process as outlined in the ODPM Draft guidance is the testing of the Plan Objectives against those of the SA Framework. As the SA Framework is being developed in advance of drafting the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies and other DPDs, this stage in the SA process is yet to be carried out. To ensure complete integration it is logical to finalise the framework prior to commencement of policy development, so to allow one to inform the other.

This stage will be fully covered and documented in the subsequent SA Reports which will be available for consultation in March – April 2006. (See Appendix 1 M&WDS Timeframe)

- 8.2 The principle objectives of the emerging M&WDF is to make adequate supply of minerals for local and national need in a sustainable way and ensure the sustainable management of waste. The SA Objectives indicated above will help assess the implication of emerging M&WDPD objectives.
- 8.3 Following this period of consultation the Scoping Report will be amended to reflect views of stakeholders, where considered appropriate. The revised report will then provide a basis for undertaking the SA of the M&WDPDs.
- 8.4 The Minerals and Waste Core Strategies and the Waste Minimisation SPD have been identified in the Development Scheme as the first part of the Development Framework subject to SA. (See Appendix 1)
- 8.5 A range of strategies scenarios and policies will need to be tested through the SA Framework. These may include:
 - ❑ Existing Strategy and Policies continued over the next plan period,
 - ❑ Without the Plan, and
 - ❑ Considering a range of Alternatives in light of emerging regional and national policy.
- 8.6 Following the testing of this range of potential strategies, a full SA will be carried out of the resulting core strategy and subsequent detailed aspects of the DPD and SPDs.
- 8.7 SA Reports will be made available when parts of the M&WDF subject to SA are made available for consultation either during pre-submission and submission stages of the plan making process. The Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme (M&WLDS) timeframe is appended which indicates at which stages SA reports will be made available (See Appendix 1.)
- 8.8 The appraisal process will offer mitigation measures based on the following hierarchy: Avoid, mitigate, enhance and compensate. The SA process is likely to raise a number of questions, areas of risk and uncertainties, which require action and resolution.
- 8.9 SA is not considered a one-off process and the framework will need to be kept under review to inform plan making and guide monitoring and implementation of policies. It should be noted that the SA framework will be adapted accordingly to consider strategic policy implications as well as site specific matters, particularly at the site allocation stage of the Framework. (Minerals Site Allocation scheduled for Summer 2008 and Waste Site Allocations Summer/Autumn 2010). In particular the level of baseline data required to assess sites comprehensively will need to be revisited. As well as ensuring that there is a rolling programme to up-date data sets and address gaps in knowledge identified from the outset.

9. Further Information

1. Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Please contact:
Kevin Phillips
Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader

Telephone: 01452 427979
Email: Kevin.Phillips@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Information relating to adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans and the emerging M&WDF can be found at the following website:

<http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=1405>

2. Sustainability Appraisal

For further information relating to the development and implementation of the SA Framework please contact:

David Ingleby
Planning Officer

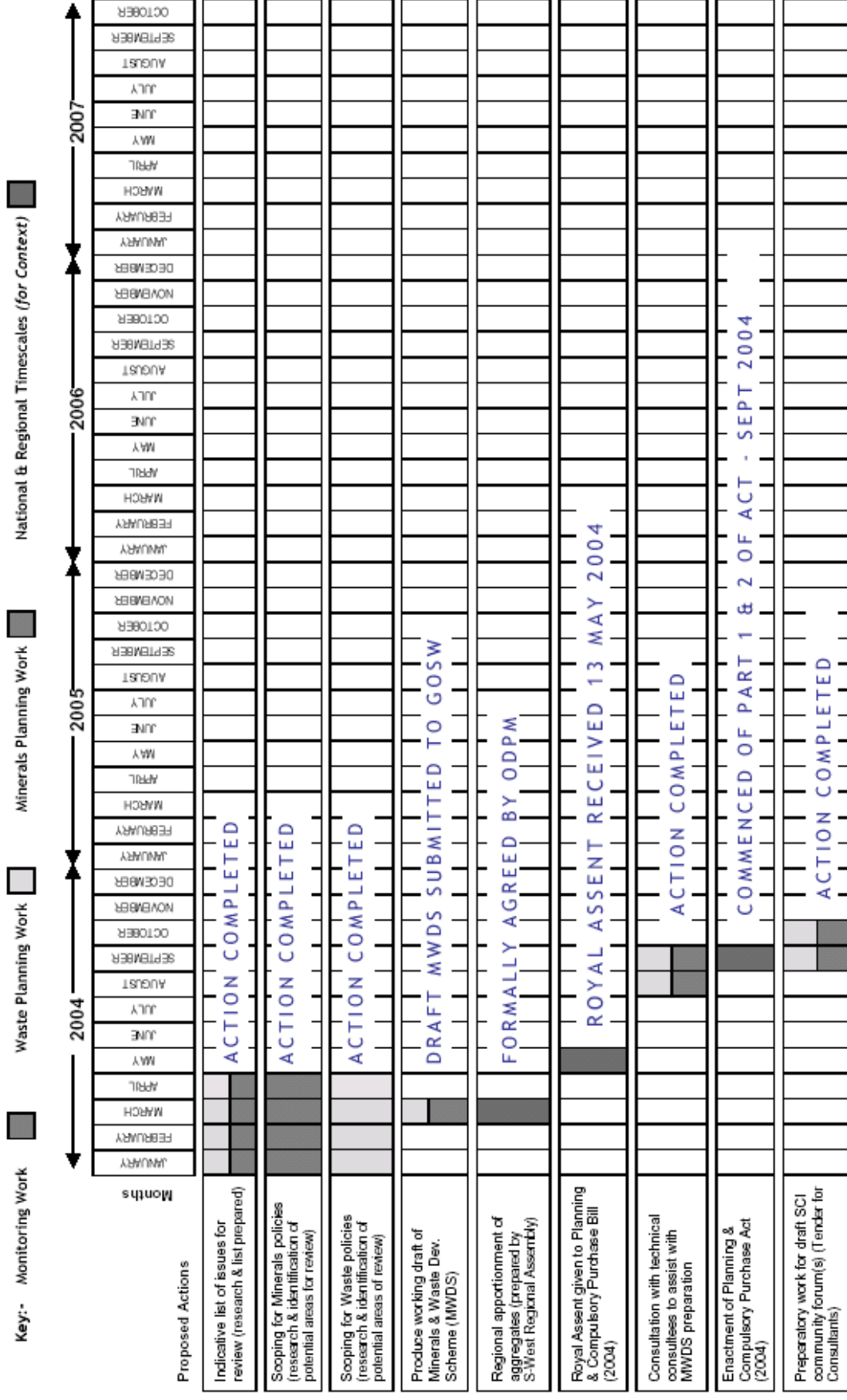
Telephone: 01452 426338
Email: david.ingleby@gloucestershire.gov.uk

3. Useful Websites and Guidance related to the SA Process

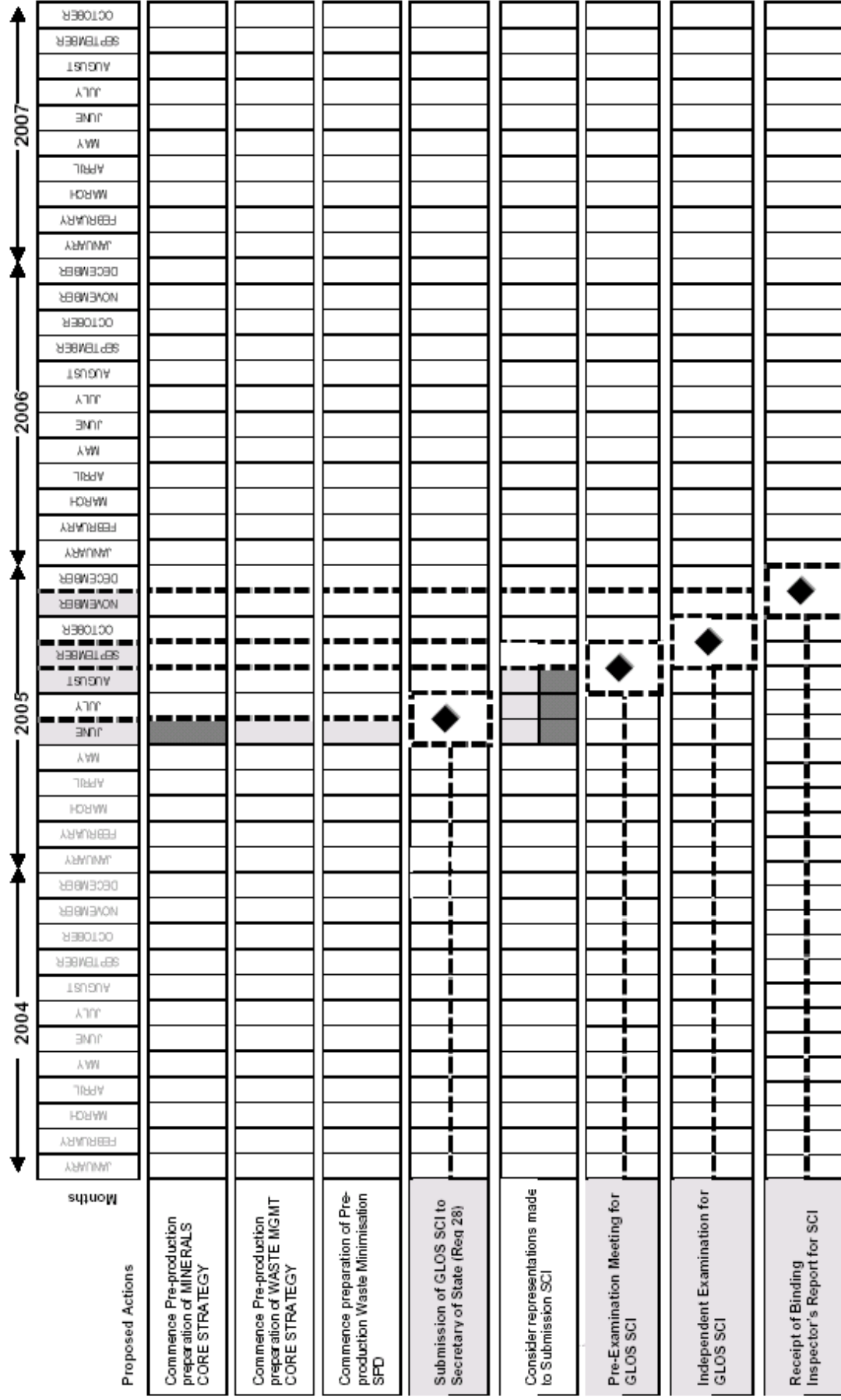
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) <http://www.odpm.gov.uk> to access the following useful documents:

