Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Sustainability Appraisal Context Report

➔Update 2 – April 2006←

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1. Introduction

1.1 This is the Context Report (Update 2) for the Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal. It has been reviewed and updated following a period of consultation and subsequent representations from the four Authorities with environmental responsibility in relation to the SEA Directive, as well as other stakeholders. It fulfills the requirements of Stage A1 of ODPM Guidance 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks' (November 2005) – Available at: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/embedded_object.asp?id=1161346

1.2 Stages A2- A5 are covered in the Scoping Report which should be read in conjunction with this document. This Context Report and the Scoping Report form the initial stages of the Sustainability Appraisal of Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

1.3 **Strategic Environmental Assessment – (SEA)**
In 2001 the SEA Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001/42/EC) was adopted. The Directive came into force in the UK on the 21st of July 2004 and applies to a range of plans and programmes in England including Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks.

1.4 **Sustainability Appraisal – (SA)**
Sustainability Appraisal (SA) includes a consideration of social and economic issues and impacts as well as environmental ones. It is has a broader scope and remit than SEA. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Local Planning Authorities are required to undertake Sustainability Appraisals of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), this includes Minerals and Waste DPDS and SPDs.

1.5 Under the SEA Directive it is required that as part of the preparation of an 'Environmental Report' "an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other plans and programmes" should be considered. (Annex 1 (a)) The SEA Directive in (Annex 1 (e)) also requires a consideration of "the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are also relevant to the plan or programme…"

1.6 ODPM Guidance makes clear the importance of a detailed consideration of other plans and programmes, "…which may influence the options to be considered in the preparation of the DPD." Information on the relationships between plans and programmes "…will enable potential synergies to be exploited and any

inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed." Note should be made of any targets or specific requirements included within them, and what these relate to.

1.7 It is considered that this Context Report allied with the associated Scoping Report satisfies these particular requirements of the SEA Directive as well as the ODPM Guidance (November 2005).

1.8 This report has considered plans and programmes that may influence Gloucestershire's Minerals and Waste Development Framework. Although it is clear that a review of relevant plans and strategies cannot be exhaustive, the scope has been wide with a large number of relevant documents reviewed. It should be noted that the list of plans, programmes and strategies is a dynamic one and will change as new documents emerge e.g. in particular with PPSs replacing PPGs.

Table 1. List of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

International / European
EU Water Framework Directive
EU Birds and Habitats Directives (i.e. EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC))
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
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
PPG10: Planning and Waste Management
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

PPS10: Companion Guide
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
Review of England's Waste Strategy - A Consultation Document
Defra Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies
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
Circular 06/05 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
Authorities with Environmental Responsibility in Relation to the SEA Directive
The Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature, Environment Agency -Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning

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
Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West
South West Climate Change Impact Scoping Study
South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan
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)
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 – Gloucestershire NHS Trust Annual Report 2003/04 and Service Development Strategy 2005 – 2008 (On health see also relevant sections in County and District Community Strategies)
Education Plan – Gloucestershire Education Development Plan Submission 2002 – 2007 Gloucestershire: A Learning County (On eduaction see also relevant sections in County and District Community Strategies)
Gloucestershire Structure Plan Second Review (Adopted Plan)

Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan
Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan (2)
The Gloucestershire Economic Strategy
The Rural Economic Strategy for Gloucestershire
Biodiversity Action Plan for Gloucestershire
Cotswold Water Park Biodiversity Action Plan
Cotswold Water Park Supplementary Planning Guidance
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 2. Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes & Strategies (ODPM Guidance Stage A1)

SEA Directive requirements in relation to the review of other relevant plans or programmes: The Environmental Report required under the SEA Directive should include:

- **"an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevany plans and programmes" (Annex 1 (a))**
- **" the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme…" (Annex 1 (e))**

EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (2000/60/EC)

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN	IMPLICATIONS FOR SA
The WFD sets a framework for the long-term sustainable management of water resources. It establishes a river catchment structure for the management of all inland and costal waters including groundwater.	All rivers must be of 'good' quality by 2015, although this has yet to be defined. EA publishes substantial information on river quality. Develop Trend/target indicators based on these.	Include policies which promote water quality in line with the Directive. Many of the objectives will be achieved through River Basin Management Plans. Give consideration to the water needs of wetland areas. Through the plan - promote the protection of Natura 2000 sites. Consider that wetland creation (after-use) may impose obligations under the WFD.	Check to ensure that the objectives of the Framework Directive are reflected in the SA Framework – The conservation and protection of groundwater, rivers and lakes in the county and bordering catchments needs to be included in the assessment of objectives. Consider specific objectives for Cotswolds water park.

EU BIRDS AND HABITATS DIRECTIVE (I.E. EU DIRECTIVE ON THE CONSERVATION OF WILD BIRDS (79/409/EEC) AND EU DIRECTIVE ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (92/43/EEC))

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN	IMPLICATIONS FOR SA
EC Directive 92/43/EEC, known as The Habitats Directive aims to conserve fauna, flora and natural habitats of EU importance. The fundamental purpose of this directive is to establish a network of protected areas throughout the Community designed to maintain both the distribution and the abundance of threatened species and habitats, both terrestrial and marine. The Directive complements the EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. The network of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) is	No relevant key targets.	The MPA should be aware of the locations of SPAs and SACs and take this into account during any site selection and area of search activity. The plan should also ensure that provision is made for undertaking 'appropriate assessments' where	Check to ensure that the requirements of the Directive(s) are covered in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

called Natura 2000. The Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994 (known as the Habitats Regulations) implement the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive. These make it an offence deliberately to kill, capture, or disturb a European Protected Species, or to damage or destroy the breeding site or resting place of such an animal. The Habitats Regulations require the review of outstanding decisions, permissions, consents and other authorisations which would be likely to have a significant effect on a European Site. If as a result of an application there is 'likely to be a significant effect' on the designated features of the SAC (this could include impacts from activities not within the boundaries of the SAC and the cumulative effect of several separate applications) then the planning authority must obtain an appropriate assessment' of the application and its likely effect. Local authorities should be aware of the presence of European Protected Species and their obligations to afford them protection.		required. The MPA should be aware of the presence of European Protected Species within Gloucestershire.	

EU LANDFILL DIRECTIVE (99/31/EC)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Directive introduces stringent technical requirements for the operation of landfills. It is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. The Directive has been implemented in the UK by the Waste and Emissions Trading Bill. A Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) operates in the UK.	<u>Targets:</u> • By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995. • By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995. • By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995. • These dates include a 4-year derogation from the target years 2006, 2009 and 2016 offered in the Directive to Member States who landfilled more than 80% of their municipal waste in 1995. The decision on the final target year of 2016 is not yet definitive.	Plan policies need to reflect the requirements of the Directive and work towards achieving targets.	The requirements of the Directive need to be reflected in the SA Framework's objectives. Compliance with the Directives targets for diversion from landfill could form part of monitoring framework.

	Other key aspect of the Directive: • Certain wastes banned from landfill (inc. liquid, explosive, flammable, clinical waste, whole used tyres and shredded tyres -latter from 2006) • All landfill sites must be classified as for inert waste, hazardous waste or non-hazardous • Pre-treatment of wastes going to landfill • Co-disposal in landfills of hazardous and non-hazardous ended in July 2004.		

EU DIRECTIVE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE FROM THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES (PROPOSED)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The purpose of the Directive is to prevent water and soil pollution from the deposition of waste into heaps or ponds and puts emphasis on the long-term stability of waste facilities to help avoid major accidents, such as the pollution of the Danube river caused by a cyanide spill following a damburst of a tailings pond in Baia Mare/Romania in 2000. The Directive is not yet finalised. It is likely to be agreed in the second half of 2005. Member States would therefore have to transpose the EU legislation by the end of 2007. The main elements of the Draft Directive are: • conditions for operating permits. • general obligations concerning waste management. • the obligation to characterise waste before disposing of it or treating it. • measures to ensure the safety of waste management facilities. • a requirement to draw up closure plans. • an obligation to provide for an appropriate level of financial security (“polluter pays” principle).	No key targets (as yet).	The Directive when finalised and in force is likely to have a significant impact on minerals and waste planning policy.	The Directive encourages recycling and the prudent use of natural resources, waste recovery and waste reduction and the protection of the environment. It aims for a reduction in water and soil pollution. The SA Framework should include objectives that reflect the tenor of the proposed Directive.

EU WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (75/442/EEC AS AMENDED BY DIRECTIVES 91/156/EEC & 96/350/EC) AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DIRECTIVES (91/689/EEC AS AMENDED BY DIRECTIVE 94/31/EC)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Waste Framework Directive and the Hazardous Waste Directive establish the framework for waste management structures. This has been elaborated by directives dealing with: the permitting and operations of waste disposal facilities; specific types of waste such as oils, packaging and batteries; the shipment of waste.	The Directives have been transposed into UK law and targets are reflected in the national waste strategy.	Develop plans and policies that support the objectives of the Directives.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements of the Directives are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
The WFD applies to all substances and to all objects which the holder disposes of or is obliged to dispose of under national provisions in force in the Member States (MS). Radioactive waste, mineral waste, animal carcasses and agricultural waste, waste water, gaseous effluents and wastes that are subject to specific EC Regulations are not included. MS are obliged to encourage the prevention or reduction of waste and its harmfulness by encouraging clean technologies, technical product improvements, and disposal techniques. They must also encourage waste recovery and the use of waste as a source of energy. The abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled discharge of waste must be prohibited by Member States. An integrated and adequate network of disposal installations must be established in co-operation with other Member States, taking account of the best available technology and not involving excessive costs. MS must draw up waste management plans. The costs of waste disposal must be borne by the holder or the previous holder of the waste, following the Polluter Pays Principle (PPP). MS are required to utilise systems for the licensing of waste disposal and waste recovery operations and registries or licensing systems for professional waste collectors or transporters, or professional brokers of disposal and recovery services. The hierarchy of principles is: prevention, recycling, energy recovery and safe disposal. The primary aim of the HWD is to formulate a common definition of hazardous waste and introduce greater harmonisation of its management. It lists hazardous wastes as well as the properties which render waste hazardous.			

Under the Directive hazardous waste management plans have to be published by the competent authorities. The Directive requires the registration and identification of every site where hazardous waste is delivered packaging and labeling according to EC and international standards when such waste is collected, transported and temporarily stored. Installations producing and receiving hazardous waste, as well as means of transporting the waste must be inspected by competent authorities. Hazardous waste must not be mixed with non-hazardous waste, unless the necessary measures have been taken to safeguard the environment as well as human health. Different categories of hazardous waste must not be mixed.			

THE WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT DIRECTIVES (2002/95/EC) (2002/96/EC)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Directive aims to reduce the amount of WEEE being produced and encourages everyone to reuse, recycle and recover it. It also aims to improve the environmental performance of businesses that manufacture, supply, use, recycle and recover electrical and electronic equipment (EEE). The Directive was published in February 2003 and requires EU member states to minimise the amount of WEEE being disposed of as unsorted household waste. It also: ▪ Sets targets for the amount of WEEE to be collected separately from private households. ▪ Makes distributors and retailers responsible for making arrangements to take back WEEE free of charge in convenient way for customers. ▪ Introduces recycling and recovery targets for WEEE. ▪ Introduces requirements to mark EEE products with a 'crossed out wheelie bin' symbol. ▪ Requires all separately collected WEEE to be treated.	Member States are required to set up a collection system by 13 August 2005, under which private households can return electrical and electronic waste free of charge. Distributors supplying a new product must offer to take back waste equipment from private households. Producers must provide for the collection of waste other than from private households. Producers are required to set up waste treatment systems (which comply with defined standards). They must set up systems for recovering WEEE. Five years after the Directive comes into force (in 2008) they must finance the collection, treatment, recovery and 'environmentally sound' disposal of WEEE from private households. By 31 December 2006 a minimum of 4kg of WEEE per inhabitant per year must be collected separately from other waste. By 31 December 2006 the rate of recovery by average weight must be: ▪ 80% for large household appliances ▪ 60% for small household appliances, consumer equipment electrical and electronic tools and toys ▪ 75% for IT and telecommunication equipment and waste containing cathode ray tubes ▪ The rate of component material and substance re-use and recycling for gas discharge lamps must be 80%; 75% for large household appliances; 70% for small household appliances; and 65% for IT	The UK had until 13 August 2004 to turn the Directive into national legislation. After this, different aspects of the directive would then come into force in 2005 and 2006. However the UK government has found it difficult to meet the deadline and has announced that it will introduce regulations mid 2005. Considering the above, the plan should consider the implications of the Directive in terms of drafting policy.	Check to ensure that the key requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria. Consider the UK government's announcement on WEEE regulations.

	and telecommunication equipment. ▪ New targets will be established for the years after 2008.		

PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE DIRECTIVES (94/62/EC) (2004/12/EC)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 94/62/EC was published on the 20th December 1994. The Directive is concerned with the minimisation of waste and the amount of packaging material that should be recycled. It promotes energy recovery, re-use and recycling of packaging. The Directive has both single market and environmental goals. It sets the 'Essential Requirements' of packaging (which should be considered in its design and manufacture) and heavy metal limits for packaging. The key aims are to: ▪ Harmonise national measures so as to prevent or reduce the impacts of packaging on the environment of all Member States and Third Countries and to remove obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition. ▪ Prevent the production of packaging waste, and reduce the amount of waste for final disposal through packaging re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery.	The Directive set packaging waste targets, to be met by June 2001, of 50%-65% recovery, 25%-45% recycling, and 15% recycling of specific materials. The Packaging Directive requires a review of the recycling and recovery targets every 5 year period. The Directive was revised in 2004 by amending Directive 2004/12/EC. This increased the recycling targets for the Member States to be met, by 2008, to: 60% overall recovery of packaging waste; and 55% minimum and 80% maximum recycling of packaging waste. The amending Directive also set material specific targets by weight, as follows:- glass (60%), paper and board (60%), metals (50%), plastics (22.5%), and wood (15%).	The Packaging Directive has been transposed into UK domestic law by two sets of Regulations and the UK Government's responsibility for this Directive is split between Defra and the DTI. Consider how the plan can contribute to the aims/objectives/targets of the Directive.	Include references to reducing packaging waste in the SA Framework objectives.

WASTE INCINERATION DIRECTIVE 2000/76/EC			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The formal adoption of the Directive was on the 4th December 2000. Its aim is to prevent or - where that is not practicable - to reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment caused by the incineration and co-incineration of waste. In particular, it should reduce pollution caused by emissions into the air, soil, surface water and groundwater, and thus lessen the risks which these pose to human health. This is to be achieved through stringent operational conditions and technical requirements and by setting up emission limit values for waste incineration and co-incineration plants within the Community. The key pollutants to be reduced are acid gases such as *nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur dioxide (SO2) and hydrogen*	In the UK, Regulations came into effect on 28 December 2002 in order to implement the Directive. Accompanying Directions have been made, to instruct the Regulators (the Environment Agency or the Local Authority) to implement the Regulations. No specific targets.	Waste incineration in the County is on a very small scale, but the plan should consider the implications of the Directive.	Check to ensure that the key requirements of the Directive – as reflected in the UK Regulations are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

chloride (HCl) as well as for heavy metals such as Cadmium and Mercury. Moreover, controls on releases to water will - for the first time - reduce the pollution impact of incineration on marine and fresh water ecosystems. In addition, the Directive targets the incineration of non-hazardous waste, which has been identified as the largest source of emissions of dioxins and furans into the atmosphere. The Directive will reduce such emissions from Community incineration from an annual 2,400 grams in 1995 to only 10 grams after full implementation in 2005.			

END-OF-LIFE VEHICLES DIRECTIVE (2000/53/EC)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Directive came into force on the 21st October 2000 - to be implemented in member states by April 2002. <u>The Directive:</u> ▪ Lays down measures which aim to prevent waste from vehicles and also reuse, recycle and recover end-of-life vehicles and their components so as to reduce the amount of waste which is landfilled. ▪ It also aims at the improvement in the environmental performance of all the operators in the life cycle of vehicles and especially the operators directly involved in the treatment of end-of-life vehicles. <u>The main implications are:</u> -The introduction of controls on the scrapping ("treating") of ELVs by restricting treatment to authorised treatment facilities. -The setting of rising reuse, recycling and recovery targets.	85% of all ELVs to be reused or recovered, 80% reused or recycled by January 2006. 95% of all ELVs to be reused or recovered, 85% reused or recycled, by 2015.	Consider how the plan can contribute to meeting the objectives and targets of the Directive.	Check to ensure that issues surrounding ELVs are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS REGULATION (EC 1774/2002)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Adopted on the 3rd October 2002. Lays down strict animal and public health rules for the collection, transport, handling, processing and use or disposal of all animal by-products. There are 3 categories: Category 1 – the highest risk and includes material such as Specified Risk Material and the carcases of animals infected, or	No specific targets. Enforcing UK legislation came into force on the 1st July 2003. The Animal By-Product Regulation bans the disposal of animal by-products to landfill,	Draft policies that reflect the requirements of the Regulations.	Check to ensure that the key requirements of the Regulations are reflected in the SA Framework Objectives.

suspected of being infected, with BSE. The permitted methods of disposal are incineration and rendering in a Category 1 rendering plant. Category 2 – also includes high risk material (e.g. diseased animals, condemned material and animals which are not slaughtered for human consumption. The permitted methods of disposal are incineration and rendering in a Category 1 rendering plant. Category 3 – is essentially material with is fit for human consumption and make be disposed of through the following routes: Incineration, rendering in a Category 1,2,or 3 rendering plant, use in a technical plant and treatment in a biogas or composting plant. There are various other stipulations for Category 3 material e.g. the compost should not be used as fertilizer on land that is grazed by animals.	although catering waste (which is defined as waste from kitchens, canteens restaurants and households) may continue to be landfilled. There is a transition period until December 2005 which allows former foodstuffs from retail, wholesale, distribution and manufacturing outlets to be treated as catering waste providing necessary measures have been taken to remove raw meat and raw fish.		

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 1: DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
PPS1 sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. 1) The key principles are as follows: Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time. 2) Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change-through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by private car, or reduce the impact of moving freight), promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development. 3) A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for	No key targets relating specifically to minerals and waste development.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the key principles and objectives of PPS 1. Particularly related to waste minimisation, there is a broad aim to 'ensure that outputs are maximised whilst resources used are minimised'.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirement of the PPS are reflected in the SA Framework.

sustainable development. 4) Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. Design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted. 5) Development plans should also contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies - in terms of both location and external physical access. Such policies should consider people's diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community. 6) Community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. In developing the vision for their areas, planning authorities should ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas about how that vision can be achieved, have the opportunity to participate in the process of drawing up the vision, strategy and specific plan policies, and to be involved in development proposals. Paragraph 20 - Development plan policies should take account of environmental issues such as - the management of waste in ways that protect the environment and human health, including producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible. Paragraphs 21 & 22 - The prudent use of resources means ensuring that we use them wisely and efficiently, in a way that respects the needs of future generations. This means enabling more sustainable consumption and production and using non-renewable resources in ways that do not endanger the resource or cause serious damage or pollution. The broad aim should be to ensure that outputs are maximised whilst resources used are minimised (for example, by building housing at higher densities on previously developed land, rather than at lower densities on greenfield sites).			

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 2: GREEN BELTS			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The fundamental aim of the Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the fundamental aim and purposes of the guidance.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

		Consider also that in RPG 10 there is a requirement for a review of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Green Belt in accordance with Policy SS12.	
There are five purposes of including land in Green Belts: To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas To prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment To preserve the setting and the special character of historic towns To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land			

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 3: HOUSING			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
PPG 3 outlines a range of issues relating to the provision of housing. It provides guidance on planning the provision of new housing on a regional basis and on the allocation of land for housing by local authorities. The objectives of the guidance are to: ▪ Provide everyone with the opportunity of a decent home. ▪ Offer a greater choice of housing, without social distinctions, with both affordable and special housing in urban and rural areas. ▪ Promote sustainable patterns of development and make better use of previously developed land. ▪ Promote urban renaissance and improve quality of life through well-designed new housing and residential environments. ▪ Local Planning Authorities should:	PPG 3 does contain a target concerning housing provision nationally, but it also states that estimates set out in RPG should be regarded as indicative and should not be presented as targets or quotas for local authorities to achieve. The national target is: by 2008, 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously-developed land and through conversions of existing buildings.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives of the guidance. Consider how waste can be minimised in the construction and demolition of houses. Draft policies that promote recycling / composting facilities etc in house design.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements of the PPG are reflected in the Framework's objectives.

plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including affordable and special needs housing; provide wider housing opportunity and choice, a better mix, and seek to create mixed communities; provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously-developed land within urban areas; create more sustainable patterns of development; make more efficient use of land by reviewing planning policies and standards; place the needs of people before ease of traffic movement in residential developments; seek to reduce car dependence; and promote good design in new housing developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people will choose to live.			

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 4: INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SMALL FIRMS			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The aim of this PPG is to encourage continued economic development that is compatible with the Government's environmental objectives. Planning authorities must weigh the importance of industrial and commercial development with that of maintaining and improving environmental quality. The locational demands of industry should be a key consideration in drawing up plans. The advice covers mixed uses, conservation and heritage, re-use of urban land and other matters.	No key targets.	Consider all opportunities for waste minimisation for industrial and commercial development and for small firms.	Check to insure that the policy requirements are covered in the SA Framework's objectives.

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 7: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Government's objectives for rural areas as set out in PPS 7 are: ▪ Thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities, ensuring people have decent places to live by improving the quality and sustainability of local environments and neighbourhoods. ▪ Good quality, sustainable development that respects and, where	No key relevant targets.	The plan should ensure that the quality and character of Gloucestershire's countryside is protected and, where possible, enhanced. Particular regard should be had to any areas that have been statutorily designated	The SA objectives should reflect the need to protect and enhance the rural environment and promote sustainable rural economies in line with PPS 7.

possible, enhances local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside. ▪ Continued protection of the open countryside for the benefit of all, with the highest level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources. <u>To promote more sustainable patterns of development:</u> ▪ focusing most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages. ▪ preventing urban sprawl. ▪ discouraging the development of 'greenfield' land, and, where such land must be used, ensuring it is not used wastefully. ▪ promoting a range of uses to maximise the potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas. ▪ providing appropriate leisure opportunities to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside. <u>Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential</u> ▪ by developing competitive, diverse and thriving rural enterprise that provides a range of jobs and underpins strong economies. <u>To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors</u> ▪ where farming achieves high environmental standards, minimising impact on natural resources, and manages valued landscapes and biodiversity. ▪ contributes both directly and indirectly to rural economic diversity. ▪ is itself competitive and profitable. ▪ provides high quality products that the public wants.		for their landscape, wildlife or historic qualities where greater priority should be given to restraint of potentially damaging development. Plan policies should protect the countryside but there should also be a consideration of the need for a range of employment opportunities.	

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 9: BIODIVERSITY AND GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
PPS9 (Published in August 2005) sets out the Government's broad policy objectives in relation to biodiversity and geological conservation in England and its proposed planning policies for helping to deliver those objectives. These policies are based on the principles set out in the Biodiversity Strategy for England. PPS9 emphasises that the planning system has a significant part to play in meeting the Government's international commitments and domestic policies for habitats, species and ecosystems.	No specific key targets.	Plans should include policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement in response to PPS9. Local planning authorities should identify these sites on proposals maps and may need to cross-refer to the statutory protection given to these sites in the explanatory texts in local development documents. Since they enjoy statutory protection specific polices in respect of these sites should	The SA Framework objectives should include an objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity in Gloucestershire and the baseline review should include indicators for biodiversity where these are available.

The key principles are as follows: Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should adhere to the following key principles to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered. (i) Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. These characteristics should include the relevant biodiversity and geological resources of the area. In reviewing environmental characteristics local authorities should assess the potential to sustain and enhance those resources. (ii) Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment. (iii) Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources. (iv) Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. (v) Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted. (vi) The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological		not be included in local development documents. The Habitats Regulations do not provide statutory protection for potential Special Protection Areas (pSPAs) or to candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) before they have been agreed with the European Commission. For the purposes of considering development proposals affecting them, as a matter of policy, the Government wishes pSPAs and cSACs included in a list sent to the European Commission, to be considered in the same way as if they had already been classified or designated. Listed Ramsar sites, also as a matter of policy, should receive the same protection as designated SPAs and SACs.	

conservation interests.Where granting planning permission would result in significant harm to those interests, local planning authorities will need to be satisfied that the development cannot reasonably be located on any alternative sites that would result in less or no harm. In the absence of any such alternatives, local planning authorities should ensure that, before planning permission is granted, adequate mitigation measures are put in place. Where a planning decision would result in significant harm to biodiversity and geological interests which cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated against, appropriate compensation measures should be sought. If that significant harm cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against, or compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.			

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 10: PLANNING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The main objectives of the PPG are as follows: a. To provide a planning framework which enables adequate provision to be made for waste management facilities to meet the needs of society for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste, taking account of the potential for waste minimisation and the particular needs in respect of special waste. b. To help meet the needs of business and encourage competitiveness. c. To encourage sensitive waste management practices in order to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment and avoid risks to human health. d. To have regard to the need to protect areas of designated landscape and nature conservation value	No specific targets within the guidance.	The plan should consider all the objectives of the guidance (bearing in mind the emergence of PPS 10). In terms of a Waste Minimisation SPD, the PPG encourages opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new developments.	Include sustainability objectives that conform with the key objectives of the guidance.

from inappropriate development. e. To minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste. f. To consider what new facilities may be needed, in the light of wastes forecast to arise. g. To ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered. The Government wishes to see future waste management decisions based on the following principles: ▪ Consideration of the Best Practical Environmental Option* ▪ Regional self-sufficiency ▪ The proximity principle ▪ A waste hierarchy * Note: The requirement for a consideration of BPEO is not included in the new PPS 10.			

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 10: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
PPS10 reflects Defra's review of the decision-making principles set out in Waste Strategy 2000. <u>Key objectives</u>: ▪ To help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one which must be adequately catered for.	The PPS has no specific targets other than those in the Waste Strategy 2000.	Develop policies that support all the key objectives of the PPS in order to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy. Consider the importance of the layout and design of development in terms of the opportunities for waste minimisation.	Include sustainability objectives in the SA Framework that reflect all the key objectives of PPS 10.

▪ Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities. ▪ Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, and are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994. ▪ Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations. ▪ Reflect the concerns and interests of local communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business and encourage competitiveness. ▪ Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission. ▪ Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. <u>Paragraghs 28 & 29 Good Design</u> Good design and layout in new development can help to secure opportunities for sustainable waste management, including for kerbside collection and community recycling as well as for larger waste facilities. Planning authorities should ensure that new development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promote designs and layouts that secure the integration of waste management facilities without adverse impact on the street scene or, in less developed areas, the local landscape. Waste management facilities should be well-		Consider the implications of the lack of a BPEO objective in the PPS.	

designed. Poor design is in itself undesirable, undermines community acceptance of waste facilities and should be rejected. Note – This PPS does not include a BPEO Objective. The underlying principles will instead be delivered through a 'plan-led' approach and through the SA process.			

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 10: COMPANION GUIDE			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
'The SA will be important in testing the compatibility of the emerging planning strategy with the Key Planning Objectives in PPS10 and in considering the extent to which identified options contribute to their delivery. Options that make an inadequate contribution to meeting the Key Planning Objectives are unlikely to be acceptable.'	No specific targets.	Waste plans should be in conformity with the the Key Planning Objectives of PPS10.	Check to ensure that the key requirements of the Companion Guide are reflected in the SA Framework.

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 11: REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGIES			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The purpose of PPS11 is to provide a framework and guidance for the development of Regional Spatial Strategies. The statement itself does not contain information or specific targets relating to the development of minerals and waste plans. The RSS provides a higher-level framework within which to develop the M&WLP. It is essential that the RSS both shapes, and is shaped by, other regional strategies.	No specific targets.	The plan must be in conformity with the objectives of the RSS.	Check to ensure that the key requirements of the PPS are reflected in the SA Framework.

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 12: LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
PPS12 is a procedural guide for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.	No key relevant targets/indicators as the PPS is a procedural guide.	The plan must accord with the procedural requirements of PPS 12.	PPS 12 is procedural and therefore there are limited

The statement dictates the content, depth and structure of the LDF and reiterates the responsibilities of planning authorities. Some core themes are included, but these are often covered more thoroughly by other PPSs and procedural guidance documents. The main issues repeated in PPS12 are: • A central focus on sustainable development. • The interaction between Regional, County Council and Local Planning Authorities. • Community involvement, consultation and independent examination. • The use and presence of a credible evidence base. • The procedure and requirement for SA/SEA. <u>Also considered:</u>			implications for the SA Framework.
▪ Creating Local Development Frameworks – A companion Guide to PPS12.	No targets – A procedural guide.		Limited implications for producing the SA Framework.
▪ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (Consultation Paper).	No targets – A procedural document that has informed the production of this SA/SEA.		Prime guidance for producing the Framework and following stages.
▪ PPS12 Monitoring Guidance.	Targets for SA/SEA are linked to targets in Monitoring reports.		Objectives / indicators and targets and will link with annual Monitoring reports.

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 13: TRANSPORT			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
In delivering the objectives of this guidance, when preparing development plans and considering planning applications, local authorities should: Actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges. Locate day to day facilities which need to be near	No specific targets.	Consider how plan can contribute to the relevant objectives of this guidance. Encourage the establishment of voluntary mineral site transport plans in consultation with local communities.	Check to ensure that the key requirements of the guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.

their clients in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling. Accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. Ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas. In rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside. Ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked. Use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys. Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses. Ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists – are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of			

developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety. Protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements. (para 47) Mineral planning authorities should encourage the establishment of voluntary mineral site transport plans in consultation with local communities.			

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 14: PLANNING DEVELOPMENT ON UNSTABLE LAND			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
PPG 14 explains the effects of instability on development and on land use. The responsibilities of the various parties to development and the need for instability to be taken into account in the planning process is emphasised. The manner in which instability might be treated in development plans and in considering applications for planning permission are outlined. The primary aim is to ensure that development is suitable and that the physical constraints on the land are taken into account at all stages of the planning process. The principal aims of considering land instability at the planning stage are: • to minimise the risks and effects of land instability on property, infra-structure and the public. • to help to ensure that various types of development should not be placed in unstable locations without appropriate precautions. • to bring unstable land, wherever possible, back into productive use. • to assist in safeguarding public and private investment by a proper appreciation of site conditions and necessary precautionary measures. Of particular relevance to the MWDF is: Paragragh A54 Biodegradable landfill materials decay with time and development on or near such land could be adversely affected by leachate and/or landfill gas, which may move some distance from the landfill site.	No key targets.	Develop policies that address all the issues of development on unstable land. Consider in particular issues of instability related to landfill sites and landfill gas.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework.

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 15: PLANNING AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Objectives relating to development plans and development control. The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields or the wider historic landscape, is a key aspect of these wider environmental responsibilities, and will need to be taken fully into account.	No targets or indicators specific to minerals and waste development.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives of the guidance and by so doing contribute to the protection of the historic environment.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework.
Objectives relating to development plans. Local plans should set out clearly the planning authority's policies for the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment in their area, and the factors which will be taken into account in assessing different types of planning application – for example, proposals for new development which would affect their setting.			

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 16: ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Paragraph 8 – Introduction Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Cases involving archaeological remains of lesser importance will not always be so clear cut and planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development.	No key relevant targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the key objectives of the guidance.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the objectives of the SA Framework.
Paragraph 11 – Introduction Archaeological issues are often important in minerals planning, particularly in the extraction of sand and gravel. Minerals can only			

be worked where they are found. The CBI's revised Code of Practice for Mineral Operators on archaeological investigations provides advice on how minerals operators should consult archaeological interests in formulating planning applications, to ensure that archaeological factors are fully taken into account in the planning decision process.			
Paragraph 21– 22 Field Evaluations Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer's own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.			

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 18: PLANNING ENFORCEMENT			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Sections 19 and 20 deal with the enforcement of planning control over mineral working. The general policies and principles applicable to enforcement apply equally to minerals cases. However the document also recognises that unauthorised minerals working sometimes poses particular enforcement problems, both in terms of the occasionally irremediable nature of the working and the speed at which damage can be caused. It suggests that the best method of preventing contraventions is through good communication with minerals operators, but that where formal enforcement proceedings are necessary, it is important to take action quickly.	For monitoring - the number of enforcement breaches may be an indicator.	Need to consider the possible impact of plan policies on enforcement, both positive and negative. Need to consider the drafting of policies that are (to a significant degree) enforceable. Implies the need for a consultation/communication process with operators during plan development.	None.