- The SEA Directive: Guidance to Planning Authorities.
- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – ODPM Consultation Paper - This Consultation paper is soon to be finalised, following a consideration of responses. (According to ODPM this will be sometime in September 2005).
- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Interim advice note on frequently asked questions (April 2005).
- Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks.
- Creating Local Development Frameworks: A Companion Guide to PPS12.

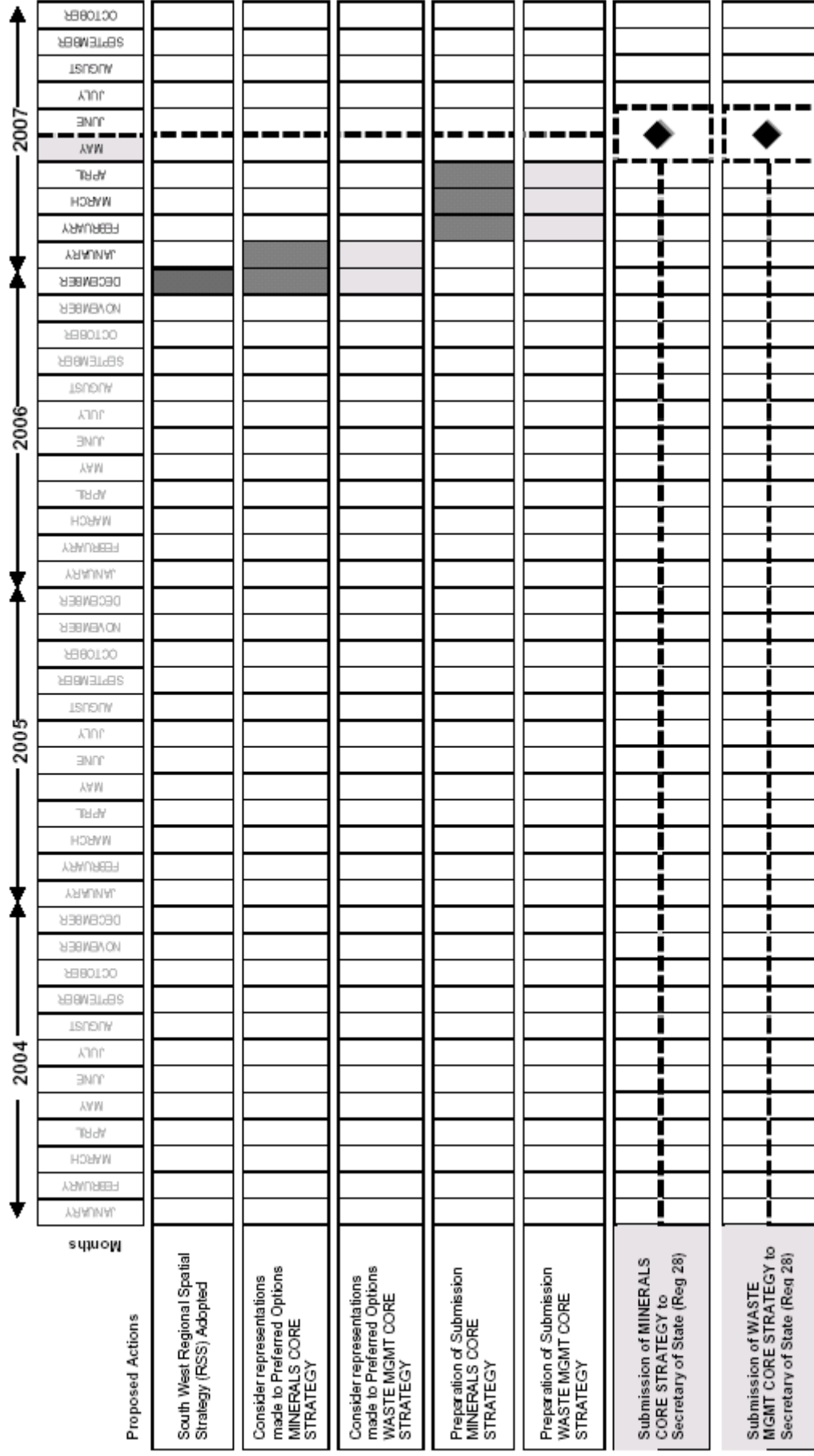
Appendix 1. Minerals and Waste Development Detailed Timeframe (From Minerals & Waste Development Scheme April 2005)

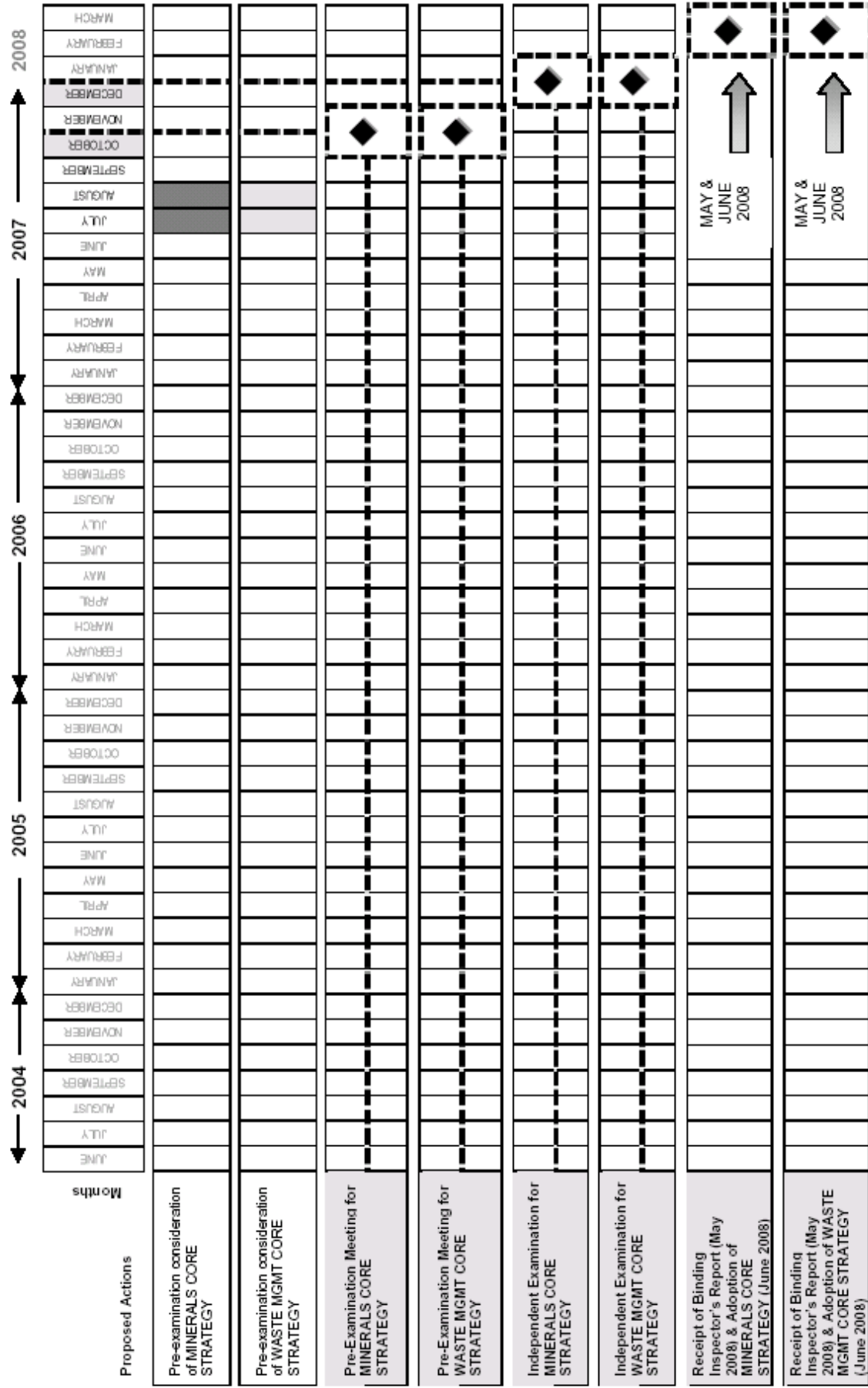


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DEVELOPMENT CONTROL DPD	Preparation is scheduled to begin in 2008
MINERALS SITE ALLOCATIONS DPD	Preparation is scheduled to begin in 2008
WASTE SITES ALLOCATIONS DPD	Preparation is scheduled to begin in 2010 +