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 21: TOURISM			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
This PPG outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans and in development control.	No relevent key targets or indicators.	Minerals and waste development need to be well planned in order to protect environments that have tourism potential.	Check to ensure that the key aims and objectives of the PPG are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

Tourism makes a major contribution to the national economy and to the prosperity of many cities, towns and rural areas. Its continuing growth generates a range of economic activity and new job opportunities. Because it often depends on a high quality environment, tourism can act as a positive force for environmental protection and enhancement.		An increased number of lorries on the roads is a significant factor that could be damaging to the tourist industry across the region, particularly in areas such as the Cotswolds AONB and the Forest of Dean. Some restored minerals sites may have benefits for biodiversity and tourism?	

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 22: RENEWABLE ENERGY			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
PPS22 provides a statement of government policy concerning planning and development control of renewable energy developments. Increased development of renewable energy sources is vital to facilitating the delivery of the Government's commitments both climate change and renewable energy. Policies in PPS22 cover the following technologies: ▪onshore wind generation ▪hydro power ▪photovoltaics ▪passive solar ▪biomass and energy crops. ▪energy from waste (but not energy from mass incineration of domestic waste) ▪landfill and sewage gas. The principles for making decisions on waste management are set out in PPG10 (Planning and Waste Management) and Waste Strategy 2000. PPS22 does not cover combined heat and power (CHP). However since some CHP projects are fuelled by a renewable resource, some policies may be relevant. The companion guide for PPS22 includes a technical annex providing more details on particular technologies as well as good practice guidance on planning and renewable energy.	Consider Gloucestershire's targets in Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Action Plan.	Plans and plan policies should encourage the use of renewable energy and thus contribute to national/regional/local renewable energy targets wherever possible. There is a potential conflict of interest between reducing waste to landfill and the use of landfill gas as a source of renewable energy.	The SA Framework should include objectives that reflect the need to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy derived from renewable resources.

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 23: PLANNING AND POLLUTION CONTROL			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
PPS 23 advises that: Any consideration of the quality of land, air or water and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises or may arise from or may affect any land use. The planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and in ensuring that other uses and developments are not, as far as possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution. The controls under the planning and pollution control regimes should complement rather than duplicate each other. The presence of contamination in land can present risks to human health and the environment, which adversely affect or restrict the beneficial use of land but development presents an opportunity to deal with these risks successfully. Contamination is not restricted to land with previous industrial uses, it can occur on greenfield as well as previously developed land and it can arise from natural sources as well as from human activities. Where pollution issues are likely to arise, intending developers should hold informal pre-application discussions with the LPA, the relevant pollution control authority and/or the environmental health departments of local authorities (LAs), and other authorities and stakeholders with a legitimate interest. Where it will save time and money, consideration should be given to submitting applications for planning permission and pollution control permits in parallel and co-ordinating their consideration by the relevant authorities. Paragraph 6 The precautionary principle should be invoced when: There is good reason to believe that harmful effects may occur to human, animal or plant health, or to the environment. The level of scientific uncertainty about the consequences or likelihood of the risk is such that best available scientific advice cannot assess the risk with sufficient confidence to inform decision-making. Precautionary action requires assessment of the costs and benefits of action, and transparency in decision-making.	No specific targets.	Policies in the plan seeking to prevent and minimise pollution should reflect the requirements of PPS 23 and its annexes. The precautionary principle should inform policy.	The sustainability objectives in the SA Framework should fully reflect the requirements of PPS 23 and its annexes.

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 23 - ANNEX 1: POLLUTION CONTROL, AIR AND WATER QUALITY			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Annex should be read alongside PPS 23 and carries equal weight. It should be taken into account in preparing policies relevant to polluting developments. The Annex explains the background to the Pollution Control legislation and its interactions with the planning system. It covers the following: ▪ Pollution Control ▪ Waste Recovery and Disposal (it states that waste planning matters are dealt with in PPG10 –which is under review.) ▪ Ambient Air Quality ▪ Local Air Quality Management ▪ Climate Change ▪ Water Quality ▪ Control of Water Pollution And in respect of planning control: ▪ Development Plans ▪ Development Control ▪ Pre-application Discussions ▪ Applications for Planning Permission and Pollution Control Permits and Licences ▪ Outline Planning Permission ▪ EIA ▪ Consultation ▪ Planning Conditions ▪ Planning Obligations ▪ Alterations to Existing Industrial Processes ▪ Need and Alternative Sites ▪ Assessment of Risk	No key targets.	The need to minimise pollution should be clearly recognised in the plan and appropriate policies should be drafted.	The SA Framework objectives should reflect the need to reduce pollutant emissions and enhance the quality of air and water.

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 23 - ANNEX 2: DEVELOPMENT OF LAND AFFECTED BY CONTAMINATION			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
PPS 23 –Annex 23 explains the legislative background to the consideration of development on land affected by contamination. It explains the relationship of the contaminated land regime under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) to the planning system.	No key relevant targets.	The need to deal with land contamination issues related to minerals and waste development should be clearly recognised in the plan and appropriate policies drafted.	The SA Framework objectives should reflect the need to address land contamination issues.

The broad approach, concepts and principles of that regime with respect to identifying risks from land contamination and dealing with them should be applied to plan-making and the determination of planning applications. The aim is to ensure that planners, developers and their advisers address land contamination issues at the appropriate stage and consistently with the arrangements under Part IIA. The Annex covers: -The Contaminated Land Regime -Radioactively Contaminated Land -Relationship between planning control and the development process -Role of the Owner/Developer -Role of the Local Authority and Regional Planning Bodies -Role of the Environment Agency -Planning Control -Development Plans -Development Control -Before an Application is Made -When to Consider Contamination -Information Required from the Applicant -EIA -Determining Applications -Outline Planning Permission -Planning Conditions -Planning Obligations (Pg.12) Table 2.1: Examples of Potentially Contaminating Uses of Land and Situations Where Land may be Affected by Contamination – includes landfill, storage & incineration of waste.			

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 24: PLANNING AND NOISE			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Paragraph 2 – General principles: The impact of noise can be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The planning system has the task of guiding development to the most appropriate locations.	No key relevant targets.	Develop policies in the plan that support the objectives of the guidance and lessen the impacts of noisy developments.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to lessen the impacts of noise.
Paragraph 5 – Noise policies in development plans: Plans should contain policies designed to ensure, as far as is practicable, that potentially noisy			

developments are located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impacts can be minimised. It may also be appropriate for local planning authorities to adopt policies to avoid potentially noisy developments in areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise nuisance and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.			
Paragraph 22 - Environmental assessment Under the Town and County Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988, an EA is required for mineral extraction that is likely to have significant environmental effects.			

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 25: DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD RISK			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
PPG 25 sets out the Government's policy on the positive role of land-use planning in reducing the risk of flooding and the damage that floods cause. The guidance aims to strengthen co-ordination between land-use and development planning and the operational delivery of flood and coastal defense strategy.	No key targets.	The plan should include policies which promote the use of sustainable drainage systems to control the water as near its source as possible. Natural flood defences should be encouraged. The plan should not provide for development in areas at risk from flooding, e.g. in Gloucestershire - in the Severn flood plain. Close working/consultation with the Environment Agency is required in these matters.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements of the PPG are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 1 - GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN SYSTEM (JUNE 1996)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Paragraph 8 – Statutory basis MPAs are required to prepare development plans for minerals.	No specific targets.	The plan should fulfil this requirement.	/
Paragraph 15 – The development plan and minerals The Plan should provide a clear guide to mineral operators and the public where mineral extraction is likely in principle to be acceptable and where not acceptable.	No specific targets.	The plan should provide this guidance. The order of priority being specific sites, preferred areas and areas of search.	Check to ensure that guidance is reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

Paragraph 24 – Plan preparation and review MPAs should undertake regular assessments of existing resources in their areas and of the reserves for which planning permission have been granted. They should also assess with regard to local, regional and national considerations, the significance of all types of mineral working and resources in their area taking into account the need, distribution and production of each type of mineral and having regard to the confidentiality of the individual operator's interests.	No specific targets.	Undertake regular assessments.	Consider how these regular assessments may encourage a more sustainable use of mineral resources.
Paragraph 26 – Appraisal of policies and proposals In drawing up policies and proposals for their development plans, MPAs should appraise the policy options in terms of social, environmental and economic effects. Those selected should represent the best balance of social, environmental and economic costs and benefits.	No specific targets.	This balance of the social, environmental and economic will be covered by the SA/SEA process.	The SA/SEA process fulfils this requirement.
Paragraph 32 – Local Plans and Part II of Unitary Development Plans Policies in a MLP should give detailed expression to the strategic minerals policies in the structure plan.	No specific targets.	Ensure link with structure plan strategic minerals policies.	Ensure that the key policy requirements of the strategic minerals policies are taken into consideration in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
Paragraph 35 – Sustainable Development Objectives for sustainable development for minerals planning: Conserve minerals whilst ensuring adequate supply	No specific targets.	Ensure that sustainable development objectives are fully considered in the formulation of policy.	Ensure that all the appropriate sustainable development objectives are included in the SA Framework. Ensure that there is an appropriate balance between social, environmental and economic considerations.

adequate supply. Keep environmental impacts to an acceptable minimum. Minimise waste and encourage efficient use of materials. Encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices to preserve or enhance environmental quality. Protect designated areas from development except in exceptional circumstances. To prevent unnecessary sterilisation.			
Paragraph 36-38 Safeguarding MPAs should safeguard mineral deposits from unnecessary sterilisation. One method by which non-energy mineral resources can be safeguarded is by MPAs defining mineral consultation areas (MCAs) in MLPs.	No specific targets.	Ensure that there are policies which safeguard mineral deposits and define MCAs.	Include sustainability objectives in the SA Framework that safeguard mineral resources.
Paragraph 39 – Safeguarding MPAs should aim to safeguard existing sites, and where appropriate identify future sites, for wharves and depots which may be needed for the importation of minerals.	No specific targets.	Ensure that there are policies aimed at the protection of wharves and depots and scope to identify new sites.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to safeguard wharves and depots as well as identify new sites.
Paragraph 40 – Ensuring supply Plans should make appropriate provision for the supply of minerals and provide an effective framework within which the industry may make applications.	Follow detailed advice/targets in MPG 6.	The plan should follow detailed advice in MPG 6	Check to see that the key policy requirements are reflected in the objectives and appraisal criteria of the SA Framework.
Paragraph 42 – Landbanks and continuity of supply	Follow detailed advice/targets in MPG 6.	The plan should follow detailed advice in MPG 6.	Check to see that the key policy requirements are reflected in the objectives and appraisal criteria of

MPAs should include policies of production and for the maintenance of landbanks for non-energy minerals (refer to MPG6).			the SA Framework.
Paragraphs 45-46 – Areas for future working MLPs should indicate areas for possible future working.	Follow detailed advice/targets in MPG 6.	The plan should follow detailed advice in MPG 6. The order of priority being: specific sites, preferred areas and areas of search.	Check that this area is considered in the sustainability objectives.
Paragraph 49 – Environmentally designated areas MPAs should set out clear and distinct policies for internationally/nationally/ locally designated areas.	No specific targets.	Ensure that policies provide protection for designated areas.	Include sustainability objectives that aim at the effective protection of internationally/nationally/ locally designated areas.
Paragraph 50 – Agricultural land When considering the allocation of land for minerals development and in deciding any application for planning permission affecting agricultural land, the agricultural implications must be considered together with the environmental and economic aspects of the proposal and the feasibility of a high standard reclamation to an appropriate after-use.	No specific targets.	Cover agricultural land in policy including the restoration and appropriate after-use of agricultural land.	Check to ensure that the protection of agricultural land is reflected in the objectives and appraisal criteria of the SA Framework.
Paragraph 51 – Forestry In preparing MLPs, MPAs should take account of the need to protect existing woodland, and consider the creation of new woodlands.	No specific targets.	Include appropriate policies including criteria/protection and after-use policies as appropriate.	Check to ensure that the protection of woodlands and forests are reflected in the objectives and appraisal criteria of the SA Framework.
Paragraphs 52-53 – Water environment MPAs should take into account the need to protect the flow and quality of surface and groundwater supplies and ensure that changes in the water table as a result of mineral extraction do not cause	No specific targets.	Ensure that the water environment is protected by appropriate policies	Check to ensure that the protection of the water environment is fully considered in the SA Framework.

unacceptable changes to the water environment.			
Paragraph 58 – Development control policies in plans MLPs should set out the criteria against which applications for mineral development or the framing of conditions to be attached to planning permissions will be assessed.	Na.	Ensure that there are policies that cover this requirement	Na.
Paragraph 59 – Environmental impacts MPAs should provide guidance in their development plans on the criteria that will be applied to minerals proposals to ensure that they do not have an unacceptably adverse impact on the environment. In formulating guidance MPAs should have regard to the Town & Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 2000.	No specific targets.	Policies should include criteria to determine areas where workings would/would not be permitted as well as mitigation measures. Consider advice in MPG 11 on controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral workings.	All the potentially adverse impacts on the environment of mineral workings should be considered in the SA Framework.
Paragraph 61 – Extensions It may be generally preferable to adopt a policy of allowing extensions to existing minerals workings rather than allowing mineral workings at new greenfield sites, as a means of minimising environmental disturbance. However this may not be appropriate for all existing mineral workings and it may do less environmental harm in some cases to open a new mineral working than to grant planning permission for an extension to existing workings.	No specific targets.	Consider the appropriateness of extensions versus new sites. Consider how/whether to cover in policy.	Check to ensure that the appropriateness of extensions verses new sites are reflected in the objectives and appraisal criteria of the SA Framework.
Paragraph 62 – Applications outside identified areas MPAs should continue to consider carefully planning applications outside areas identified in the plan. It is possible that on the basis of new information becoming available about mineral resources outside	No specific targets.	Include guidance for operators through appropriate policies covering applications outside identified areas.	Check to ensure that this requirement is reflected in the SA Framework.

areas identified in the plan, an operator could bring forward an application for a site which might be significantly more acceptable overall than a site identified in the plan.			
Paragraph 63 – Working programmes Plans should include for programmes of working to achieve high operating standards and working practices.	No specific targets.	Include policies that require programmes of working in to achieve operating standards.	Check to ensure that the issue of good practice and high operating standards for minerals sites is reflected in the SA Framework.
Paragraphs 64-66 – Transport MPAs should include policies and proposals in their plans which encourage the carriage of minerals by rail and water rather than by road where justified by the balance of all likely costs and benefits.	No specific targets.	Ensure that the use of sustainable transport is encouraged through appropriate policies.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to encourage the sustainable transport of minerals.
Paragraph 70 – Recycling plants MPAs should include policies in MLPs to encourage the recycling of demolition and construction wastes and should identify suitable locations for recycling plants or provide clear criteria against which planning applications for these users can be considered.	No specific targets.	Develop appropriate policies and procedures – link to Waste Minimisation SPD.	Check to ensure that the effective facilitation of the recycling of demolition and construction waste is reflected in the objectives of the SA Framework.
Paragraphs 72-73 – Restoration, aftercare and after-use MLPs should set out policies and proposals for restoration and aftercare of mineral sites and, where appropriate, they should also provide guidance on suitable or preferred after-uses and reclamation standards. It is recognised that there are many cases where mineral workings have provided the opportunity to create new wildlife habitats and sites of geological interest even where nature conservation may not be the primary end use of a site.	No specific targets.	Ensure the plan sets out policies for restoration, aftercare and reclamation and follows more detailed advice in MPG 7.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to achieve high standards of restoration, aftercare and reclamation.
Paragraphs 75-76 – Mineral waste and other forms of waste disposal	No specific targets.	Ensure relevant policies are included to encourage recycling of	Check to ensure that the effective facilitation of the recycling of demolition and construction waste is

MLPs should include policies for encouraging recycling of waste material and construction waste, including use as aggregates materials wherever possible. Plans should provide the future framework for identifying acceptable areas for future mineral waste disposal and set out criteria which would be used in development control decisions on individual sites. MPAs should also take account of suitable opportunities for the landfill disposal of controlled waste, as well as mine and quarry wastes, which may be created by voids from mineral extraction.		construction and demolition wastes. Link to Waste Minimisation SPD. Ensure that there are robust and appropriate policies covering mineral waste and other forms of waste disposal.	reflected in the objectives of the SA Framework. Check to ensure that the use of waste as aggregate materials is considered. Check to ensure that the issue of opportunities for the landfill disposal of controlled waste, as well as mine and quarry wastes is considered in the Framework's objectives.