Appendix 2. Draft Annual Monitoring Report Objectives

Monitoring Objectives		Related Policies from the Adopted Minerals & Waste Local Plans
General		
1	Safeguard natural and historic environmental assets from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste developments	MLP Policies – E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, E9, E10, E11, E12 WLP Policies – 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 43
2	Safeguard local communities, public amenity and health from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste developments	MLP Policies – DC1, DC4, E17, E18, E19, E20, EM1, EM2, EM4, EM6 WLP Policies – 17, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45
3	Ensure that appropriate reclamation, re-instatement and environmental enhancement schemes have take place for worked-out and / or discontinued mineral and waste sites	MLP Policies – R1, R2, R3, R4 WLP Policies – 42, 43
4	Encourage the more efficient use of minerals and waste materials during development and re-development	WLP Policies – 36
5	Safeguard existing and future minerals and waste resources from non-minerals developments	MLP Policies – SE3, E21 WLP Policy – 7
6	Ensure the sustainable and safe transportation of minerals and waste materials	MLP Policies – E19, E20 WLP Policies – 37, 39, 40

Minerals-related		
7	Ensure the consistent and appropriate landbank provision and supply of aggregates in line with the regional guidelines set out in MPG 6	MLP Policies A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7
8	Facilitate the continued and sustainable supply of locally required building stone materials	MLP Policy NE2
9	Facilitate the continued and sustainable supply of clay minerals	MLP Policy NE1

Waste-related		
10	Ensure all new waste management facilities make a positive contribution towards developing an integrated and sustainable waste management system	WLP Policies 1, 2, 3, 6
11	Facilitate the development of a strategic and local network of waste management facilities in line with the provision identified in the WLP	WLP Policies 4, 5
12	Facilitate the development of a range of waste management facilities that will contribute towards an integrated waste management system	WLP Policies 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22

Appendix 3. Baseline Data

SEA Directive requirements in relation to baseline: The 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

- “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme”
- “ the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex 1 (b) and (c))

Headline Objectives

U.I Under Investigation - no data at the present time

★ (For Draft Monitoring Objectives, See Appendix 2)

Indicator	Figures for Gloucestershire	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Commentary – (including likely evolution without plan implementation)	Source	Quality of Data 1= high 3=low
1. To promote development that is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable						
New Homes Built on Previously Developed Land	85% of all completions in the 15-month period of 01.01.2003 to 01.04.2004 68% of commitments at 1.4.2004	The Government target is 50% as defined in PPG3	79% of completions 65% of commitments in 2002 70% of completions 64% of commitments in 2001 57% of completions 60% of commitments in 2000	A positive trend for Gloucestershire, but the averages conceal a wide variation among Districts	Gloucestershire Housing Monitor 2004	1
2. To give the opportunity to everyone to live in an affordable and sustainably designed and constructed home						
Projected Population Growth	County population of 568,500 (mid 2003)	Increase is 1.52 times the rate for England as a whole (4%)	6.1% increase 1991-2003 (541,330 – 566977) Projected net increase to 2026 4.24% (24,000 persons)	Proportion of pensioners in the county increased by 5 percentage points to 20.3% between 1991 and 2003. Increasing	The Gloucestershire Story (2005) – produced by GCC Environment Directorate Research Team	1

					dependency ratio (42% by 2026) Persons @ 65+ per 100 people of working age in SW Region			
Average House Prices	£200,477 (Q1 2005)	England & Wales: £183,486 10.27% Increase (2004-5) SW: £196,819 9/7% increase (2004-5)	9.68% increase 2004- 05 81.5% increase from £95,430 (1999)		H.M Land Registry	2		
Projected Housing Need	35,200 additional houses required by 2026	Projected shortfall of 9,000 homes by 2016			Uneven distribution of housing need Falling household sizes Increasing rate of household formation	1	The Gloucestershire Story (2005) – produced by GCC Environment Directorate Research Team	
Number of Unfit Homes per 1,000 Dwellings	50.74		England: 55.89		Audit Commission QOL Indicators (paul.lewis@gloucestershire.gov.uk)	2		
Provision of 'Affordable' Housing Units	Affordable Housing for Gloucestershire: Capacity as of 1/4/2004 = 5916 Net Completions in 2003/4 =473		Capacity at 1.1.2001 = 1135 Net Completions in 2002 = 277		Figures provided by (GE) of GCC Environment Directorate Research Team	2		
Earnings / House Price Affordability Ratio	8.7 (2003) All Districts within Gloucestershire have seen a reduction in the affordability of their	UK Average 3.40 (2003)	Increase from 5.7 in 1999		Houses becoming unaffordable to a greater proportion of the County's population	2	The Gloucestershire Story (2005) – produced by GCC Environment Directorate Research Team	

	housing. The Cotswolds have seen the greatest reduction in affordability = an increase in the ratio from 9.5 in 1999 to 13.8 in 2003. Cheltenham Borough has seen the lowest reduction = 5.5 in 1999 to 7.8 in 2003				In-migration from SE acting as price driver Second (holiday) homes are a possible price driver The Cotswolds is one of the most expensive property areas in the country		
3. To safeguard sites for the location of waste management facilities, or future mineral development							
Strategic Sites (Schedule 1) in the Adopted Waste Local Plan ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 5, 10, 11 & 12)	5 Strategic sites and 1 site which is ancillary to a Strategic site. • Wingmoor Farm West • Wingmoor Farm East • Sudmeadow – Hempstead • Moreton Valence Industrial Estate • Sharpness Docks • Netheridge (ancillary to Sharpness)				Only 3 sites have current waste management operations	Adopted Waste Local Plan (2004)	1
Local Sites (Schedule 2) in the Adopted Waste Local Plan ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 5, 10, 11 & 12)	15 Local Sites in the Waste Local Plan					Adopted Waste Local Plan (2004)	1
Preferred Areas in the Adopted Minerals Local Plan ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 5, 7, 8 & 9)	Stowe Hill / Clearwell (Crushed Rock – Forest of Dean) Drybrook (Crushed Rock - Forest of Dean) Stowfield (Crushed Rock Forest of Dean) Daglingworth (Crushed Rock - Cotswolds)					Adopted Minerals Local Plan (2003)	1

GVA per Capita	£15,940 per capita	England £15,633 SW £14,286	51% increase 1995-2002 43% increase England	4 th highest of SW NUTS areas	
Index of Multiple Deprivation	6% of Gloucestershire's Super Output Areas are ranked in the most deprived 20% nationally 6 of Gloucestershire's SOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally			5 of the most deprived SOA's (nationally) are in Gloucester, 1 is in Cheltenham	2 www.odpm.gov.uk
% of Workforce with NVQ Level 3 Qualification and Above	46%	SW: 43.5% E&W: 45.0%			2 www.dfes.gov.uk Available in Gloucestershire Brief
% of Workforce with no Academic / Vocational or Professional Qualifications	8.2%	SW: 26.2% E&W: 29.1%			2 www.dfes.gov.uk Available in Gloucestershire Brief
Proportion of Students Achieving 5+ GCSEs at Grade A -C	60.7%	3 rd highest in SW Region England: 53.4%	Steady increase from 56.1% in 1999		2 http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/LEAS/916.shtml
6. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development					
No. of Houses within (xx) km of Minerals Sites ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 2)	U.I	U.I	U.I	U.I Requires GIS Calculation	/
No. of Houses within (xx) km of Waste Sites ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 2)	U.I	U.I	U.I	U.I Requires GIS Calculation	/
No. of Roads with Weight Restrictions ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 6)	U.I	U.I	U.I	U.I	/
No. of Inquiries /	In 2004 = 197 inquiries /				1 Gloucestershire

Complaints to County Council Enforcement	Complaints. 121 – (61%) were resolved by December 2004) 162 – (82%) were related to planning conditions) 35 – (17.8%) were related to other matters e.g. illegal tipping etc. 9 – (4.6%) resulted in formal action e.g. through the use of stop notices				County Council Enforcement Team Data	
7. To conserve minerals resources from inappropriate development whilst providing for the supply of aggregates and other minerals sufficient for the needs of society						
Crushed Rock Limestone Reserves ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 7)	(As of 31 st December 2003) 27.85M Tonnes	Expected contribution to meet SW Regional apportionment will contribute to depletion of reserves			Minerals Local Plan & 2003 Annual Minerals Monitoring Report	2
Non-Aggregate Limestone (Building stone & Agricultural Lime) Reserves ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 8)	(As of 31 st December 2003) 4.07M Tonnes reserve				Minerals Local Plan & 2003 Annual Minerals Monitoring Report	2
Sand & Gravel Reserves ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 7)	(As of 31 st December 2003) Sand = 5.29 M Tonnes Gravel = 4.12 M Tonnes Total = 9.41 M Tonnes				Minerals Local Plan & 2003 Annual Minerals Monitoring Report	2
Non-Aggregate Sandstone Reserves ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 8)	(As of 31 st December 2003) 0.58 M Tonnes				Minerals Local Plan & 2003 Annual Minerals Monitoring Report	2
Clay Minerals Reserves ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 7)	(As of 31 st December 2003) 1M Tonnes (made up of clay and colliery shale)				Minerals Local Plan & 2003 Annual Minerals Monitoring Report	2