CONSULTATION PAPER ON MINERALS POLICY STATEMENT 1 - PLANNING AND MINERALS			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The consultation document seeks comments on a draft of new Minerals Policy Statement (MPS) 1 *Planning and Minerals* and its associated Good Practice Guidance (GPG). MPS1 will replace Minerals Planning Guidance note 1: *General Considerations and the Development Plan System* (MPG1). The Government's objectives for minerals planning and the requirement for them to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, as required in Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, are: ▪ to conserve and safeguard mineral resources as far as possible. ▪ to protect nationally and internationally designated areas of landscape and sites of nature conservation value from minerals development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that the proposed development is in the public interest. ▪ to secure supplies of the material needed by society and the economy from environmentally acceptable sources. ▪ to ensure, so far as practicable, that outcomes for the minerals industry are consistent with the Government's aims for productivity growth and strong economic performance. ▪ to secure sound working practices so that the environmental impacts of extraction and the transportation of minerals are kept to a minimum, unless there are exceptional overriding reasons to the contrary. ▪ to minimise production of mineral waste. ▪ to promote efficient use and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the net requirement for new primary extraction. ▪ to protect, and where possible, to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased through high standards of restoration and to safeguard the longterm potential of land for a wide range of afteruses.	Draft MPS 1 does not contain specific targets.	The plan should be in full conformity with the objectives of MPS 1. The plan is required to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 2 - APPLICATIONS, PERMISSIONS AND CONDITIONS (1998)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Encourages pre-application consultation.	More pre-application consultation.	Promote more pre-application discussion and consultation through policy.	Check to ensure that the promotion of more pre-application discussion is included within the objectives and appraisal criteria of the SA Framework.
Applications for outline planning permission cannot be made for minerals development.	/	/	/
Applicants should make every effort to submit comprehensive information.	Improve quality of submitted information.	Consider requirements or policies that promote the submission of more comprehensive information by applicants.	Consider the quality of information submitted in terms of SA objectives. The better quality the application the better the speed and quality of decision-making.
Planning conditions - without which planning permission would be impossible.	Improve quality of conditions and the enforcement of them.	Consider how better quality conditions can be drafted Reconsider the quality of standard conditions	Consider the quality of conditions in terms of SA objectives. Consider the specific impacts of poorly drafted conditions, or lack of enforcement on sustainable development objectives.
Duration of planning permission.	/	/	/

MINERALS POLICY STATEMENT 2 - CONTROLLING AND MITIGATING THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF MINERAL EXTRACTION IN ENGLAND (SUPERSEDES MPG 11)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
<u>Introduction</u> This MPS, sets out the policies and considerations in relation to the environmental effects of minerals extraction that the Government expects MPAs in England to follow in preparing development plans and in considering applications for minerals development. Dust and Noise issues are covered in detail in Annex 1 and 2.	The MPS does not include specific targets.	Draft policies that are effective in controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction – following the requirements of MPS2.	Check to ensure that all the policy requirements of the MPS are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.
<u>Paragraph 4 – Sustainable development</u> MPAs should have regard to the objectives of sustainable development for minerals planning. These recognise the potential conflict between			

the exploitation of resources and environmental aims: -To conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the need of society. -To ensure that the environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept to an acceptable minimum. -To minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high-quality materials, and recycling of wastes. -To encourage sensitive working practices during minerals extraction and to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased; and to protect areas of nationally designated landscape or archaeological value, cultural heritage or nature conservation from mineral development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that the proposed development is in the public interest.			
<u>Paragraph 5 – Purpose</u> This statement sets out how MPAs should minimise the significant adverse environmental effects that may arise from minerals extraction by: - Framing policies in development plans. - Considering planning applications. - Considering reviews of planning consents under the provisions of the Environment Act 1995.			
<u>Paragraph 11 – Development Plans</u> Development plan policies and proposals for minerals extraction and associated development should take into account potential: Impacts of mineral working such as visual intrusion, water pollution, noise, dust, blasting and traffic.			

and traffic. Impacts on landscape, ecology, and wildlife, including habitat loss, and impacts on sites of nature conservation value. Benefits such as providing an adequate supply of minerals to the economy and hence society, creating job opportunities, and the scope for landscape, biodiversity and amenity improvements through mineral working and subsequent restoration; and methods of control through planning conditions or agreements to ensure impacts are kept to an acceptable minimum.			

MINERALS POLICY STATEMENT 2: ANNEX 1: DUST			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
This Annex is a statement of the policy considerations in relation to dust from mineral workings and associated operations, and how they should be dealt with in local development frameworks and in considering individual applications. Appendices briefly outline information on the nature of dust, give examples of methods of reducing and controlling dust, and outline good practice in dust assessment. The Government expects Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) in England to have regard to this Annex alongside the policies contained in the MPS2 overarching document. ▪ Dust is a material planning consideration. ▪ The Annex includes sections on: -Air quality -Public perception -Health effects -Pre-application discussions -Considering applications -Dust action plans -Dust mitigation through watering -Other conditions relating to haul roads and traffic -Soil stripping and overburden handling -Cessation of activities -Monitoring of dust -Stand-off distances	No targets, but MPAs must set out policies in their plans on dust from surface mineral operations.	Include policies on mitigating the effect of dust from surface mineral operations.	Check to ensure that the issue of dust from mineral operations is reflected in the objectives of the SA Framework.

In relation to Development Plans (Pg.18) It states that: "MPAs should set out in their local or minerals development documents (or in their mineral plans where these are still in preparation) their policies on dust from surface mineral operations. Plans and policies should contain guidance on those considerations related to dust emissions and control that will be taken into account in assessing planning applications, whilst recognising the range of control and mitigation measures available, including those under Part I of the EPA 1990. They should outline the criteria against which they will assess the environmental acceptability of the expected dust emissions from a proposed surface mineral operation or review the conditions on existing planning permissions. Other mineral policies relevant to the general mitigation of environmental effects and good practices are also likely to be relevant to the control and mitigation of dust including those relating to separation distances, landscaping and screening.			

MINERALS POLICY STATEMENT 2: ANNEX 2: NOISE			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
This Annex is a statement of the policy considerations in relation to noise from mineral workings and associated operations, and how they should be dealt with in local development frameworks and in considering individual applications. Appendices briefly explain technical terminology and give examples of good practice in noise reduction. The Government expects Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) in England to have regard to this Annex alongside the policies contained in the MPS2 overarching document. ▪ Noise is a material planning consideration. For certain quarry processes, noise emissions are controlled under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 ('the PPC Regulations'). Guidance on the interaction between the planning and pollution control regimes is contained in Planning Policy Statement 23 PPS23) The Annex contains sections on: -General considerations. -Development plans*	In Guidelines for Community Noise (1999), the World Health Organisation advises that: "To protect the majority of people from being seriously annoyed during the daytime, the outdoor sound level from steady continuous noise should not exceed 55dB (at the equivalent continuous sound level) on balconies, terraces, and outdoor living areas. To protect the majority of people from being moderately annoyed during daytime, the outdoor sound level should not exceed 50dB (at the equivalent continuous sound level)" Subject to a maximum of 55dB(A)LAeq,1h free field), MPAs should aim to establish a noise limit at the noise-sensitive property that does not exceed the background level by more than 10dB(A). this will in many circumstances, be difficult to achieve without imposing unreasonable burdens on the mineral operator. In such cases, the limit set should be as near that level as practicable during normal working hours (0700-1900) and should not exceed 55dB(A) LAeq,1h (free field). Evening (1900-2200) limits should not exceed background	The plan should include policies on noise from surface mineral operations as detailed in this Annex.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements of the Annex are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

-Development control – Pre-application discussions, EIA, considering applications, planning conditions, monitoring of compliance. *Paragraph 2.10 states that: "MPAs should set out in their local development documents, policies on noise from surface mineral operations. They should outline the criteria against which they will assess the environmental acceptability of the expected noise emissions from a proposed surface mineral operation, or in reviewing the conditions on existing planning permissions. They should set out the noise limits they will apply in principle and any flexibility entailed in their application. The minerals (or successor) plan should also indicate the extent of technical information required in support of an application. In identifying areas of search and/or proposed sites for mineral working, MPAs should take account of any information on the existing local noise climate, particularly in areas of tranquillity that should be preserved as part of the national resource. For existing mineral operations, whether or not currently subject to conditions relating to noise, MPAs should consider whether the introduction of buffer zones to separate the mineral operation from existing and possible future noise-sensitive development could be helpful. In doing so, they would need to consider the liability for compensation if this were to involve a restriction of existing working rights that would affect the economic viability of the operation to an unreasonable degree. Such consideration would, however, enable the relevant local planning authority (LPA) to be fully aware of the potential effects of noise when controlling other development in proximity to established mineral workings.	level by more than 10dB(A) and night-time limits should not exceed 42dB(A) LAeq,1h (free field) at noise-sensitive dwellings. Where tonal noise contributes significantly to the total site noise, it may be appropriate to set specific limits for this element. Peak or impulsive noise, which may include some reversing bleepers, may also require separate limits that are independent of background noise — e.g. Lmax in specific octave or third-octave bands — and should not be allowed to occur regularly at night.		

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 3 - COAL MINING AND COLLIERY SPOIL DISPOSAL (1999)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The MPG provides advice to mineral planning authorities (MPAs) and the coal industry in England on how to ensure that the development of coal resources and the disposal of colliery spoil takes place in accordance with the best balance of community, social, environmental and economic interests and the principles of sustainable development. It explains that it is not for the planning system to seek to set limits or targets for any particular source or level or energy supply, nor to predetermine the appropriate levels of coal to be	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to ensuring that the development of coal (small-scale though it is in the Forest of Dean), takes place according to the principles of sustainable development. Consider in policy – the particular rights of Freeminers in the Forest	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

supply, nor to predetermine the appropriate levels of coal to be produced by underground or opencast mining. It is for the MPA to determine the acceptability of individual projects, observing the policies and procedures outlined. The text covers relevant national land-use policy considerations, especially for nationally designated areas, and how policies and plans, including development plans and minerals local plans, should be formulated. <u>Paragragh 8</u> The Government believes that there should be a presumption against development unless the following tests are met: Is the proposal environmentally acceptable, or can it be made so by planning conditions or obligations? If not, does it provide local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts to justify the grant of planning permission? In National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Beauty (AONBs), proposals must also meet the following additional tests: i. the need for the development, in terms of national considerations of mineral supply. ii. the impact of permitting the development, or refusing it, on the local economy. iii. whether alternative supplies can be made available at reasonable cost; and the scope for meeting the need in some other way. iv. any detrimental effect of the proposals on the environment and landscape and the extent to which that should be moderated. v. in the case of extensions to existing mines, the extent to which the proposal would achieve an enhancement to the		of Dean as preserved by the 1946 Coal Industries Nationalisation Act.	

local landscape. Proposals within or likely to affect Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs) must meet the additional tests set out in paragraphs 30 and 31 of the guidance. Proposals within the Green Belt must meet the additional test as set out in paragraph 36 of the guidance.			

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 4 - REVOCATION, MODIFICATION, DISCONTINUANCE AND SUSPENSION ORDERS ETC			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The MPG gives guidance on the orders and effects of the Town and Country Planning (Compensation for Restrictions on Mineral Working and Mineral Waste Depositing) Regulations 1997. Sites with planning permission for mineral working or depositing mineral waste must be reviewed every 15 years. Compensation is payable if new conditions, other than for restoration and aftercare, restrict working rights. Minerals planning authorities have powers to revoke, modify or discontinue mineral working in cases of urgency or default. Compensation payable in such cases has been brought into line with that payable as a result of the periodic reviews. The guidance describes the order-making powers available and the compensation applicable.	No key targets.	Not relevant to preparation and content of plan.	Not relevant.

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 5 - STABILITY IN SURFACE MINERAL WORKINGS AND TIPS			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
<u>Paragraph 13 – Responsibilities for stability of surface mineral workings and tip</u> MPA should not seek to duplicate other forms of control such as health and safety. But where there is a stability issue which is not a health and safety issue, but which could affect neighbouring landuse, this should be considered.	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to all the objectives of the guidance to ensure that stability issues in surface mineral workings and tips are fully addressed.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are addressed and reflected in the Framework's objectives.

Paragraph 16 – Tip/quarry slope stability MPAs should consider the extent to which specific policies should be included to cover tip and quarry slope stability or whether this issue should be covered by SPG. Factors to consider are: proximity to built development or infrastructure; knowledge of previous instability problems; criteria to be used to define stand-off distances or clearances between quarry slopes or tips and the site boundary or third party structures; and the requirement for final slopes and restoration to be compatible with stable slopes.	No specific targets.	As above.	As above.
Paragraph 19 – Applications for mineral workings and review of old mineral permissions Consideration should be given to the possible adverse effects on the stability of excavated slopes of working in a manner which might not be the optimum from the geotechnical standpoint (e.g. for reasons of minimising landscape impacts).	No specific targets.	As above.	As above.
Paragraph 20 - Applications for mineral workings and review of old mineral permissions Landscaping and restoration proposals should be consistent with the production and maintenance of safe and stable slopes.	No specific targets.	As above.	As above
Paragraph 24 – Applications for mineral workings and review of old mineral permissions Applications should be accompanied by an appraisal of slope stability based on existing information.	No specific targets.	Review of permissions in which slope stability might be an issue.	As above.

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 6 - GUIDELINES FOR AGGREGATE PROVISION IN ENGLAND (1994)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Paragraphs 9 –11 Policy and objectives. ▪ The Government wishes to see indigenous mineral resources encouraged. ▪ The objectives of sustainable development for minerals planning are: ▪ To conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the needs of society for minerals.	The MPG sets the aggregates apportionment mechanism that establishes the amount of aggregate to be supplied within Gloucestershire – land won, recycled and imported aggregates. This MPG is currently under review – and it is	The plan should provide for an adequate supply of aggregate in line with sustainable development objectives.	For all the objectives and the relevant paragraphs below -check to ensure that the key requirements of MPG 6 (and its subsequent review) are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

▪ To minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high quality materials, and recycling of wastes. ▪ To encourage sensitive working practices during minerals extraction and to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased. ▪ To protect areas of designated landscape or nature conservation from development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that development is in the public interest.	likely to become an annex of MPS 1.		
<u>Paragraph 28 – Efficiency of use.</u> It is necessary to use all construction aggregate materials efficiently. Unnecessary wastage of mineral resources should be avoided as such wastage can increase the volume of extraction and overall level of environmental impact.		Plan policies should encourage efficiency of use.	
Aggregates should be recycled where possible.		Plan policies should encourage the recycling of aggregates where possible.	
Include policies in development plans which aim to facilitate the use of secondary and waste materials where this is environmentally and economically acceptable, including demolition and construction wastes arising from demolition and redevelopment schemes. Provision for the siting of long term or semi-permanent recycling plants may be needed.		The plan should consider policies that facilitate the use of secondary and waste materials.	
<u>Paragraph 51 – Marine dredged aggregates</u> Identify and safeguard suitable locations for aggregates wharves. Efforts should also be made to retain or improve existing facilities where these are environmentally acceptable and serve, or have potential for, a useful function.		Consider in the plan.	
MLPs should make provision for the appropriate apportionment of the Regional Guidelines.		The plan should make provision for the regional apportionment.	
Provision for aggregates can be made in several ways – by specific sites, preferred areas or areas of search.		As above.	
To ensure that the areas identified in the development plan can be translated into workable reserves, MPAs should make reasonable efforts to satisfy themselves that the land is: Underlain by economically workable deposits of mineral and likely to become available to the minerals industry within the plan period.		Consider in the plan.	