Objective 9)								
8. To provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas of the County, promoting diversification in the economy								
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate	4.1%		SW: 3.5% GB: 5.0%	37.5% decrease in rate (1998-2004) UK: 38.3%	There are various ways of calculating the employment rate - Need to verify that the figures are comparable	Labour Force Survey www.nomisweb.co.uk The Gloucestershire Story (2005)	3	
LTU (Claiming Benefits and out of Work for 12 months+) as % of Overall Unemployed	13.43%		England: 15.17%	1999: 22.43%		www.nomisweb.co.uk	3	
Stock of VAT Registered Business	21,385 (2003) 11.47% Increase (1994/03)		England: 12.15% (1994/03)		Gloucestershire has a generally smaller increase than the UK average but mirrors national trends.	The Gloucestershire Story (2005) – produced by GCC Environment Directorate Research Team	3	
9. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's biodiversity, natural environment, landscape and tourist assets including the historic environment								
Number of SSSI ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	124 sites covering 15575.69 Ha			106 covering 4039.4 Ha (1996) 122 covering 5496.18 Ha (1999)		County Ecologist	2	
% of SSSI in a Good / Favourable Condition ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	95.30% (2002)		E&W: 56.5%	Increase from 79.73% (1999)		County Ecologist	2	
Extent of AONB ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	136,400Ha (51% of County)		Amount of AONB within 'change in countryside character' area		129,800Ha of this is in the Cotswolds		2	
Change in						English Nature 'State	/	

Countryside Character (% of County Area) ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	U.I	U.I	U.I	U.I	U.I Requires GIS Calculation	of the Countryside in the South West 2004'	
Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1000 of population ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	0.4138 Ha (2003)			Up from 0.2112 Ha (1999)		County Ecologist	2
No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	496 SAMs covering 1536.79Ha					County Archaeologist	1
Extent of Conservation Areas ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	264 Conservation Areas Covering 6233 Ha					County Archaeologist	1
No. of Listed Buildings ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	12,860 Listed Buildings					County Archaeologist	1
No. of Locally Important Archaeological Sites ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	23,920 Locally Important Sites listed in the SMR (05/2005)					County Archaeologist	1
Sites Protected under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) = 6 (2,739 Ha) RAMSAR = 2 (8,450 Ha)						1
Key Wildlife Sites ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	Key Wildlife Sites: 696 (12,845 Ha)	Targets for biodiversity are in the County BAP				County Ecologist	2
Extent of Old Orchards ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	Estimated 280 Ha	75% of Gloucestershire's orchards have	Loss has now stabilised, 3000 fruit trees planted since		Old orchards are a locally important feature of	Defra Agricultural and Horticultural Census (2002)	2

Objective 1)		been lost in the past 50 years	1992	Gloucestershire's landscape and the county is a nationally important area for their conservation. 'Old orchards' are defined as follows: "Sites with a continuous presence since before 1950 of fruit or nut trees on vigorous rootstocks and at traditional standard spacing, with a grass sward usually either grazed by livestock or cut for hay."	http://www.orchard-group.uklinux.net/gloss/overview.html	
No. of Public Rights of Way (PROW) ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	Approx 16,000 paths making up 9662 PROW				PROW, Environment Dept, Gloucestershire County Council	2
PROW (Miles) ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	3397 miles in Gloucestershire				PROW, Environment Dept, Gloucestershire County Council	2
% of Workforce Employed in Tourism	8% of Gloucestershire's overall workforce				2003 Gloucestershire Economic Impact Report pdf	2
Contribution of Tourism to the Local Economy	Total tourism spend in 2003 = £4200710 (need to check figure)	8% of overall spend in SW region	35% increase 2001-2003	More clarification needed on these figures – under investigation	2003 Gloucestershire Economic Impact Report pdf	3
10. To actively promote the minimisation of waste						
Total Waste Arising ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 4, 10, 11 & 12)	309,000 Tonnes	35% increase since 1994 Average 3.2% per annum			Figures from County Council Waste Management	2
% of Waste Recycled / Composed	20.87% (2003/04)	English County Councils: 22.49%	Average annual increase of 13.5% since		Figures from County Council Waste	2

★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 4, 10,11 & 12)			1994			Management	
% of Submission of Waste Minimisation Statements as part of 'Major' Planning Applications ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 4)	No data as SPD is in early stages of production	The following applies to all the above sub-objectives: To obtain 100% submission of Waste Minimisation statements as part of 'Major' planning applications by 2008 (this date was chosen as it ties in with one year after SPD adoption)		The ODPM's Development Control Statistics for England, define 'major' development by site size. For residential developments, a major site is one where 10 or more dwellings are to be constructed or, if this is not known, where the site area is 0.5 hectares or more. For other types of development a major site is one where the floorspace to be built is 1,000 square metres or more, or the site area is 1 hectare or more	/		
11. To protect Gloucestershire's environment – the land, the air and water from pollution and to apply the precautionary principle							
Recorded 1&2 Level of Pollution Incidents Affecting Air, Land or Water ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	U.I	SW: 115 incidents	2003: 11.5% 2002: 7.46% 2001: 6.02	[Need to clarify with EA and seek County data] *Some incidents affect more than one media	The Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/eff/pollution/296030/296054/?version=1&lang=e	2	
Level 1 & 2 Pollution Incidents Arising from WMFs	U.I	SW: 9.5% (11 incidents)	2003: 11.5% 2002: 7.46% 2001: 6.02	No consistent pattern	The Environment Agency	2	

★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)							
% of Rivers of Fair / Good Biological Quality ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	95.97%		England & Wales: 95.1% SW: 99%	Annually variable. Slight improvement since 1999 (95.88)		http://www.swenvo.org.uk/environment/inland_water_graphs.asp#river_chemistry_1990_2003	2
% of Rivers of Fair / Good Chemical Quality ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	97%		England & Wales: 97.4% SW: 93.6%	Major improvement since 1999 (88.69%). Mainly due to an increase in rivers within good category (57% to 72%)		http://www.swenvo.org.uk/environment/inland_water_graphs.asp#river_chemistry_1990_2003	2
12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities and promote more sustainable means of transport, including the management of waste by the proximity principle							
No. of Registrations of 28T Trucks ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 2 & 6)	U.I		U.I	U.I	U.I		/
No. of Movements on County Roads (by Vehicle Type and Road Type) ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 2 & 6)	U.I		U.I	U.I	U.I		/
Proximity of HGV Generators to Local Villages ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 2 & 6)	U.I		U.I	U.I	U.I [Requires GIS Calculation]		/
13. To restore mineral sites to a high standard in order to achieve the maximum environmental and nature conservation benefits							
No. of Mineral Sites with Comprehensive Restoration Plans ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 3)	U.I		U.I	U.I	U.I		/

Extent (Ha) of Sites Restored after Use ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 3)	U.I	U.I	U.I	U.I			/
14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste							
Annual Levels of Biodegradable Municipal Waste to Landfill ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	2004/5 = 228,000 Tonnes	The target for 2005 / 2006 is 36% (Municipal Waste Strategy (MWS) This has been revised and capped at 30%	(Figures in 1000 Tonnes) 1993/4 = 198 1994/5 = 204 1995/6 = 199 1996/7 = 215 1997/8 = 234 1998/9 = 229 1999/00 = 239 2000/01 = 232 2001/02 = 239 2002/03 = 236 2003/04 = 229	The likely evolution without the plan is only small reductions in BMW to landfill which will result in a failure to meet targets	Figures from County Council Waste Management	1	
Annual Level of Municipal Waste Recycled ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	2004/5 = 81,000 Tonnes		(Figures in 1000 Tonnes) 1993/4 = 21 1994/5 = 23 1995/6 = 28 1996/7 = 25 1997/8 = 28 1998/9 = 28 1999/00 = 29 2000/01 = 36 2001/02 = 38 2002/03 = 48 2003/04 = 63		Figures from County Council Waste Management	1	
Municipal Waste Recycling Rate ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	2004/5 = 26%		1993/4 = 10% 1994/5 = 10% 1995/6 = 12% 1996/7 = 10% 1997/8 = 11% 1998/9 = 11%		Figures from County Council Waste Management	1	

					1999/00 = 11% 2000/01 = 13% 2001/02 = 14% 2002/03 = 17% 2003/04 = 22%				
Domestic Recycling Rate ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	2004/5 = 24.2%			The target for 2005 / 2006 is 36% (Revised to 30%)	1993/4 = 10.2% 1994/5 = 10.4% 1995/6 = 12.6% 1996/7 = 9.5% 1997/8 = 10.1% 1998/9 = 10.7% 1999/00 = 10.8% 2000/01 = 13.4% 2001/02 = 13.7% 2002/03 = 16.6% 2003/04 = 20.9%		Figures from County Council Waste Management	1	
Household Waste per Head ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	2003/04 = 490Kg				1998/99 = 445Kg 1999/00 = 464Kg 2000/01 = 458Kg 2001/02 = 473Kg 2002/03 = 483Kg	In 2003/04 the production of household waste was 51Kg per head of population higher than the national average	Figures from County Council Waste Management	1	
Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) Targets ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	Final Allocations 2005/06 = 158,634 T 2006/07 = 150,100 T 2007/08 = 138,721 T 2008/09 = 124,497 T 2009/10 = 107, 428 T						Figures from County Council Waste Management	1	
Waste Management Facilities by Type ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 10, 11 & 12)	As of Feb 2003 Materials Recycling / Recovery and Treatment Facilities = 5 Composting Facilities = 3 End-of Life Vehicle Dismantling & Metal Facility = 27 Household Recycling Centre = 5 Waste Transfer Stations =						Draft Waste Annual Monitoring Report	2	

	31 Sewage Treatments Works / Operations = 87 Hazardous Waste Treatment Facilities = 1 Incinerators = 2 Landfill/Landraise Operations Hazardous = 1 Non-Haz - Bio-degradable = 7 Non-Haz – Inert = 12						
Hazardous Waste Produced / Managed in Gloucestershire ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	(2001 Figures in Tonnes per Annum) Transfer = 4423 Storage = 0 Recycled = 2016 Treatment = 9167 EFW = 17 Incineration = 25 Landfill = 6247 Sub Total = 21915					The Regional Waste Strategy for The South West – Appendix B – Figures from the Environment Agency	2
15. To promote the increased use of renewable sources of energy and through this, as well as by other means to prepare for the impacts of climate change including the increased risk of flooding							
Installed Capacity of Renewable Energy Installations (MW)	8.9Mw	Target for Gloucestershire of the production of 40 –50 MW by 2010		Potential conflicts with aspirations to reduce biodegradable waste to landfill – reduced production of biogas. Unlikely to meet renewable energy targets and targets to reduce BMW to landfill	Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Action Plan (2005)		2
% of County Area / Numbers of Houses in Flood Risk Area	U.I	U.I	U.I	Possibly use GIS overlay to ascertain areas at risk	http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/Twyby/mapController	/	
Levels of NO² and	Averaged NO2 background	LTP8 Indicator		The 2005 figures are	Gloucestershire		2

other Pollutants from Road Traffic ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 6)	concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for Districts in Gloucestershire 2005 = Glos = 22.6 / Cheltenham = 19.5 / Tewkesbury = 14.6 / Stroud = 12.9 / Cotswolds = 12.8 / FoD = 10.5 / From modeling results, the highest concentrations of NO_2 in 1998 came from vehicle emissions along the length of the M5, with NO_2 concentrations ranging between 50-56 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ along the seven identified sections of the motorway. Other links/areas included the A417(j) link east of Cirencester and the A417(f) link south east of Gloucester. Two further road links were estimated to contribute to the annual mean concentrations of NO_2 of between 25-30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 1998, and these were links A40d, A40(f), A40(g) and A40(h) to the immediate west of Gloucester, and between Gloucester and Cheltenham. The most heavily trafficked link, the A40d, has a smaller percentage of heavy goods vehicles along it compared to other A40 links, suggesting the volume of traffic to be more significant than %HGV at a given speed	Air pollutant levels within AQMA areas (two in Gloucester and one near Tewkesbury M5 Jct 10) Annual mean of below 40 microgrammes per cubic metre by the end of 2009. Currently the readings are: - Prior Road, Gloucester = 42 - Barton St, Gloucester = Between 42 and 46 - Tewkesbury Jct 10 = 42		significantly higher than those for 1998	County Council Local Transport Plan (1) Appendix F: Air Quality Management
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Note: When assessing the quality of data used in the baseline, the following criteria were used:

1 = The data is readily available, locally relevant, directly relevant to the SA/SEA process and up to date.

2 = Up to two of the above criteria were not met i.e data available at regional level, not up to date, etc.

3 = Data is of poor quality, not directly relevant to minerals and waste.

/ = There is no data at the present time and so the quality has not been assessed.

This categorisation entails a degree of subjectivity and was based on the professional opinion of the assessor.

Appendix 4. Identifying Sustainability Issues / Problems

SEA Directive requirements in relation to sustainability issues / problems: 'The Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:
 - "any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the Birds Directive] and 92/43/EEC [the Habitats Directive] (Annex 1 (d))"

S = Social issues Ec = Economic issues En = Environmental issues

	Key Sustainability Issues / Problems	Source	Likely Evolution without M&W Plan
S	1. High house prices The disproportionate growth in house prices is making homes increasingly unaffordable. In 2003 the average house cost 8.7 times the average salary.	The Gloucestershire Story 2005 – produced by Gloucestershire County Council Environment Directorate Research Team. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Although there are clearly other factors associated with currently inflated house prices, (a situation that is UK wide), without a regular and appropriately planned supply of minerals for building, the cost of building materials may increase thus leading to further house prices rises.
S	2. Low average income In 2003 the average income in Gloucestershire was almost £840 per annum lower than the national average, but it was higher in Cheltenham and Tewkesbury.	The Gloucestershire Story 2005 – produced by Gloucestershire County Council Environment Directorate Research Team. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued low average income in Gloucestershire.
S	3. Crime levels Rates for key crimes of violent offences, vehicle crime and robbery in Gloucestershire are below national levels, although they are higher in Cheltenham and Gloucester.	The Gloucestershire Story 2005 – produced by Gloucestershire County Council Environment Directorate Research Team. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Not clear.

S	4. Health In 2001, 91,164 people in Gloucestershire (16% of the total population) suffered from a Limiting Long-Term Illness (up from 1991 figure of 59,895). 38,000 of the 2001 figure were of working age. 42,743 of the county's population also noted that their health was 'Not Good' over the 12 months leading up to the 2001 Census night.	UK Census 2001. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued trend of more people suffering from long-term illnesses.
Ec	5. Traffic impacts and congestion There are high levels of traffic congestion particularly in Cheltenham and Gloucester at peak hours. Car ownership in Gloucestershire amounts to just over one car per household, one of the highest figures nationally. Since 1985 traffic in the county has grown by 32%, and the County Council's household surveys of 1999 revealed that 72% of all journeys are made by car (46% car driver, 26% car passenger), 19% on foot, 5% on the bus and 2% by bicycle. Only 0.2% are by train.	Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2000 & Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan (2) (Draft). (Stage A1 - Review of other plans and programmes) The Gloucestershire Story 2005 – produced by Gloucestershire County Council Environment Directorate Research Team. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued congestion and lorry traffic associated with minerals and waste development would add to this problem if it is not addressed through plans, policies and conditions.
Ec	6. Rural economy There is a need for diversification and initiatives to boost and support the rural economy in Gloucestershire.	Gloucestershire Labour Market Information Unit. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline) The rural Economic strategy for Gloucestershire. (Stage A1 - Review of other plans and programmes)	Mineral operators are a significant employer in rural Gloucestershire. Without these jobs the rural economy and rural communities may be less viable.

Ec	7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion There are significant areas of deprivation and social exclusion in the County, particularly in parts of Gloucester and Cheltenham. Although Gloucestershire is ranked as one of the least deprived counties in England, there are marked differences in deprivation scores for the six districts. Gloucester is the most deprived district in the county, ranking 139th most deprived English district according to the Rank of Average Score measure out of 354 English districts. The Forest of Dean is next most deprived with a Rank Average Score of 195.	Gloucestershire Labour Market Information Unit using data from the Indices of Deprivation 2004, Social Disadvantage Research Centre, University of Oxford, ODPM. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued high levels of deprivation / disadvantage and social exclusion in certain districts and particular areas within districts.
En	8. Potential for flooding To the west of the County lies the floodplain of the River Severn, which is a significant constraint on development. There is a potential for the pollution of water resources from minerals and waste operations should they be subject to flooding.	Environment Agency floodplain maps. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued potential for flooding to have a serious and detrimental impact on certain vulnerable areas. This potential may increase with wetter winters etc as a result of a changing climate.
En	9. Waste to landfill Approximately 1.1 million tonnes of waste is handled in Gloucestershire each year the majority still going to landfill and land raising. In 2002/03 73.8% of waste was disposed of through landfill and land raising.	Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan 2002 – 2012. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Adherence to the waste hierarchy will continue to be a priority, as it is in the current WLP. Without appropriate plans and policies, waste to landfill will be unlikely to decrease with resulting costs to local authorities and ultimately local communities.

En	10. Growing levels of waste in Gloucestershire The quantity of household waste per head of the population has grown steadily over the last few years. In 2003/04 it was 51kg per head of population higher than the national average. Assuming the same rate of growth as last year of approximately 7kg per head per year, related to the projected population growth, household waste would grow to just under 234,000 tonnes in 2005/06. This is approximately 27,600 tonnes more waste than in 2003/04.	The Gloucestershire Story 2005 – produced by Gloucestershire County Council Environment Directorate Research Team. Information supplied by the Waste Management Team, Environment Directorate, Gloucestershire County Council. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Levels of waste will continue to increase without appropriate plans and coordination between the Waste Planning Authority, the Waste Disposal Authority, the Waste Collection Authorities and the EA – the Waste Regulation Authority.
En	11. Recycling / composting rates Gloucestershire's recycling / composting rate in 2002/ 2003 was 16.7 %. The target for 2005 / 2006 is 36%* (*revised to 30% in the MWS).	Regional Waste Strategy and information provided by the County Waste Management Team. (Stage A1 - Review of other plans and programmes)	There may be some difficulty in reaching the targets without the positive contribution of plans.
En	12. Minerals restoration Increasingly within the county, there is a lack of inert material that could be used for appropriate restoration schemes following mineral extraction. There are issues over the general quality of minerals restoration. There are also problematic issues in the Cotswold Water Park regarding wet restoration and 'bird strike' issues related to RAF Fairford.	Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan 1997-2006. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued potential for poor / conflictual restoration schemes.