Paragraphs 62-63 – Landbanks Landbanks should be maintained for all aggregate minerals. In the case of sand and gravel MPAs should aim to maintain a landbank for an appropriate local area, sufficient for at least 7 years extraction, unless exceptional circumstances prevail.		Include policies for relating to landbanks.	
Paragraph 67 – Safeguarding Planning authorities should make every effort to safeguard resources of all types of construction aggregates, which are, or may become, of economic importance, against other types of development which would be a serious hindrance to their extraction.		Include policies that safeguard resources.	
Paragraph 69 – Extensions Extensions may be generally preferable, as a means of minimising environmental disturbance. However, this will not always be the case and each case will need to be considered on its own merits.		Consider in the plan.	
Paragraphs 70–76 – National Parks, the Broads, the New Forest and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) Paragraphs 70-76 cover a range of designations including: National Parks, The Broads, The New Forest, AONBs, SSSIs, NNRs, Other environmentally important areas, Ancient monuments and archaeological and other cultural interests. These paragraphs set out how mineral workings should be treated in such areas, and how adequate protection should be ensured. In relation to the first four designations, which include the AONBs, Paragraph 71 states that consideration of mineral applications in such areas should normally include an assessment of: The need for the development, in terms of national considerations of mineral supply; and the impact of permitting the development, or refusing it, on the local economy. Whether alternative supplies can be made available at reasonable cost; and the scope for meeting the need in some other way. Any detrimental effect of the proposals on the environment and landscape and the extent to which that should be moderated; and in the case of extensions to existing quarries, the extent to which the proposal would achieve an enhancement to the local landscape.		Reflect in plan policy.	
Paragraph 77 – Agricultural land Unlike other development on agricultural land, mineral workings can be restored back to agricultural land. Therefore, when considering		Consider in the policies of the plan.	

the allocation of land for minerals development the agricultural implications must be considered together with the environmental and economic aspects. Such as whether the land should be restored to an agricultural after-use and the standard of reclamation likely to be achieved.			
Paragraphs 82 – 86 – Assessment of need and supply Address need and supply of minerals.		Address the issues of need and supply.	
Paragraphs 87 – 88 Environmental effects Identifies range of impacts minerals workings can have and states that the industry should demonstrate that it is taking all practicable steps to satisfy the environmental concerns of site operation and restoration.		Consider in plan policy	
Paragraph 94 – Transport Minimising the impact of traffic.		Include policies that minimise or mitigate against the impact of traffic	
Paragraph 96 – Transport Safeguard existing railhead facilities, and consider possible new sites.		Consider in plan policies.	
Paragraph 97 – Water interests Highlights the need to consider water interests, such as impacts on water supply, pollution control and land drainage.		Consider water interests in plan policies.	
Paragraph 98 – Working practices, restoration, aftercare and after-use See guidance in MPG 7.		Consider in the plan as per the requirements of MPG 7.	

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL GUIDELINES FOR AGGREGATES PROVISION IN ENGLAND – 2001- 2016 (2003)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
This note sets out revised national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England for the period 2001 to 2016 inclusive. It also indicates how the guidelines should be taken into account in the planning process, and outlines arrangements for future monitoring and review. From the date of its issue it is a material planning consideration. The guidelines replace those in Annex A of Minerals Planning Guidance Note 6 (MPG6) "Guidelines for aggregates provision in England", published in May 1994. All other parts of MPG6 remain in force until revised.	▪ Guidelines for the South West Land-won Sand & Gravel = 106 million tonnes. Land-won Crushed Rock = 453 million tonnes. ▪ Assumptions Marine Sand & Gravel = 9 million tonnes. Alternative Materials = 121 million tonnes. Net Imports to England = 4 million tonnes.	Policies in the plan need to consider the apportionment figures.	Check to ensure that the guidelines are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 7 - THE RECLAMATION OF MINERAL WORKINGS (1996)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Paragraph 1 – Planning principles for the reclamation of mineral workings Need to ensure that land taken for minerals is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and to a standard suitable for the intended use.	No specific key targets.	Include policy / policies in the plan that ensure that the reclamation of mineral working is consistent with the high standards indicated in the guidance.	For all the objectives of the MPG, check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the objectives of the SA Framework.
Paragraph 2 - Planning principles for the reclamation of mineral workings Restoration and aftercare should provide the means to maintain or, in some circumstances, even enhance the long-term quality of land and landscapes taken for mineral extraction. This will be to the benefit of local communities and ensure that a valuable natural asset will be passed on to future generations. Reclamation can provide opportunities for creating, or enhancing, sites for nature conservation.	No specific key targets.	Consider in plan policies.	
Paragraph 9 – Reclamation policies in	No specific key targets.	Consider in plan policies.	

development plans – General principles MLPs should assist in the early identification of the most appropriate after-use for a mineral site. The degree to which this is possible will depend on the characteristics of the proposed or current working, and will need to accord with other policies contained within the plan.			
Paragraph 10 – Reclamation policies in development plans – General principles. When drawing up their plans, local authorities should have regard to Government policies on land use. A wide range of possible options exists for suitable after-uses for mineral workings. Reclamation provides the opportunity to return land either to its original, or an alternative, use of benefit to the local or wider community. Opportunities exist, for example, to enhance the recreational or nature conservation resource of an area by restoring for amenity purposes, or to contribute to initiatives such as the community forests.	No specific key targets.	Consider policies in the plan for beneficial after-uses.	
Paragraph 11 – Reclamation policies in development plans – General principles In many cases it may be appropriate to look towards multipurpose uses of the land, combining for instance, agriculture, forestry, nature conservation and other amenity uses within single schemes.	No specific key targets.	Consider in plan policies.	
Paragraphs 12 – 21 – National land use policies and reclamation of mineral sites. The MPG goes on to cover various after uses	No specific key targets.	Consider in plan policies.	

in terms of national land use policies and reclamation of mineral sites, including: Agriculture. Forestry. Amenity including nature conservation. Landfilling of surface mineral workings.			
<u>Paragraphs 22 – 24 – Imposing reclamation conditions for new permissions</u> MPAs should consider how requirements to ensure satisfactory reclamation could be incorporated into appropriate planning conditions The MPG goes on to cover a range of issues which should be considered in terms of conditions relating to reclamation: - Soil handling and storage - Landform and landscape - Filling and fill materials - Backfilling or infilling with mine and quarry wastes Infilling with controlled wastes.	No specific key targets.	Consider in plan policies.	
<u>Paragraph 55 – Restoration</u> The objective of restoration conditions is to secure the replacement of soil materials on landforms and levels which accord with the planning requirements, in ways that ensure that land is brought back to the standard required for the proposed after-use(s).	No specific key targets.	Consider in plan policies.	
<u>Paragraph 56 – Aftercare – General</u> The need for aftercare conditions stems from the recognition that land which is to be fully	No specific key targets.	Consider in plan policies.	

reclaimed needs not only the replacement of the topsoil and subsoil or other soil-making materials, it also needs to be cultivated and given treatment for a number of years.			

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 8 - INTERIM DEVELOPMENT ORDER PERMISSIONS (IDOs) – STATUTORY PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES (1991)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Provides advice on the regime introduced by the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 for the regularisation of old minerals permissions. It outlines the legal requirements for registration of old permissions in order to secure their continuing validity, and the criteria applicable. Further advice on the conditions which might be imposed on such continued permissions, to ensure that the operational standards are brought up to modern environmental requirements, is contained in MPG9.	No key targets.	To be considered along with other MPGs and MPSs (as they emerge).	Consider the importance of minerals workings being brought in line with modern environmental requirements. Consider when developing SA Framework objectives.

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 9 - PLANNING AND COMPENSATION ACT 1991: INTERIM DEVELOPMENT ORDER PERMISSIONS (IDOs) – CONDITIONS (1992)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Provides advice on the considerations to be taken into account when setting conditions to be imposed on old minerals permissions to provide proper environmental protection, and to ensure that future working is carried out to an acceptable environmental standard.	No relevant targets.	Consider guidance.	Consider the importance of minerals workings being brought in line with modern environmental requirements and standards. Consider when developing SA Framework objectives.

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 10 - PROVISION OF RAW MATERIAL FOR THE CEMENT INDUSTRY (1991)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Guidance to the minerals industry, and to MPAs as to what needs to be done to ensure that there is an adequate and continuous supply of raw material to maintain production of cement in a manner which has full regard to the needs of the environment.	The MPA must ensure that site selection/policies provide for adequate provision.	Ensure that supply to maintain cement production is covered in policy. Also ensure that environmental protection is fully taken into consideration in policy.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the objectives of the SA Framework.

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 12 - TREATMENT OF DISUSED MINE OPENINGS (1994)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Introduction This MPG builds on the advice given in PPG 14 Development on Unstable Land (1990), which sets out the broad planning and technical issues in respect of development on unstable land. This is developed in MPG 12 with particular reference to problems caused by disused mine openings. Guidance is given on the role of the planning system, and stresses the importance of ensuring that adequate information is available for both planning control and treatment works.	No specific targets.	Develop policies that address the treatment of disused mine openings.	Include sustainability objectives within the SA Framework that address the policy requirements of the guidance.
Paragraph 32 – Planning control The stability of ground, in so far as it affects land use, is a material planning consideration. Mine openings can affect the stability of the ground and may, thus, affect land use. It is important, therefore, that these be considered at all stages in the planning process, including development plans.	No specific targets.	Develop policies that address the treatment of disused mine openings.	Check to insure that this area is covered in the SA Framework.
Paragraphs 61-62 – (iii) Consideration of mine openings in development plans There is a need for development plans to take account of the presence of mine openings and their potential effects on ground stability and land use. Local planning authorities should identify, where possible, the locations of mine entries and openings in surveys of their areas. Areas where mine openings are suspected to exist but have not been located should be	No specific targets.	Develop policies that address the treatment of disused mine openings.	Check to insure that this area is covered in the SA Framework.

recorded. This information should be generalised to define areas within which mine openings may be a physical constraint to development and within checks and investigations might be expected prior to any planning applications.			

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE 14 - ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995: REVIEW OF MINERAL PLANNING PERMISSIONS (1995)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
This MPG explains the requirements introduced by the Environment Act 1995 for an initial review and updating of old mineral planning permissions, and the periodic review of all mineral permissions in the future. The requirements came into affect on the 1st November 1995, and gives guidance to MPAs and the minerals industry on statutory procedures and approaches to the preparation and consideration of updated planning conditions in the review process.	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to a periodic review of all mineral permissions in line with statutory procedures.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

RURAL WHITE PAPER (OUR COUNTRYSIDE: THE FUTURE – A FAIR DEAL FOR RURAL ENGLAND)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Sets out the Governments vision for rural areas. Their stated aim is to sustain and enhance the countryside based on the following vision. - A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services - A working countryside, with a diverse economy giving stable levels of employment; - A protected countryside in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy; - A vibrant countryside which can shape its own future with its voice heard by Government at all levels.	The white paper is high-level document, and does not give specific targets or indicators.	Need to ensure that policies in the plan reflect vision and aspirations of the rural white paper.	The SA/SEA should take a broad view of rural sustainability, based on the Government's vision for rural areas as outlined in the white paper.

URBAN WHITE PAPER (OUR TOWNS AND CITIES, THE FUTURE: DELIVERING AN URBAN RENAISSANCE)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Sets out the Governments vision for towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all - People shaping the future of their community. - Strong and representative local democracy. - People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well. - Promoting environmental sustainability through good design and planning which makes urban living practical and pleasant. - Towns and cities that create and share prosperity. - Good quality services that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.	The Urban White paper is high-level document, and it does not give specific indicators.	Need to consider how plan policies can impact, positively or negatively, on the quality of life of people living within urban areas. The MPA needs to draft policies aimed at waste minimisation in urban areas. The waste minimisation SPD will be important in this regard.	The SA/SEA should take a broad view of urban sustainability, based on the points listed in column 1.

NATIONAL WASTE STRATEGY - 2000 (ENGLAND AND WALES)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
<u>The need for change</u> The strategy points out that: ▪ 106 million tonnes of waste (Industrial, commercial and household) is produced each year in England and Wales – most of this is landfilled. ▪ Landfilling is a missed opportunity. ▪ Landfill is increasingly scarce in some parts of England and Wales, and we face tough European targets to reduce the amount of waste landfilled. ▪ We need a significant change in the way we manage our waste. This is the National strategic framework for waste management and as such is of high relevance. It is progressed further in PPS10. The Consultation Draft (Dec 2004) reflects new thinking on the ways that facilities for waste management are planned and delivered through the planning system. Also to be considered - Consultation papers on	The key targets are: (a) Reducing landfilled industrial and commercial waste to 85% of 1998 levels. (b) To recycle or compost at least: ▪ 25% of household waste by 2005. ▪ 30% of household waste by 2010. ▪ 33% of household waste by 2015. ▪ By 2010 to reduce biodegradeable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995. ▪ By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995. ▪ By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995. ▪ To recover value* from 40% of municipal waste by 2005. ▪ To recover value from 45% of municipal	Consider how the plan can support the objectives and targets of the national strategy. In particular develop policies that reduce waste to landfill and encourage the recycling and/or composting of household waste. Consider the use of new technologies and the potential of energy recovery. Consider the importance of the 'waste hierarchy' – The reduction of waste in the first instance.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

Changes to Waste Management Decision Making Principles (for determining Best Practicable Environmental Option) and Draft Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies (Dec 2004.)	waste by 2010. ▪ To recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015. *This means from recycling, composting, other forms of material recovery (i.e. anaerobic digestion), and energy recovery. The strategy also introduces the proposed use of energy recovery facilities and other new measures.		

CHANGES TO WASTE STRATEGY 2000			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Deletes paragraphs in Waste Strategy 2000 relating to Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) proposing the substitution of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the current expectation of a specific BPEO process for determining Municipal Waste Management Strategies.	None.	There is the potential for plans to be simplified as SA/SEA is being undertaken anyway.	Potential simplification of the process.

REVIEW OF ENGLAND'S WASTE STRATEGY - A CONSULTATION DOCUMENT			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Vision: Protection of human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. Through more sustainable waste management – reduction, re-use, recycling, composting and using waste as a source of energy – the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.	Increased National targets for recycling and composting of household waste. (40% by 2010 and 50% by 2020). Setting future National targets for landfill of commercial and industrial waste.	Plans and policies should further progress in achieving Government targets.	Ensure that the requirements and proposed targets are reflected in the SA Framework.

DEFRA GUIDANCE ON MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Government policy seeks to break the link between economic growth and the amount of waste produced and	The UK is bound by the EC Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) which sets mandatory targets for	Plans and policies should further the aims and objectives of Municipal	Ensure that the objectives and proposed targets are reflected in the SA

to drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy of reduction, re-use, recycling and composting, and energy recovery. Where waste is produced it should be viewed as a resource to be put to good use – disposal should be the last option for dealing with it. Objectives: Waste should be managed in ways that protect human health and the environment and in particular: • Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals. • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours. • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. • Disposing of waste at the nearest appropriate installation, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies. Decision making principles: -Individuals, communities and organisations should take responsibility for their waste. -In taking decisions there should be consideration of alternative options in a systematic way. -Engagement with the local community and key stakeholders should be an important and integral part of the decision making process. -The environmental impacts of possible options should be assessed looking at both the long and short term. -Decisions should seek to deliver the environmental outcomes that do most to meet the objectives above, taking account of what is feasible and what is an acceptable cost.	the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill. To help meet these requirements, the government has established national targets for recovery of municipal waste and recycling/ composting of household waste. • By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995; • By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995; • By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995. National recycling/composting targets: • To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005. • To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010. • To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015. National recovery targets: • To recover value from 40% of municipal waste by 2005. • To recover value from 45% of municipal waste by 2010. • To recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015.	Waste Strategies and should facilitate and further progress in achieving Government targets for municipal waste management. Municipal Waste Management Strategies and Waste DPDs need to be better aligned in order to meet targets.	Framework.

UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. ▪ It describes the UK's biological resources ▪ commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. ▪ has 391 Species Action Plans. ▪ 45 Habitat Action Plans. ▪ 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions.	The key targets and indicators are picked up through the Local Biodiversity Action Plans – namely: ▪ The Biodiversity Action Plan for Gloucestershire. ▪ The Cotswold Water Park Biodiversity Action Plan.	Minerals and Waste development can have a detrimental impact on biodiversity. Plans and policies should ensure that development conforms to Government policies for the conservation of biodiversity. The plan should contribute to achieving targets for priority habitats and species identified in the UK BAP.	Objectives from the UK BAP have the potential to be used as part of the SA Framework.

SECURING THE FUTURE: DELIVERING UK SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2005)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Living within Environmental Limits. Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society. Achieving a Sustainable Economy. Promoting Good Government. Using Sound Science Responsibly.	No specific targets – these are covered in lower level plans and strategies.	Consider how the plan and its policies can contribute to the achievement of these broad objectives, both through conformity with the national level strategy as well as through the RSS and other strategies that it informs.	Check to ensure that the high level objectives of the strategy are reflected in the SA Framework.

WASTE NOT WANT NOT- A STRATEGY FOR TACKLING THE WASTE PROBLEM IN ENGLAND			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Slow waste growth from 3% to 2% per annum reducing environmental damage, saving money and reducing the number of new waste management facilities required in the longer term.	Slowing waste growth from 3% to 2% per annum.	Consider policies in the plan that aim to slow waste growth.	Check to ensure that the key aims and objectives of the strategy are reflected in the objectives of the SA Framework and appraisal criteria.
Boost recycling by developing the infrastructure needed for increased recycling (including national kerbside collection, focusing on organics, and more bring sites and civic amenity sites designed for re-use and recycling). This would raise national recycling rates to at least 45% by 2015.	Raising national recycling rates to at least 45% by 2015.		As above.
Increase choice by creating the economic environment within which a wider range of options for managing waste can develop: giving industry, local authorities and households greater flexibility over how they manage their waste, as well as the incentive to reduce damage to the environment.			As above.
Stimulate innovation in waste treatment and waste management organisations in England.			
Reduce environmental damage and			

improve resource productivity by reducing reliance on landfill and other disposal options preserving resources for future generations and reducing environmental impacts.			

THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN (2003) FOCUSING ON: SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES IN THE SOUTH WEST			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The plan does not cover all issues of importance to communities but it does address: ▪ Housing ▪ Planning and neighbourhood renewal issues ▪ Transport	No targets or indicators specifically, or directly relevant to minerals and waste plans.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the broad objectives and aims of the strategy.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to build 'sustainable communities' in line with the Sustainable Communities Plan.

NATIONAL TRAILS PUBLICATION (COUNTRYSIDE AGENCY)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
This leaflet published by the Countryside Agency in 2005 details 15 of the most popular National Trails in the England and Wales. National Trails pass through some of the most stunning and diverse landscapes in Britain. Of particular relevance to Gloucestershire is the Cotswold Way Natural Trail and the Thames Path and Ridgeway National Trail.	No targets or indicators specifically, or directly relevant to minerals and waste plans.	Consider how the plan can protect those National Trails upon which it may have an impact.	Consider rights of way issues, the enjoyment of the countryside and the protection of National Trails in the SA Framework.

DTI SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The top level priorities are as follows: Improving resource productivity to: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions - To strengthen the capacity of business to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through innovative and market-based solutions, and to exploit growing opportunities at home and abroad.	Targets as per EU and Waste Strategy 2000.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives of the strategy and encourage more sustainable practices in the business sector.	Check to ensure that the key recommendations and objectives are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

Reduce waste generation - To strengthen the capacity of business to reduce waste generation through innovative and market based solutions, and to exploit growing opportunities at home and abroad. Encouraging greater corporate social responsibility - To secure more widespread commitment among business to environmental and social responsibility and behaviour and to high standards of corporate governance.			

A DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MARINE AGGREGATE EXTRACTION IN ENGLAND – A SCOPING STUDY			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
A recommendation for: - A national scale plan for marine minerals. - A clear national framework of policies. - A strong regional element in regional chapters.	Providing for an appropriate amount of dredging from marine areas so that they make their full contribution to sustainable aggregates supply overall.	Relates to: Minerals Core Strategy Minerals Site Allocations Consider how plans can appropriately consider the sustainable use of marine aggregates.	Include sustainability objectives relating to the sustainable use of marine aggregate extraction.

BETTER BUILDINGS - BETTER LIVES			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
<u>Paragraph 1.8</u> The Group recommends that the Government review the advisory bodies concerned with sustainable buildings to simplify and consolidate them and to provide clear direction to the industry. The focus for this consolidation should be a joint venture body that the Group recommends in paragraph 2.17 to manage and maintain the Code for Sustainable Building (CSB). <u>Paragraph 2.4</u> The Group recommends that a single national Code for Sustainable Building (CSB) be established. <u>Paragraph 2.9</u> The Group recommends that the CSB be based on BREEAM and incorporate clearly specified minimum	The report contains recommendations - not any particular targets.	Relevant to Waste Minimisation SPD.	Include sustainability objectives that reflect the objectives and recommendations of the report.

standards in key resource efficiency criteria (energy and water efficiency, waste and use of materials). Paragraph 2.17 The Group recommends that the Government and industry set up, within three months, a joint venture body to develop and establish the CSB. Once the CSB is established the Group recommends that the management and maintenance of the CSB should be undertaken by this body together with the consolidated advisory bodies that emerge from the review recommended in paragraph 1.8. Paragraph 2.18 The Group recommends that the public sector continue to lead the way by using the CSB on all its building projects. Paragraph 3.2 and 3.4 If for any reason the Sustainable and Secure Buildings Bill should fall, the Group looks to Government to legislate at the earliest possible opportunity to ensure that the legislative objective of the Bill is achieved. We recognise that the passage of the Sustainable and Secure Buildings Bill is only the first part of the process. Once its provisions are in place it will be necessary to formulate, consult on and make detailed regulations to secure the desired ends in practice. The Group recommends that the Government should set out promptly how it intends to ensure this process is completed. Paragraph 3.7 The Government should enshrine a 25% saving on average per capita water consumption in regulation by 2005. Similarly, a 25% energy efficiency improvement under Part L, and the provision of space for the separate collection of recyclable materials in multi-occupancy buildings, should be delivered through the Building Regulations in the same timeframe. Paragraph 4.8 The Group recommends that the Government produce, as a matter of urgency, a best practice guide for delivering sustainable buildings to accompany PPS1 *Creating Sustainable Communities.* Paragraph 4.4 The planning system has an important role to play in			

promoting sustainable building practices. It can do this in at least three ways: (i) by encouraging higher standards of building performance than the minimum required through Building Regulations; (ii) by promoting 'area-based' measures and infrastructure for improving building performance that are outside the scope of Building Regulations, such as sustainable urban drainage systems or the use of local combined heat and power (CHP) generation; and, (iii) by ensuring that the design, relationship and layout of new buildings support, rather than frustrate, people's desire to pursue a lifestyle that is more environmentally and socially sustainable. An example of this might be by providing convenient space for separate waste collection and handling facilities to aid recycling on housing and industrial estates.			

PLANNING FOR THE SUPPLY OF NATURAL BUILDING AND ROOFING STONE IN ENGLAND AND WALES			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
This report describes the nature and significance of the building and roofing stone industry in England and Wales and its relationship to planning and development. The report highlights the fact that there is demand for natural stone products in three main areas: ▪ Repair and maintenance to historic buildings and structures using materials from original or compatible sources. ▪ Maintaining vernacular styles in new construction, using materials that are compatible with traditional local building practices. ▪ Contemporary design requirements for new buildings and structures, including internal and external decoration. The report concludes that there is a need to protect areas of designated interest and value, to prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of resources and also 'the need for positive action to encourage the continued operation of existing and new building stone quarries by minimising the burden placed upon them by the planning system as far as possible.'	No key targets.	Consider policies in the plan that support the continuing use of natural building stone – where there is demonstrated need. Consider the potential implications for waste minimisation in this sector in that 'building stone production necessarily involves a relatively high proportion of waste'.	Include sustainability objectives in the SA Framework that aim to provide for the demand for natural stone products, balanced against environmental and other considerations.

PLANNING FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES – A RESEARCH STUDY			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
This 'stand alone' research study was commissioned by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), into the planning considerations associated with waste management facilities. It was undertaken by Enviros Consulting, assisted by a steering group. The research included remote consultation with over 180 local authorities, waste management professionals and organisations with an interest in waste management, as well as more in depth interviews with individuals in these fields. This research highlights the fact that in terms of the total waste generated in England, household and commercial wastes represent only 26% (49 million tonnes) of all controlled wastes or 13% of all wastes. The larger proportion is made up from waste produced by industry, construction and demolition activities, agriculture, mining & quarrying and the waste water industry. In the UK we are still dominated by landfill as the primary means of waste disposal. England recycles about 13% of its municipal waste stream, and deals with 9% by thermal treatment, primarily incineration with energy recovery. This does not compare favourably with the waste management methods of most of the UK's European neighbours. For example, Switzerland recycles and composts 45%, incinerates 48% and landfills just 7%.	Highlights key targets in EU Directives and in the National waste strategy.	The plan should consider the best practice examples and advice in dealing with many aspects of waste. Plan policies should promote the reduction of waste to landfill.	Consider the main issues raised in the report in the SA Frameworks sustainability objectives.

COLLATION OF THE 2001 AGGREGATE MINERALS SURVEY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The report provides comprehensive information for monitoring and facilitating aggregates provision at local, regional and national level. Aggregate Minerals (AM) Surveys are undertaken on a four-yearly cycle for England and Wales. The national collation for 2001 presents data on sales, consumption, inter-regional flows and permitted reserves of primary aggregates in England and Wales. Data on china clay waste are also provided. The AM 2001 report also presents data on sales and reserves of aggregates for selected environmental	No targets, but there are a number of significant indicators for example - the South West was the largest producer of limestone for aggregate use at 23.2 Mt.	Develop appropriate and sustainable policies in the light of the survey results.	Consider the results of the AM Survey.

designations, sales by transport method and the quantity of mineral granted and refused planning permission between 1998 and 2001 by site type and environmental designation. A comparison of sales, consumption and permitted reserves in 2001 with data for 1973, 1977, 1985, 1989, 1993 and 1997 is also presented.			

SURVEY OF LAND FOR MINERAL WORKINGS IN ENGLAND 2000			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Survey of Land for Mineral Workings in England is a periodic survey of the nature and extent of mineral workings in England, undertaken by Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) on behalf of the relevant Government Department. Previous surveys have been carried out in 1974, 1982, 1988 and 1994. This latest survey has a base date of 1 April 2000. The survey provides assessments at national and regional levels, as well as data for individual MPAs, about: • areas affected by mineral extraction and related waste tipping but not yet reclaimed; • areas permitted but where extraction or surface disposal are still to take place; • the extent of permitted areas which have reclamation and aftercare conditions; • the extent of land reclaimed since the 1994 survey, further subdivided by afteruse; • the extent of permissions for underground mining.	There are no targets but in overall summary, the survey has found that the total area permitted for surface mineral workings and spoil tips, combined, was 122,581 hectares in 2000; and 21,031 hectares of land had been reclaimed in the six year period since the 1994 survey.	Utilise the survey data to produce appropriate and sustainable policies in plans.	Consider survey results.

SURVEY OF ARISINGS AND USE OF CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND EXCAVATION WASTE AS AGGREGATE IN ENGLAND IN 2003			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Three related surveys were carried out during the first six months of 2002 to establish estimates for the arisings and use of construction and demolition waste (C&D waste) in 2001 in England and Wales, and in each of the regions covered by Regional Aggregate Working Parties. The information generated by this survey will feed into the revision of MPG6 (in England) and the Aggregates Technical Advisory Note (in Wales), and into other policy documents which deal with recycled aggregate.	No key targets.	Consider the increased use of construction, demolition and excavation waste in line with the Regional Guidelines and MPG6. There are clear implications for the Waste Minimisation SPD.	Consider sustainability objectives that aim to promote the increased use of CDE waste as aggregate - in order to preserve primary resources.

CIRCULAR 1/97 PLANNING OBLIGATIONS			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Sets out the Government's policy for the use of planning obligations. It states the broad principles that planning must operate in the public interest and that planning permission may not be bought and sold. Planning obligations should be necessary, relevant to planning, directly related to the proposed development, fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development, and reasonable in all other respects. These matters are more fully spelt out in annexes setting out the statutory framework, explaining the policies of the Secretary of State, providing guidance on planning obligations to developers and local planning authorities, and describing arrangements for the discharge or modification of planning obligations.	No key targets.	Consider the plan in the light of advice on planning obligations and their purpose within the planning system.	Check to ensure that the requirements of the circular are reflected in the objectives and appraisal criteria of the SA Framework.

CIRCULAR 6.98 PLANNING AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
A community's need for a mix of housing types, including affordable housing, is a material planning consideration which should be taken into account in formulating development plan policies and in deciding planning applications involving housing. Where there is a demonstrable lack of affordable housing to meet local needs - as assessed by up-to-date surveys and other information - local plans and UDPs should include a policy for seeking affordable housing in suitable housing developments. The detailed advice provided in this circular supplements the policy in PPG3 Housing.	No specifically relevant targets, but the link between house building and mineral use and waste production is relevant.	Relevant to Waste Minimisation SPD. Consider how the plan can contribute to waste minimisation in house building and other construction activity.	Check to ensure that sustainability objectives within the SA Framework include the need for waste minimisation in the design and construction of affordable housing.

CIRCULAR 15/97 THE UK NATIONAL AIR QUALITY STRATEGY AND LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT: GUIDANCE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Along with accompanying guidance notes promote a corporate approach to the issue of local air quality of relevance to a range of local authority departments. Gives an introduction to the function of local authorities in delivering the government's UK National Air Quality Strategy through the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) system. Introduces the accompanying series of guidance notes which are being published to assist local authorities in their LAQM functions. The national strategy sets health-based air quality standards, air quality objectives which it is intended should be achieved by the end of 2005, and the process for achieving those objectives. A nationwide improvement in air quality is the aim, but there will be local 'hotspots' says the circular requiring a locally focused response. General guidance is offered on making a framework for assessing air quality and plans	The indicator that are relevant are those related to air quality and landuse planning as well as guidance on emmissions and specific pollutants.	Consider how the plan can address air quality issues and develop policies that aim to improve air quality particularly in relation to waste management facilities.	Check to ensure that the requirements of the circular and the aim to improve air quality are reflected in the objectives and appraisal criteria of the SA Framework.

for improving it. Particular matters covered include air quality and traffic management and air quality and land-use planning. There is also technical guidance on monitoring, emission inventories, dispersion models and pollutant-specific guidance.			

CIRCULAR 02/98 PREVENTION OF DERELICTION THROUGH THE PLANNING SYSTEM			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Promotes government policy to tackle dereliction and retain land in productive use. Concentrates on the prevention of dereliction and the use of planning powers to prevent decay. Local authorities have planning powers to require owners to maintain their land properly and that new regulations enable them to place a charge on land to pay for the local authorities to clean up the land themselves. Restoration and aftercare provisions could be applied more widely than to mineral workings through use of conditions on planning permissions. Attention is drawn to the role of the Single Regeneration Budget and English Partnerships in local regeneration projects.	No specific relevant targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the improvement of restoration and aftercare conditions and their wider and more effective use.	Check to ensure that use of restoration and aftercare conditions are covered in the sustainability objectives of the SA Framework.

CIRCULAR 2/99 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Regulations implement EC Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended by 97/11/EC) and known as the EIA Directive, on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. Explains the procedural requirements of the Regulations including the production of an environmental statement where EIA is	No key targets.	/	/

required. Special cases are considered, including Local Authority development, Crown development, Simplified Planning Zones, and the implications for Permitted Development.			

CIRCULAR 4/01 CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING TRUNK ROADS AND AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPERS AND SECTION 278 OF THE HIGHWAYS ACT 1980			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Updates existing advice on the highway and wider transport considerations which planning authorities will be expected to take into account when assessing planning applications for developments affecting trunk roads. Gives guidance on when, and to what extent, it may be necessary to restrict such development for highway reasons. It addresses the arrangements under section 278 of the Highways Act 1980 by which the Secretary of State, through the Highways Agency, is able to secure developer funding for highway improvements. Addresses the way planning authorities deal with planning applications in the context of the government's policies for integrated transport and sustainable development. Discusses in detail the form section 278 agreements should take and an annex summarises key elements likely to appear in them.	No specific targets.	Develop policies in relation to section 278 of the Highways Act 1980.	Check to ensure that the SA Framework includes objectives and appraisal criteria related to the contribution of developers under section 278 of the Highways Act 1980. Consider the potential of these powers for the furtherance of sustainable development.

CIRCULAR 1/03 SAFEGUARDING AERODROMES, TECHNICAL SITES AND MILITARY EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREAS			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
▪ The Circular provides specific directions on the need to consult the owner or operator of the aerodrome or technical site, or the Secretary of State for Defence. ▪ Details are given as to specific consultation requirements.	No key targets, but there is detailed direction and advice on consultation procedures etc.	The main implication for the plan is that of the “Birdstrike” hazard from waste management facilities and (more particularly) from the creation of lakes in the Cotswold Water Park and in the vicinity of Fairford.	Check to ensure that the requirements of the Circular are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

▪ Aerodrome Safeguarding Maps: “Birdstrike” Hazard. The primary aim is to guard against new or increased bird hazards caused by development. The most important in this respect are: ▪ Facilities intended for the handling of commercial and household waste – which attract birds e.g. gulls. ▪ The creation or modification of areas of water such as reservoirs, lakes, ponds, wetlands and marshes – which attract gulls and waterfowl. ▪ Safeguarding maps include a dotted circle with a 13-kilometre radius (for civil aerodromes) and an 8-mile radius (for military aerodromes). ▪ LPAs are required to consult the relevant consultee before granting planning permission for any development within the relevant radius that which is likely to attract birds.			