En	13. Protecting Gloucestershire's environment whilst providing minerals needed by society There are 36 operational minerals working sites in the County (2003 figures), 18 within the Cotswolds and the Forest of Dean extracting limestone for aggregate and non-aggregate purposes. Ten sites, primarily located in the Upper Thames Valley are extracting sand and gravel. There are a further 8 sites in the County extracting either sandstone or clay. Additionally there are a number of inactive and dormant sites where minerals may potentially be worked in the future. Gloucestershire makes an important contribution to the regional supply of aggregate minerals. Although mineral working can have an impact on the environment as well as local amenity, mineral products are used to improve our quality of life. For example the continued extraction of building stone in the Cotswold maintains the local vernacular. Mineral workings are considered to be a temporary land-use and when properly restored, the after use can enhance the environment. For example the Cotswold Water Park, one of the largest man-made inland water areas is a product of sand and gravel extraction. Finally primary minerals are a finite natural resource, which must be used prudently.	Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan 1997-2006. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline) Gloucestershire Minerals Monitoring Report 2003. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Potential for degraded environments allied with insufficient provision of minerals needed by society e.g. for house building and infrastructure.
En	14. Renewable energy The current total renewable energy capacity in Gloucestershire is 8.873MW – almost all of this is from landfill and sewage gas. There is a target for Gloucestershire of the production of 40-50MW by 2010 (enough electricity to supply 45,750 – 52,250)	Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Action Plan. (Stage A1 - Review of other plans and programmes)	Continued low levels of use of renewable energy sources.

En	15. Condition of SSSIs & areas protected under the Habitats Directive <u>The South West:</u> The region has 965 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), representing nearly a quarter of the total for England (4,113), a little over a fifth (47) of the country's 214 National Nature Reserves and 66 of the country's 230 Special Areas of Conservation (2003 figures). Of the region's SSSI habitats in 2003, only 52.9% were in a 'favourable' condition although this indicates an upward trend when compared to the 51.0% recorded in 2002 and the 44% recorded in 2001. In addition, a further 14.8% of SSSI habitats were classed as 'unfavourable recovering' and so taken together, two-thirds of the region's sites were favourable or recovering, a proportion some 10% higher than the 57.3% recorded for the country as a whole. Nonetheless, 14.2% of the region's SSSI habitats were recorded as 'unfavourable declining'. <u>SSSIs in Gloucestershire:</u> There are currently 126 SSSIs in the county (May 2005) and the following statistics apply: % area favourable = 79.91 % area recovering = 2.82 % area unfavourable - no change = 13.19 % area unfavourable declining = 4.08 % area destroyed / part destroyed = 0.00	The Countryside Agency - The State of the Countryside in the South West 2004. (Stage A1 - Review of other plans and programmes) English Nature - SSSIs Reports and Statistics. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline) Information from the County Council Ecologist. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Potential for Gloucestershire's SSSIs and other protected areas to be degraded or fall into a 'less favourable condition as a result of minerals and waste development.
	These figures indicate that Gloucestershire has a good record in the protection of its SSSIs but that more needs to be done as the % Area meeting the PSA target is 82.73%. <u>Sites protected under the Habitats Directive</u> There are a number of SPA / SAC / Ramsar sites in the County, including: Cotswolds Beachwoods, Dixton Wood, Rodborough Common, River Wye Sites, Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites, Wye Valley Woodland, North Meadow & Clattinger Farm (Wilts site), Walmore Common and the Severn Estuary. A number of candidate SAC sites (included in the above list) have recently		

	gained full SAC status. These sites may potentially be effected by minerals and waste development, although there are policies and mechanisms in place to protect them.		
En	16. Decline in biodiversity and certain bird species in Gloucestershire <u>Biodiversity decline:</u> [Under investigation] Bird populations in the South West between 1994 and 2002: Farmland birds = down 9% Woodland birds = little change In the South West from 1979-2005 Starlings declined by 71% House sparrow declined by 52% Song thrush declined by 34% Blackbirds declined by 31% ("Birds are generally good indicators of the broad state of wildlife and the countryside, because they are wide-ranging in habitat distribution and tend to be at or near to the top of the food chain") <i>Government's indicators of sustainable development.</i>	Government's indicators of sustainable development. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline) Results of RSPB Big Garden Birdwatch 2005 (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued potential for a decline in biodiversity and certain bird species.
En	17. Increases in serious pollution incidents The South West: There were 3,538 substantiated pollution incidents in the South West in the South West during 2004, a reduction of over 30% since 2000. The number of Category 1 incidents (the most serious) increased from 3 in 2003 to 11 in 2004. Gloucestershire: [No figures as yet – under investigation]	Environment Agency 'State of the Environment in the South West' (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued increase in serious pollution incidents.

En	18. Possible damage to the historic environment There are 496 Scheduled Monuments in the county, covering roughly 0.57% of the county. There are 23920 Locally Important Sites registered on the SMR. – an estimated 2% of the county. There are 12860 Listed buildings in the county. There are 264 Conservation areas covering c.2.3% of the county. There are 2 Registered battlefields covering 277.57ha (0.1% of the county). There are 99 Registered parks and gardens, in total these cover 6109ha (c.2.26% of the county). [More data regarding damage to SAMs etc, - under investigation with a joint GIS project between minerals and Waste Planning Policy & County Archaeology]	Information provided by Gloucestershire County Council's Archaeological Unit. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	
En	19. Detrimental changes to landscape character In October 2004 Gloucestershire County Council in association with the 6 Districts appointed consultants to undertake a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) of: • The Severn Vale • The Upper Thames Valley • The Vale of Moreton • The Vale of Evesham Fringe Sections of the county for which a detailed LCA have already been completed include: • The Forest of Dean District • The Cotswold's AONB [Further information needed – under investigation.]	Gloucestershire Landscape Character Assessment (Draft) (Stage A1 - Review of other plans and strategies)	

Appendix 5. Charting the Development of SA Objectives & Checklist Against SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)

The SA Objectives have been developed on the basis of:

- The objectives/ priorities for action contained in the Government's national sustainability strategies – 1999 and 2005.
- The objectives in “Just Connect” the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004 –2026.
- Identifying other relevant plans and programmes, resulting key messages and the identification of sustainability issues.
- ODPM Guidance.

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
• Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. • Sustainable communities.	To provide sufficient housing to meet identified future needs, including housing that is affordable.	Provide housing. Provide employment in industries associated with housing.	Issue 1. High house prices.	Population.	Objective 2. To give the opportunity to everyone to live in an affordable and sustainably designed and constructed home.
• Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. • Sustainable communities.	To ensure that the long term effects of population growth and change are anticipated in the planning of the full range of public services.	/	/	Population.	Objective 1. To promote development that is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable.
• Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. • Effective protection of the environment. • Prudent use of natural resources.	To ensure that growth and development is sustainable – supporting environmental quality, managing resource consumption and waste generation, promoting sustainable communities, and supporting economic prosperity.	• Follow the waste hierarchy. • Encourage opportunities for waste minimisation in the industrial and commercial sector and for small firms. • Reduce negative impacts of landfills on communities. • Reduce waste to landfill & reduce levels of fines – the cost to the tax payer. • Use extracted natural resources prudently. • Prevent and reduce waste.	Issue 9. Waste to landfill. Issue 10. Growing levels of waste in Gloucestershire. Issue 11. Recycling /	Biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological	Objective 3. To safeguard sites suitable for the location of waste management facilities, or future mineral development, from other proposed development. Objective 6. To safeguard the amenity of local

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement. - Sustainable consumption and production. - Sustainable communities.		- Prevent and reduce waste of EEE. - Reduce, reuse, recycle more packaging. - Protect the environment from the effects of incineration. - Reduce waste to landfill from ELVs. - Safely dispose of animal-by-products. Follow the waste hierarchy in order to meet specific targets. - Reduce waste generation in the business sector. - Meet recycling and composting of domestic waste targets. - Reduce waste and encourage recycling. - Reduce waste and conserve natural resources. - Promote increased recycling. - Minimise waste. - Promote waste minimisation in the affordable house sector. - Promote waste minimisation through sustainable construction. - Provide facilities for dealing with hazardous waste. - Protect the South West's environment and pursue regional targets for recycling, composting and reducing waste to landfill. - Adhere to the waste hierarchy in order to meet regional targets and encourage businesses and households to maximise reuse and recycling opportunities. - Reduce the amount of waste produced in Gloucestershire and make the best use of the waste that is produced. - Facilitate greater understanding and	composting rates. Issue 12. Minerals restoration. Issue 13. Protecting Gloucestershire's environment whilst providing minerals needed by society.	heritage) and landscape.	communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development. Objective 7. To conserve mineral resources from inappropriate development whilst providing for the supply of aggregates and other minerals sufficient for the needs of society. Objective 10. To actively promote the minimisation of waste. Objective 13. To restore mineral sites to a high standard in order to achieve the maximum environmental and nature conservation benefits. Objective 14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover).

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
		appreciation of waste management and resource depletion issues. - Find and/or develop markets for recyclables and value added residual waste. - Raise the importance of reducing waste production and concentrate on promoting minimisation activities to stem the growth of Gloucestershire's municipal waste. - Focus on commercial waste as this accounts for c.85% of all waste produced. - Protect and improve wildlife habitats, the historic and built environment / landscape and use fewer non-renewable resources and reduce waste. - Follow the waste hierarchy, prevent pollution and harm to human health. Substitute Strategic SEA for the current expectation of a specific BPEO process for determining Municipal Waste Management Strategies. ★ Also including all key messages related to minerals development.			Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste.
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. - Sustainable communities.	To use growth as an opportunity to provide adequate transport infrastructure and make the best use of existing and proposed investment.	Control developments adversely affecting trunk roads. Protect communities from the effects of lorry traffic transporting minerals or waste. Encourage the movement of freight by rail and water, where possible, in order to reduce lorry traffic on	Issue 5. Traffic impacts and congestion.	Population, material assets.	Objective 12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities and promote more sustainable means of transport, including the management of waste by the proximity principle.