CIRCULAR 06/03 BIODIVERSITY & GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
This Circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England. It complements the expression of national planning policy in Planning Policy Statement 9, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (PPS9) and the accompanying Good Practice Guide. Although this Circular outlines how statutory obligations impact within the planning system, in some cases the legislation will have an equal bearing on other regimes e.g. Transport and Works Act 1992. The Circular covers the following areas: Internationally Designated Sites Nationally Designated Sites Conservation of Habitats and Species outside Designated Sites Conservation of Species Protected by Law Other duties and use of statutory powers by planning authorities	No specific targets related to minerals and waste development.	Develop policies that fully accord with the conservation objectives of the Circular, along with PPS9.	Check to ensure that the requirements of the Circular are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IN SPATIAL PLANNING (2005)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Agencies wish to see a planning system and plans and strategies that fulfil the following criteria: ▪ Improving and scoping the evidence base. ▪ Visionary plan and strategies. ▪ Ambitious plans and strategies. ▪ More inclusive plans and strategies. ▪ Plans and strategies that are better connected externally. ▪ Integrated plans and strategies. ▪ Respecting the ability of the environment to accommodate change. ▪ Plans and strategies that are objectives-led. ▪ Pans and strategies that are spatially variable and prioritised. ▪ Firm but flexible plans and strategies. ▪ Facilitating locally distinctive and valued development. ▪ Facilitating more sustainable development. ▪ Plans and strategies that are rigorously tested. ▪ Plans and strategies that are well delivered with high quality outcomes. ▪ Plans and strategies that are adequately monitored and regularly reviewed.	There are recommended actions for each area identified but there are no key targets specifically related to minerals and waste development.	The plan should consider the recommendations and recommended actions of the agencies in order to produce plans that improve overall environmental quality.	Consider the recommendations in developing the SA Objectives.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRYSIDE IN THE SOUTH WEST 2004			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The report presents the latest information on the state of the countryside in the South West – highlighting the key issues for the rural areas within the Region and contrasting performance with that in the other English Regions. Environment section includes e.g. ▪ The condition of SSSIs in 2003. ▪ Changes in Land Management. ▪ Changes in the Character of the Countryside. There are no specific objectives, but the report 'provides a comprehensive framework for examining the issues that the Agency believes to be of most relevance – to rural people and communities in both the South West and to the broader population that both uses and values the	No key relevant targets.	Plan policies should aim to protect the most valued areas of countryside, but consideration should also be given to the needs of rural communities for employment opportunities and services.	Consider the findings of the report e.g. detrimental changes to the condition of SSSIs when drawing up the objectives of the SA Framework.

English countryside'.			

ENGLISH NATURE POLICY POSITION STATEMENT: AGGREGATE EXTRACTION AND NATURE CONSERVATION			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
English Nature, guided by the principles of sustainable development, will work with Mineral Planning Authorities to ensure that terrestrial and marine aggregate resources are won in a way that does not diminish the quality and diversity of England's natural environment. English Nature also acknowledges the vital role of the aggregates industry in supplying minerals needed by local and national economies.	No specific targets.	Ensure all possible environmental implications of mineral extraction are taken into account when policies are devised and their impact mitigated as far as possible.	Ensure that the sustainability objectives in the policy position statement are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

ENGLISH NATURE POLICY POSITION STATEMENT: NON - AGGREGATE MINERAL EXTRACTION			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
English Nature recognise the benefits of non-aggregate rocks and minerals to the national chemical, energy and construction industries. However, mineral extraction to provide these needs can and often does have serious impacts on the natural environment; English Nature aim to work with mineral planners to minimise the impacts and maximise the nature conservation benefits which can arise from mineral extraction.	No specific targets.	Ensure all possible environmental implications of mineral extraction are taken into account when policies are devised and their impact mitigated as far as possible. Ensure that any restoration and remediation of old extraction sites is carried out to achieve the maximum environmental and nature conservation benefits.	Ensure that the sustainability objectives in the policy position statement are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

A STRATEGY FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT IN THE SOUTH WEST			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
<u>The vision of the strategy is as follows:</u> Our vision is of an historic environment that is widely recognised as one of the South West's key assets and strengths and is celebrated for its richness and diversity. It is an historic environment that makes a positive contribution to economic, social and environmental regeneration. It is conserved and enhanced both for our own benefit and that of future generations.	No key targets or indicators that are directly relevant.	Consider how the plan can support the vision and objectives of the strategy. Consider policies that protect the historic environment and mitigate against any damaging effects of minerals and waste development.	Include objectives in the Framework that reflect the need to protect the historic environment.

It is a resource that is appreciated as a way of understanding our past, present and future. The actions of today are recognised as contributing to the historic environment of tomorrow. The strategy also contains a number of very broad objectives.			

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY POSITION STATEMENT – SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
<u>With regard to waste - the key issues raised are as follows:</u> ▪ Construction and demolition waste alone represent 19% of total UK waste. ▪ The construction sector uses over 420 million tonnes of material resources and converts 6,500 hectares of land from rural to urban use each year. ▪ Approximately 13 million tonnes of construction and demolition waste is material delivered to sites but never used. ▪ Annually, 90 million tonnes of construction and demolition waste is generated - the industry produces three times the waste produced by all UK households combined. ▪ Construction and demolition is responsible for creating 21% of the hazardous waste in the UK. ▪ About 10% of national energy consumption is used in the production and transport of construction products and materials, and the energy consumed in building services accounts for about half of the UK's emissions of carbon dioxide. <u>The solutions which the EA calls for include:</u> ▪ <u>Development to be located in the right place and in the right way</u> ▪ <u>Reduced construction pollution and waste</u> We will work with others to address pollution incidents caused by construction sites, construction waste and industry-related fly-tipping. Our broader work on waste reduction will contribute to reducing waste streams and better segregation for recovery from construction, particularly hazardous waste. We will encourage more construction firms to actively manage their environmental impact, ideally through a recognised Environmental Management System. ▪ Large-scale developers should produce and implement a written 'site waste management plan'. This should identify the volume and type of construction and demolition waste, and demonstrate how off-site	No key relevant targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the 'solutions' called for by the EA in promoting the use of sustainable construction techniques.	Include sustainability objectives that address the issues raised by the position statement.

disposal of wastes will be minimised and managed. ▪ The Government should amend the Duty of Care provisions so that developers and others are not allowed to avoid responsibility for waste materials through simply using contracted waste carriers. The Government should also extend to building inspectors the powers to examine and enforce sustainability issues during their routine site checks. ▪ Targets on recycling construction waste should be increased and there should be a requirement to use a fixed percentage of reclaimed materials in construction. This would help make construction and demolition waste more valuable and hence less likely to be disposed of in a careless way. Government should continue to use revenue from the Landfill Tax to help industry improve its environmental performance. ▪ Improved environmental efficiency of buildings ▪ Increased skills development and training			

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY POSITION STATEMENT – MANAGING HAZARDOUS WASTE			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The EA estimate that from July 2004 between 10 and 15 landfill sites will be able to accept commercial hazardous waste, compared to over 240 in 2001. These landfills are not evenly distributed – there are none in Wales or near London. New regulations will change the definition of what is classed as hazardous waste. This means that the amount of hazardous waste we produce will grow by over two million tonnes a year. For example end-of-life vehicles, fluorescent tubes and pesticides will all be defined as hazardous waste. "Without urgent action there will be a major shortfall in our capacity to treat and dispose of hazardous waste safely. This could lead to storage problems, an increase in illegal disposal (including fly-tipping) and rising public concern about health and environmental impacts." Solution the EA calls for are as follows: ▪ Producers and industry must use less hazardous material in their products. ▪ Waste managers must provide sufficient, suitably	No key targets but the following indicators are relevant: The major hazardous waste sources are: - Construction and demolition (21%) - Oils and oily wastes (21%) - Organic chemical process (12%) - Inorganic chemical process waste (7%)	Consider how the plan can contribute to the 'solutions' called for by the EA in effectively managing hazardous waste.	Include sustainability objectives that address the issues raised by the position statement.

located facilities ▪ Government must provide clear leadership. ▪ The courts must be tougher on environmental criminals.			

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY POSITION STATEMENT: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Solutions called for by the EA: Developing resource efficiency indicators and setting long term targets on the basis of best scientific knowledge about environmental limits. Continuing to use economic instruments, such as environmental taxes and tradable permits, to ensure that the price of resources takes into account environmental impacts. Businesses are given more support from Government and others to help achieve resource efficiency savings. Encouraging innovation of resource efficient technologies and processes. Creating a new focus on sustainable product policy.	The UK is working towards a 60% cut in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the solutions called for by the EA to improve resource efficiency. Consider how Waste Minimisation SPD policies might reflect the proposed solutions and course of action recommended by the EA.	Consider SA Framework objectives in the light of the recommendations of the position statement.

DRAFT REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR THE SOUTH WEST (VERSION 4.1 – MARCH 2006)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
■ Section 4: **SR10** Gloucester City, Cheltenham Borough, Tewkesbury Borough and Gloucestershire County Council should plan for the different characteristics and growth pressures at Gloucester and Cheltenham, maximising the use of previously developed land and buildings, and within a revised green belt, make provision for urban extensions, for mixed use development, to meet the longer term needs. This will require continued cooperation, particularly at cross boundary locations, through joint work on LDDs addressing the distribution of financial contributions arising from Section 106 agreements and other funding mechanisms to deliver key	Targets for biodiversity are contained in Appendix 1. of the draft. Waste capacities are contained in Appendix 2. of the draft. These are the same as Appendix C of the Regional Waste Strategy 2004 – 2020.	Consider how the plan can support the aims and objectives of the draft RSS. It should be noted that these are draft policies and have yet to be subject to a major consultation excersize followed eventually by an EiP.	Consider the draft RSS and ensure that its requirements are reflected in the SA Framework bearing in mind that this is a draft strategy.

infrastructure. **SR11** Around the built up areas of Gloucester and Cheltenham, the inner boundary of the green belt shall generally follow the limits of existing development or that already committed. The general extent of the Gloucester and Cheltenham green belt is maintained subject to changes in boundaries that will be defined in LDDs to: - accommodate the urban extensions required for the longer term development of Gloucester and Cheltenham at locations identified in Policies SR12 and SR13, with the revised inner boundary coterminous with the outer edge of the urban extensions; - include land to the north and north west of Bishops Cleeve, whilst recognising development plan commitments, with the inner boundary of the revised green belt coterminous with the outer boundary of the green belt designation; and - include land to the south and south west of Gloucester, whilst recognising development plan commitments. **SR12** Gloucester should maximise economic opportunities, assisting the substantial regeneration of the central area, with provision for job growth in the Gloucester TTWA made for about 12,750 jobs over the plan period. Provision should be made for an average of about 875 dwellings per annum at Gloucester over the plan period. Development at Gloucester will focus on the regeneration of the central area through the Gloucester Heritage Urban Regeneration Company. The urban renaissance will be supported by reusing previously developed land and buildings within the urban area, maximising densities whilst seeking high quality design standards. A strategic urban extension will be provided to the north of Gloucester for about 2,000 dwellings. Development of housing should be phased to complement the regeneration of the central area. Investment will be made in key infrastructure to enable the achievement of the development proposed in Policies SR12 and SR13 (Gloucester and Cheltenham collectively). **SR13** Cheltenham will continue to realise economic opportunities, whilst protecting and enhancing the environment, with provision for job growth in the Cheltenham TTWA made for about 10,750 jobs over the plan period. Provision should be made for an average of about 625 dwellings per annum at Cheltenham over the plan period. Development at Cheltenham will focus on the regeneration of the existing urban area through initiatives such as 'Cheltenham Civic Pride' and the creation of an Urban Design Framework, reusing previously developed land and buildings within the urban area, maximising densities whilst seeking high quality design standards. A strategic urban extension will be provided to the north/north west of Cheltenham for about 4,000	Minerals: Regional Apportionment for Aggregates Demand 2001 – 2016 = Gloucestershire – Crushed rock 39.09Mt (with potential reduction if proposed re-apportionment of 8Mt is feasible). Annualised production rate 2.44 (1.94)Mt. Sand & gravel 18.18Mt. Annualised production rate 1.14Mt.		

dwellings. Development of housing should be phased to complement the regeneration of the central area. Infrastructure investment is identified through Policy SR12. **SR14** While Gloucester and Cheltenham should accommodate the major part of the development within their areas of functional influence, LDDs should identify where opportunities exist within Stroud, Tewkesbury and the Forest of Dean towns which can be promoted and encouraged for development that will reduce the existing imbalances between population, employment and housing provision and reduce dependence on car borne commuting. Strategic releases of housing should only be provided when it can be demonstrated that an increasing rate of employment has brought employment and housing more closely in balance. ■ Section 7: Minerals **RE10** Supply of Aggregates and Other Minerals Mineral Planning Authorities should seek to make provision for the supply of aggregates and other minerals to meet the South West's contribution to national requirements. Mineral Planning Authorities and Local Planning Authorities will identify and collaborate in the safeguarding mineral resources of economic importance from sterilisation by other forms of development. In order to promote the delivery and bulk transport of minerals by rail and/or water, existing wharfage, railheads and other handling facilities, will be safeguarded and opportunities for new ones should be identified, where appropriate. **RE11** Maintaining a Landbank of Aggregates Mineral Planning Authorities should endeavour to maintain a landbank of at least seven years during the period to 2016. The ability to meet their primary aggregate apportionment, will be tested against environmental factors as Mineral Development Documents are brought forward. **RE12** Recycled and Secondary Aggregates Provision will be made for 121 mt of secondary and recycled aggregates to be utilised over the plan period to 2016. Local Development Documents will identify new sites and safeguard existing sites, to secure an appropriate provision of minerals/aggregates recycling plants in appropriate locations, in accordance with Policy W2. Waste			

W1 Provision of Waste Sites Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) will make provision in their Waste Development Frameworks for a network of strategic and local waste collection, transfer, treatment (including recycling) and disposal sites to provide the capacity to meet the indicative allocations for their area. **W2** Waste Facilities and the Waste Hierarchy Provision of waste facilities will take account of the following waste hierarchy: (See RSS Draft for the full details of this policy) **W3** Hazardous Waste Waste Planning Authorities should recognise the need for the development of capacity for the disposal of Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Wastes at existing or proposed new landfill facilities required to meet the indicative allocation in Schedule A and safeguard capacity for the disposal of other hazardous wastes at existing sites permitted and authorised as hazardous waste landfill sites provided they are environmentally acceptable. Provision should also be made in Waste LDFs for hazardous waste transfer, treatment and disposal facilities. **W4** Controlling, reusing and recycling waste in development All proposals for significant development should include as part of the planning application a report comprising an audit of waste materials on site and proposals for how waste will be managed over the lifetime of the development.			

SOUTH WEST CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT SCOPING STUDY (2003)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Key messages for the South West region: Most individuals have heard of climate change but this awareness doesn't extend to businesses in the region. Where climate change influences an organisation's policy, it is mitigation (avoiding further climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions) rather than adaptation	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can consider and address the issues raised in the scoping study. Consider the specific implications of climate change in terms of minerals and waste development.	Check to ensure that the relevant issues raised in the study are reflected to an appropriate degree in the SA Framework.

(responding to climate impacts) that features. In business, opportunities exist for new markets in tourism and leisure, outdoor activities, food and drink and renewable energy. Extreme climate events present challenges for all of us. For example buildings, transport and communication are vulnerable to flooding and storms, which is already leading to increased insurance claims. In the natural environment, opportunities exist now for new crops such as grapes, maize, sunflowers and soya, and for new types of habitat. In coastal waters new warmer water species are already present and more are anticipated. In the natural environment, challenges exist from sea level rise and changes in rainfall, such as coastal erosion, river flooding and reduced water availability in summer. There is a potential loss of species from coastal waters, and decisions must be made about seeking to retain rare sites and habitats in the face of a shifting climate. In our buildings, especially our housing, we will need to design for much warmer summers, providing cooling and ventilation, but without using any more energy that would make things worse. Alternative routes are required for key road and rail infrastructure to avoid locations that are particularly vulnerable to flooding. Some new opportunities exist for developing renewable sources of energy such as wind and wave power, solar power and bio-fuels. Local Authorities have a key role in adapting to climate change in their roles as service			

providers, corporate managers, and community leaders.			