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
		Gloucestershire's roads. Consider the implications of the increased use of an advisory Freight Route Map. Protect sensitive environments from the effects of lorry traffic. Encourage modal shift to sustainable transport.			
- Effective protection of the environment. - Climate change and energy.	To adapt to unavoidable climate change impacts and minimise any further impacts on a growing region.	Mitigate against the possible effects/impacts of climate change. Consider biomass production and waste to energy schemes, in order to meet renewable energy targets. Focus on future growth sectors such as Environmental technology, including bio-fuels, the recycling and reprocessing of waste, renewable energy and other market leaders. Promote the increased use of renewable energy. - Protect the countryside and designations within rural areas. - Protect the historic environment from potentially damaging development. - Ensure that the environment is protected through the effective enforcement of planning conditions. - Conserve and enhance biodiversity.	Issue 8. Potential for flooding. Issue 14. Renewable Energy.	Climatic factors.	Objective 15. To promote the increased use of renewable sources of energy and through this, as well as by other means to address the causes and prepare for the impacts of climate change.
Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement.	To maintain and enhance our high quality environments and cultural activity, and access to them.		Issue 12. Minerals restoration. Issue 13. Green Belt	Biodiversity, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, cultural heritage.	Objective 9. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's biodiversity, natural environment, landscape and tourist assets including the historic

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
		• Conserve and protect the water environment. • Protect birds and habitats. • Address contaminated land issues. • Protect the land, air and water from pollution and apply the precautionary principle. • Protect and enhance the natural and built environment of the Forest of Dean. • Protect the 'high value' natural and historic environment of the Cotswolds. • Protect and conserve the natural environment from the effects of minerals and waste development. • Protect and conserve biodiversity and geological resources and mitigate against the effects of mineral or waste development. • Protect and enhance the natural environment of the Cotswolds AONB. • Protect and improve air quality. • Conserve and enhance the natural and built identity of Stroud district. • Protect the environment and use natural resources prudently. • Protect the natural environment against specific damaging impacts. • Protect and enhance the countryside in the South West. • Ensure better environmental protection through the quality of conditions, mitigation measures and enforcement. • Protect and enhance biodiversity in the Cotswold Water Park ensuring that the requirements of industry, leisure, people and wildlife are successfully integrated. • Protect beautiful and valued	Issue 14. Renewable energy. Issue 15. Condition of SSSIs and areas protected under the Habitats Directive. Issue 16. Decline in biodiversity and certain bird species in Gloucestershire. Issue 17. Increases in serious pollution incidents.		environment. Objective 11. To protect Gloucestershire's environment – (the land, the air and water) from pollution and to apply the precautionary principle. Objective 13. To restore mineral sites to a high standard in order to achieve the maximum environmental and nature conservation benefits.

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
		landscapes in the county. • Protect and enhance the natural environment of the Wye Valley and ensure all minerals development within the AONB is compatible with the aims of AONB designation. • Protect the natural and cultural environment.			
• Effective protection of the environment. • Prudent use of natural resources. • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement.	To ensure our natural resources are used much more sustainably by using land wisely, minimising waste and increasing recycling, using renewables, and promoting sustainable construction and design.	landscapes in the county. • Protect and enhance the natural environment of the Wye Valley and ensure all minerals development within the AONB is compatible with the aims of AONB designation. • Protect the natural and cultural environment. (See key messages relating to the third IRS objective - i.e. all related to all aspects of waste).	Issue 9. Waste to landfill. Issue 10. Growing levels of waste in Gloucestershire. Issue 11. Recycling / composting rates.	Biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage) and landscape.	Objective 1. To promote development that is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable. Objective 2. To give the opportunity to everyone to live in a sustainably designed and constructed home. Objective 10. To actively promote the minimisation of waste. Objective 14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste.

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
• Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. • Sustainable communities.	To fully understand and recognise the significance, and make much better use of the social and economic benefits of the region's high quality environment and cultural distinctiveness of the South West.	Protect the historic environment from potentially damaging development. Ensure that the tourist economy is not damaged by inappropriate minerals / waste development. Protect the 'high value' natural and historic environment of the Cotswolds. Protect the natural and cultural environment. Promote sustainable economic development and employment in Gloucestershire.	Issue 6. Rural economy. Issue 18. Damage to the historic environment. Issue 19. Detrimental changes to landscape character.	Material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage) and landscape.	Objective 9. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's biodiversity, natural environment, landscape and tourist assets including the historic environment.
• Sustainable communities. • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	To ensure that housing development and the needs of the economy are planned together.	Provide employment in industries associated with housing. Locate houses in sustainable locations and design them following principles of sustainability.	Issue 1. High house prices.	Population, material assets.	Objective 2. To give the opportunity to everyone to live in an affordable and sustainably designed and constructed home.
• Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	To improve intra and inter-regional communications and embrace new technological	Encourage continued economic development. Encourage modal shift to sustainable transport.	Issue 5. Traffic impacts and congestion.	Population, material assets, climatic factors.	Objective 12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities and promote more sustainable means

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
• Effective protection of the environment. • Prudent use of natural resources. • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement. • Climate change and energy.	developments to enhance access to labour and product markets, whilst shifting towards a more sustainable transport policy which protects the environment and manages 'greenhouse' gas emissions.	Control developments adversely affecting trunk roads. Protect communities from the effects of lorry traffic transporting minerals or waste. Encourage the movement of freight by rail and water, where possible, in order to reduce lorry traffic on Gloucestershire's roads. Protect sensitive environments from the effects of lorry traffic.			of transport, including the management of waste by the proximity principle.
• Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	To ensure that the competitive position of the South West's economy is improved and that the differences in economic performance within the region are addressed.	Encourage continued economic development. Deliver development that is beneficial to the economy. Address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intra –regional inequalities. Create sustainable jobs. Achieve an integrated sustainable approach. Deliver sustainable development across the region.	Issue 2. Low average income. Issue 6. Rural economy. Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.	Population, material assets.	Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds. Objective 8. To provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas of the County, promoting diversification in the economy.

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	To increase investment in the region's research base and develop the connections between universities and research establishments, businesses and the economy of the South West.	Enhance economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity. (As above).	/	Population, material assets.	Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. - Social progress which meets the needs of everyone.	To focus on raising the attainment of skills at all levels, and at all ages to improve the life chances of individuals and the long term economic prosperity of the region.	(As above).	Issue 2. Low average income. Issue 6. Rural economy. Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.	Population, material assets.	Objective 8. To provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas of the County, promoting diversification in the economy. Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county. Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
					development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
• Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. • Sustainable communities.	To support those parts of the region that are in need.	(As above, as well as the following health issues: Protect human health. Protect and improve air quality.	Issue 2. Low average income. Issue 4. Health. Issue 6. Rural economy. Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.	Population, material assets.	Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county. Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
• Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. • Sustainable communities.	To ensure that resources are targeting those areas that are in need.	(As above).	Issue 2. Low average income. Issue 4. Health. Issue 6. Rural economy. Issue 7. Areas of	Population, material assets.	Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county. Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
			deprivation and social exclusion.		provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. ▪ Sustainable communities. ▪ Effective protection of the environment.	To ensure that policy and delivery actively seek to reduce inequality in the region on a variety of different measures integrating social economic and environmental factors.	Address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intra –regional inequalities. Deliver sustainable development across the region. Involve the community in decision-making and local action.	Issue 2. Low average income. Issue 4. Health. Issue 6. Rural economy. Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.	Population, material assets.	Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county. Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. ▪ Sustainable communities.	To ensure that in tackling intolerance and discrimination, the particular needs of individual people and communities are not overlooked in favour of a	(As above).	Issue 2. Low average income	Population, material assets.	Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county.

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
	'group' solution.				Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. ▪ Sustainable communities.	To work alongside one another to ensure that co-ordinated, consistent education and communication are given about tackling discrimination and exclusion in the region.	(As above).	Issue 2. Low average income. Issue 4. Health. Issue 6. Rural economy. Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.	Population.	Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county. Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone.	To ensure that everyone is able to access jobs, services, cultural facilities and activities and quality	(As above).	Issue 2. Low average income.	Population, material assets.	Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West 'Just Connect' – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
Sustainable communities.	environments to enable them to participate in society.		Issue 4. Health. Issue 6. Rural economy. Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.		opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
- Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. - Sustainable communities.	To ensure an active, inclusive and creative approach to consultation on policy and delivery in the region.	(As above).	Issue 2. Low average income. Issue 4. Health. Issue 6. Rural economy. Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.	Population.	/

SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f) / Statutory Instrument 2004 No.1633 Schedule 2 (6)	Gloucestershire's SA Objectives
Biodiversity	9
Population	1, 2, 5, 6, 8
Human health	4, 5
Fauna	9, 11, 13
Soil	9, 11, 13
Water	9, 11, 13
Air	9, 11, 13

Climatic factors	15,
Material Assets	3, 5, 7, 10
Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	9
Landscape	9, 13

Appendix 6. Matrix showing the Internal Consistency of the SA Objectives

Internal Consistency Matrix for the SA Objectives															
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1.															
2.															
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13.															
14.															
15.															

	Consistent
	Consistent but with areas of potential conflict
	No direct link
	Inconsistent or potentially inconsistent

Comments and Recommendations:

Objectives 2 & 9 – There will always be a conflict between house building and other forms of development (need) and protecting the environment, and a balance has to be struck. Mitigation measures will need to be taken. The planning system is designed to ensure that all factors are considered. *Recommendation:* No change needed.

Objectives 2 & 11 – As above.

Objectives 3 & 8 – Safeguarding sites may have an impact in that there is less land available for employment use, or that businesses may be discouraged from locating in a particular area near to a safeguarded site. *Recommendation:* The Government requires that sites be safeguarded e.g. for waste sites PPS 10 paras 17,18,19 – no change needed.

Objectives 3 & 9 – There may be conflicts of interest between environmental / nature conservation aims and objectives and the need to safeguard sites, particularly for minerals development as minerals can only be won where they arise. *Recommendation:* The selection process is very rigorous, and it is often the case that, e.g. with quarries preferred areas/sites, they are extensions to existing quarries/workings.

There is a need to reflect Government policy. No change needed.

Objectives 5 & 9 – There will always be a conflict between economic development and protecting the environment and a balance has to be struck. The planning system is designed to ensure that all factors are considered. *Recommendation:* No change needed.

Objectives 5 & 11 – As above.

Objectives 6 & 8 – Minerals and waste developments do provide employment opportunities, which can be quite significant especially in rural areas. So while local communities benefit from these opportunities, their amenity can be affected. *Recommendation:* No change needed – Judgements are made on a case-by-case basis through a rigorous process in order to find a positive and balanced solution and minimise the impact of development.

Objectives 7 & 9 – Potential conflict in securing supplies and the protection of the environment. .

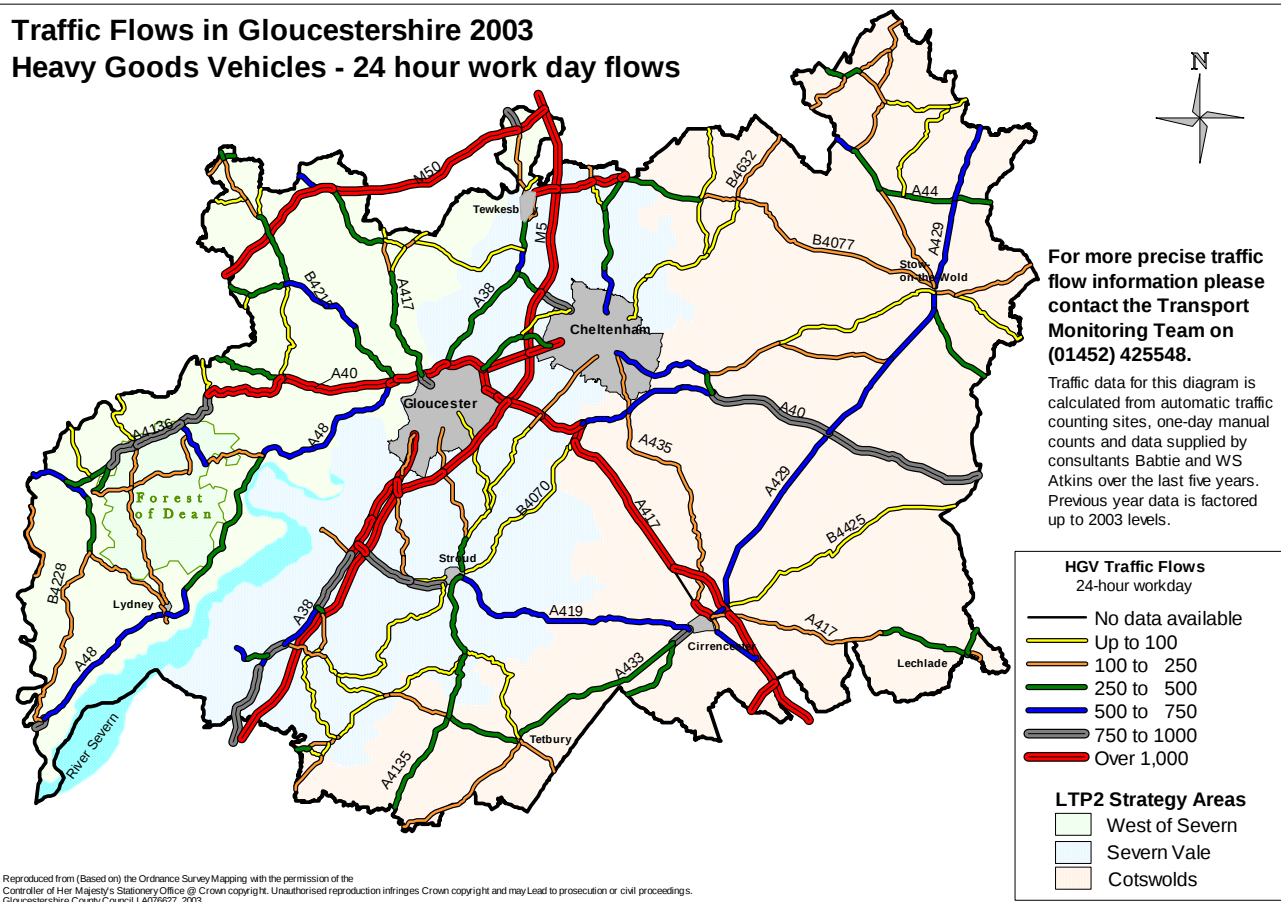
Recommendation: No change needed – Judgements are made on a case-by-case basis through a rigorous process in order to find a positive and balanced solution. Significant mitigation measures are available.

Objectives 7 & 11 – As above.

Objectives 8 & 9 – There are potential conflicts between providing employment (facilitating economic growth) and protecting the environment and a balance has to be struck. The planning system is designed to ensure that all factors are considered in each case. *Recommendation:* No change needed.

Appendix 7: HGV 24 Hour Work Day Flows in Gloucestershire (2003)

Traffic Flows in Gloucestershire 2003 Heavy Goods Vehicles - 24 hour work day flows



Note: This HGV traffic is not just related to minerals and waste development, it included vehicles associated with other industries / commercial activities, but it does give a clear indication of the busiest routes.

Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report: part of the *local development framework*, the annual monitoring report will assess the implementation of the *local development scheme* and the extent to which policies in *local development documents* are being successfully implemented.

Community Strategy Plan: local authorities are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of their areas. Through the community strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing community strategies may be passed to *local strategic partnerships*, which include local authority representatives.

Contextual Indicators: measure changes in the wider social, economic, and environmental background against which policies operate. As such, they help to relate policy outputs to the local area.

Core Strategy: sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. The core strategy will have the status of a *development plan document*.

Development Plan: as set out in Section 38 of the Act, an authority's development plan consists of the relevant *regional spatial strategy* (or the spatial development strategy in London) and the *development plan documents* contained within its *local development framework*.

Development Plan Documents: spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant regional spatial strategy, will form the *development plan* for a local authority area for the purposes of the Act. They can include a *core strategy*, *site specific allocations of land*, and *area action plans* (where needed). Other development plan documents, including generic development control policies, can be produced. They will all be shown geographically on an adopted *proposals map*. Individual development plan documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from other development plan documents. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its development plan documents in the *local development scheme*.

Local Development Order: allows local planning authorities to introduce local permitted development rights.

Local Development Framework: the name for the portfolio of *local development documents and related documents*. It consists of *development plan documents*, *supplementary planning documents*, *a statement of community involvement*, *the local development scheme and annual monitoring reports*. It may also include *local development orders and simplified planning zone schemes*. Together all these documents will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area.

Local Development Scheme: sets out the programme for preparing *local development documents*. All authorities must submit a scheme to the Secretary of State for approval within six months of commencement of the Act.

Monitoring: regular and systematic collection and analysis of information to measure policy implementation.

ODPM Guidance: this specifically refers to *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper* September 2004. The final version of the guidance is due to be published in September of 2005.

Output Indicators: measure the direct effect of a policy. Used to assess whether policy targets are being achieved in reality using available information.

Policy Implementation: assessment of the effectiveness of policies in terms of achieving their targets. Measured by use of output and contextual indicators.

Regional Planning Body: one of the eight regional bodies in England responsible for preparing draft revisions to regional spatial strategies. In London the equivalent is the Greater London Authority responsible for the Spatial Development Strategy or “*London Plan*” as it is known. For the purposes of this guidance references to RSSs should also be taken as referring to the London Plan.

Regional Spatial Strategy: sets out the region’s policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the *development plan*. Planning Policy Statement 11 ‘Regional Spatial Strategies’ provides detailed guidance on the function and preparation of regional spatial strategies.

The Regulations: the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, and the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2004.

Saved Policies or Plans: existing adopted development plans are saved for three years from the date of commencement of *the Act*. Any policies in old style development plans adopted after commencement of the Act will become saved policies for three years from their adoption or approval. The *local development scheme* should explain the authority’s approach to saved policies.

SEA Directive: European Directive 2001/42/EC ‘on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment’.

SEA Regulations: the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004.

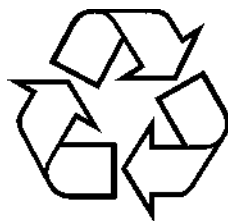
Strategic Environment Assessment: generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In this guidance, ‘SEA’ is used to refer to the type of environmental assessment required under the SEA Directive.

Supplementary Planning Documents: provides supplementary information in respect of the policies in *development plan documents*. They do not form part of the development plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal: generic term used in this guidance to describe the form of assessment that considers social, environmental and economic effects, which fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Targets: thresholds which identify the scale of change to be derived from policies over a specific time period (e.g. number of affordable homes to be built by a set date).

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