SOUTH WEST BIODIVERSITY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The plan has been developed in order to assist in a more joined up approach to biodiversity delivery in the region. It identifies key programmes of work under 5 sectors: Farming and food; Water and wetlands; Woodlands and forestry; Towns, cities and development; Coastal and marine development. The priorities are: ▪ To maintain and enhance biodiversity by: sensitively managing existing habitats, expanding and re-establishing links between fragmented sites and, where appropriate, managing at a larger, functional scale (landscape, ecosystem or catchment). ▪ Develop integrated sustainable land management practices – that safeguard and enhance the region's biodiversity whilst also bringing benefits to society, the economy and environment. ▪ Increase awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity to the region's health, quality of life and economic productivity and develop wider support and active engagement. ▪ Understand and manage the dynamic processes of change (e.g. climate change) and develop long-term sustainable approaches within the region that focus on the quality, extent and diversity of habitats.	International commitments, in particular to halt biodiversity loss by 2010. The Defra Public Service Agreement Target to "Care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity" by: Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against under-lying trends; and, bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites. Continuing and sustained improvement in the status of terrestrial and marine species and habitats listed on the Biodiversity Action Plan.	Consider how the plan can contribute and assist in promoting a more joined up approach to biodiversity delivery. Consider how policies in the plan can help to meet specific targets and commitments.	Consider the importance of biodiversity in the region when framing SA Objectives.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY FOR THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND 2003 - 2012			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Support business growth. Develop a skilled and adaptable workforce. Deliver a supply of appropriate sites and premises for business needs. Develop the South West as a leading region for innovative and knowledge based business. Accelerate economic participation by working locally to stimulate employment and business start-ups. Support the regeneration of disadvantaged communities in the South West. Improve the strategic communications infrastructure to support business needs. Promote the South West in order to attract business, employees and investment. Conserve and enhance the region's physical and cultural capital to provide major benefits to tourism and the wider economy. Improve the way the region works – delivering quality regional intelligence, effective partnership and increased influence.	Improvement in business productivity as measured by GVA per worker. Increased number of South West residents who achieve at least NVQ Level 1 qualifications. Increase hectares of serviced land available for development – 50% on brownfield land Increase business expenditure on R&D as a proportion of regional GDP. Creation of new private and community businesses, Increase the International Labour Organisation (ILO) employment rate, focusing on traditionally excluded groups. Increasing the percentage of households and businesses with broadband access. Spending within the region by tourists visiting the South West. Number of South West organisations 'signing up' to Future Foundations' sustainable construction charter. Completing the development of, and increasing the use of the Regional Observatory.	Consider how the plan can contribute to sustainable economic development and the role of minerals and waste development in this regard. Consider how the plan can support the Future Foundations' sustainable construction charter.	Check to ensure that the appropriate objectives – in particular those supporting sustainable construction and waste minimisation are reflected in the SA Framework.

OUR ENVIRONMENT: OUR FUTURE – THE REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE SOUTH WEST ENVIRONMENT 2004 - 2014			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The broad aims and objectives of the strategy are as follows: <u>Landscape & Historic Environment</u> • Conserve and enhance the landscape and historic environment as assets for everyone to value and enjoy. • Safeguard and manage the elements of the environment that underpin local	No specific targets although there is an objective to 'manage waste better, by minimising the amount of waste produced.'	Consider how the plan can contribute to the aims and objectives of the strategy, in particular in managing waste better by minimising the amount of waste produced.	Check to ensure that the broad objectives and those that are specific to waste management are reflected in the SA Framework's objectives.

distinctiveness. Natural Resources • Use natural resources efficiently & wisely. • Manage waste better, by minimising the amount of waste produced. • Protect and improve the quality of our air, soils and water. Reduce pollution? • Develop a low carbon economy. Nature Conservation • Protect and enhance biodiversity and geological features across urban, rural, coastal and marine environments. • Maintain and restore ecosystems so that they function in a way that will support the region's wildlife. • Sensitively manage existing habitats. • Increase area of existing habitats and re-establish links between fragmented sites. People and Their Environment • Improve the quality of people's living environments. • Manage flood risk to land and property. • Improve sustainable access for everyone to a thriving and enhanced environment. • Increase people's sense of responsibility towards and stewardship of the natural, historic and built environment through connecting people with the environment, and increasing their understanding and enjoyment of it.			

THE REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Regional SDF clarifies the meaning of sustainable development for the South West of England and considers how the region can achieve it through identifying objectives to work towards. It sets out 53 objectives which are split into 15 themes: Health and Well-being, Economic Development, Climate Change, Development and Planning, Regional Inequality / Access, Sustainable Communities, Biodiversity and Landscape, Learning and Skills, Transport, Natural Resources and Waste, Business and Work, Culture and Heritage, Food and Farming, Tourism, Coast and the	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the sustainable development objectives highlighed.	Check to ensure that the sustainable development objectives for the region are reflected in the SA Framework.

Maritime Environment. Objective 2 of theme 10 (Ensure water, land, minerals, soils, forestry and other natural resources are used efficiently and with least environmental damage) specifically relates to mineral workings and should be particularly considered when planning for minerals developments. Themes that in particular relate to protection of the environment and prudent use of natural resources are also very relevant. For example: Theme 7, Objective 1: Protect and enhance habitats and species. Theme 7, Objective 3: Protect and enhance the region's urban and rural landscapes. Theme 10, Objective 1: Reduce pollution and improve water, land and air quality. Theme 10, Objective 3: Promote wise use of waste resources whilst reducing waste production and disposal.			

QUALITY OF LIFE COUNTS & REGIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE COUNTS			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The 1999 sustainable development strategy for the UK 'A better quality of life 'identified a set of headline and core indicators to be used to report on progress. In December 1999 the UK Government published 'Quality of Life Counts' (QoLC 1999), a set of indicators designed to provide a baseline assessment from which the progress of the sustainable development strategy might be judged. <u>Indicator framework</u> The original structure of QoLC, divided the indicators into families and linked them to the objectives in the 1999 Strategy. This will possibly change with the publication "One future – different paths: The UK's shared framework for sustainable development" (DEFRA, 2005) which proposes a common set of headline indicators for all the UK with different indicators for Wales, Scotland and the six counties.	Indicators chosen for the plan and for monitoring should be consistent with those in RqoLC.	Need to develop meaningful, easily measurable and communicable indicators.	Ensure that the indicators chosen properly reflect the sustainability aims and objectives.

RQoLC contains regional information for the 15 headline issues, where this is available. In some cases the data is not available so the report contains proxy information.			

TOWARDS 2015 – SHAPING TOMORROW'S TOURISM			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The strategy highlights the fact that Tourism is worth more than £8 billion annually to the South West economy – that's 26 million visitors bringing employment for over 300,000 people. Analysts predict those numbers will continue to rise, but without careful management and direction, such growth could threaten the long-term stability of the industry itself. The Vision 'By 2015, the South West of England will be internationally recognised as a model tourism destination. This will be achieved by creating a unique balance between its environment, communities, industry and visitor satisfaction, while earning long-term economic, environmental and social benefit for the whole region.' The Aims • grow the value of visitors to the region rather than just the volume of visitors. • create quality jobs with career progression and prospects - not just quantity jobs. • unite businesses into Brand Clusters and destinations to enable them to exceed customer expectations. • move the industry into a new era of technology supported customer relations marketing. • include local people in key decisions about the future of tourism in the South West. • protect the natural and built environment. • be responsible for, and work to alleviate, the environmental and social impact of tourism. • provide a focus and unity within the industry.	No key relevant targets.	Consider policies that contribute to the overall aims of strategy. Minerals and waste development need to be well planned in order to protect environments that have tourism potential. Transport – increased number of lorries on the roads is a significant factor, that could be damaging to the tourist industry across the region. Some restored minerals sites may have benefits for biodiversity and tourism?	Check to ensure that the key aims of the strategy are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN (2003) FOCUSING ON: SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES IN THE SOUTH WEST			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The plan does not cover all issues of importance to communities but it does address:	No targets or indicators specifically, or directly relevant to minerals and waste plans.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the broad objectives and aims of the	Include sustainability objectives that aim to build 'sustainable communities' in line with

▪ Housing ▪ Planning and neighbourhood renewal issues ▪ Transport		strategy.	the Sustainable Communities Plan.

‘JUST CONNECT!’ AN INTEGRATED REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE SOUTH WEST 2004 - 2026			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The headline aims with their objectives are as follows: ▪ <u>To enhance our economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity.</u> - To ensure that housing development and the needs of the economy are planned together. - To improve intra and inter-regional communications and embrace new technological 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. - 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. - 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. - 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. - To ensure that in tackling intolerance and discrimination, the particular needs of individual people and communities are not overlooked in favour of a ‘group’ solution. - To work alongside one another to ensure that co-ordinated, consistent education and communication are given about tackling discrimination and exclusion in the region. - To ensure that everyone is able to access jobs, services, cultural facilities and activities and quality environments to enable them to participate in society.	There are no measurable key targets but the objectives will be used to develop the headline objectives of the SA.	The plan should support the aims and objectives of the IRS.	Pg. 12 of the IRS states that: “Every strategy that is prepared and reviewed in the region must now be set within the context of ‘Just Connect’ and demonstrate how it is actively taking forward the region’s objectives.” “Just Connect” is mutually supportive of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) The objectives of the IRS will inform and influence the formation of the SAs high level objectives.

- To ensure an active, inclusive and creative approach to consultation on policy and delivery in the region. ▪ To address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intra-regional inequalities. - To support those parts of the region that are in need. - To ensure that resources are targeting those areas that are in need. - 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. ▪ To enhance our distinctive environments and the quality and diversity of our cultural life. - To maintain and enhance our high quality environments and cultural activity, and access to them. -To ensure our natural resources are used much more sustainable by using land wisely, minimising waste and increasing recycling, using renewables, and promoting sustainable construction and design. - 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. ▪ To harness the benefits of population growth and manage the implications of population change. - To provide sufficient housing to meet identified future needs, including housing that is affordable. - To ensure that the long term effects of population growth and change are anticipated in the planning of the full range of public services. - To ensure that growth and development is sustainable – supporting environmental quality, managing resource consumption and waste generation, promoting sustainable communities, and supporting economic prosperity.			

- To use growth as an opportunity to provide adequate transport infrastructure and make the best use of existing and proposed investment. - To adapt to unavoidable climate change impacts and minimise any further impacts on a growing region.			

REGIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE FOR THE SOUTH WEST (RPG 10) (INTERIM RSS10) – T0 BE REPLACED BY THE RSS FOR THE SOUTH WEST – LIKELY IN 2007			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Policies SS1 & SS3 *Regional Spatial Strategy* *The Sub-Regional Strategy* (Pg 19 & 21) Contributing to promoting national prosperity. Northern-sub region remain the focus for growth in the South West.	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can encourage prudence in the use of resources – whilst promoting prosperity and viability of the Northern sub-region.	Check to ensure that the SA Framework reflects the objective of the Northern-sub region remaining the focus for growth in the South West.
Cotswold AONB (Pg 47).	Maintain current 25,000ha and create and rehabilitate 4,000ha by 2010.	Consider how the plan can protect and enhance the Cotswold AONB.	Check to ensure that the SA Framework reflects the need to protect and enhance the Cotswold AONB.
Policy SS12 *Gloucester and Cheltenham* (Pg 31).	Increase in proportion of new housing and employment development at PUAs. Review of the Green Belt.	Consider how the plan can take on board the requirements of economic and housing development at sustainable locations. Consider how the plan can take on board the review of the Green Belt and the implications.	Check to ensure that the SA Framework reflects these requirements.
Policy SS19 *Rural Areas* (Pg 39).	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can encourage and support the restructuring of the rural economy and help to provide employment to satisfy local needs.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to support the rural ecomomy in Gloucestershire.

Policy SS20 *Rural Land (including Urban Fringe) Uses* (Pg 40).	No specific targets.	Develop policies to preserve the regions best and most versatile agricultural soils.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to preserve the regions best and most versatile agricultural land and soils.
Policy EN1 *Landscape and Biodiversity* (Pg 51).	Targets covered by BAP for Gloucestershire.	Consider how the plan can encourage the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity of the region.	Check to insure that Biodiversity targets are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
Policy EN2 Air Quality (Pg 51).	No specific targets but developments should be in line with PPG23.	Consider how the plan can improve air quality and mitigate against the effects of potentially polluting minerals and waste developments in sensitive areas.	Check to ensure that air quality issues are reflected in the SA Framework.
Policy EC1 *Economic Development* (Pg 60).	Increases in prosperity relative to the national/EU averages.	Consider how the plan can promote and encourage new economic activity, ensuring that economic development is located in sustainable locations.	Check to ensure that the SA Framework reflects these objectives – to increase the prosperity of the county/region in a sustainable manner.

Policy EC2 *Areas of Special Need* (Pg 60).	No specific targets.	Consider the development of policies that promote economic regeneration in areas of Gloucestershire highlighted under Policy EC2 of RPG10.	Check to ensure that the SA Framework considers the particular needs of areas of Gloucestershire highlighted under Policy EC2 of RPG10.
Policy TCS1 *Tourism* (Pg 68) and TCS2 *Culture, Leisure and Sport* (Pg 70).	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can promote and encourage sustainable tourism and recreation and mitigate against any damaging effects of minerals and waste development.	Check to ensure that the promotion of sustainable tourism, culture and recreation are reflected in the SA Framework.
Policy HO1 *Levels of Housing Development 1996- 2016* (Pg 75).	Average annual rate for Gloucestershire = 2,400 dwellings* (*Refer to Cheltenham and Gloucester JSA submission document).	Consider how the plan can help to sustainably accommodate growth in housing development. Consider the implications in terms of the supply of aggregates, waste minimisation etc.	Check to ensure that sustainably accommodating housing growth and the implication in terms of resource requirement and the associated need for waste management and minimisation are reflected in the objectives of the SA Framework.
Policy HO3 *Affordable Housing* (Pg 77).	Indicative regional context requirement of 6,000 – 10,000 affordable housing units pa.	As above.	Check to ensure that sustainably accomodating housing growth (including affordable housing units) and the implication in terms of resource requirement and the associated need for waste management and minimisation are reflected in the objectives of the SA Framework.
Policy TRAN1 *Reducing the need to travel* (Pg 84).	No specific targets.	Produce policies that assist in reducing the impact of transport on the environment.	Check that these issues are covered in the objectives of the SA Framework.
Policy TRAN 6 *Movement of Goods* (Pg 91).	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can lead to the achievement of more sustainable patterns of distribution and the reduction of the impact of large vehicles on the environment.	Check that these issues are covered in the objectives of the SA Framework.
Policy TRANS 8 *Ports and Inland Waterways* (Pg 92).	No specific targets.	Consider policies in the plan that encourage the development of waterborne transport for minerals and waste.	Check that these issues are covered in the objectives of the SA Framework.
Policy RE1 *Water Resources and Water Quality* (Pg 99).	No specific targets.	Include policies in the plan that promote and encourage the long-term sustainable use of water.	Check that these issues are covered in the objectives of the SA Framework.

Policy RE3 *Minerals Planning* (Pg 102).	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can safeguard mineral resources, identify mineral consultation areas, protect against adverse environmental impacts, promote environmentally acceptable means of extraction and transportation, promote non-road modes of transport, promote beneficial reclamation and aftercare.	Check that these areas are fully covered in the objectives of the SA Framework.
Policy RE4 *Use and Supply of Aggregates* (Pg 103).	Apportionment figure for Gloucestershire.	Make provision for Gloucestershire's apportionment of the Region's supply of minerals. The plan should seek to reduce the reliance on primary aggregates, and use resources efficiently.	Check that the sustainable use and supply of aggregates are addressed in the objectives of the SA Framework.
Policy RE5 *Management and Transportation of Waste* (Pg 106).	• Recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 and 33% by 2015. • Recover value from 45% of municipal waste by 2010 and 67% by 2015. • Reduce landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste to 75% of the 1995 production level by 2010 and 50% by 2013 Reduce landfilling of industrial and commercial waste to 85% of the 1998 level.	Consider how the plan can contribute to these regional targets through the drafting of appropriate policies.	Check that these issues and targets are addressed in the objectives of the SA Framework.
Policy RE6 *Energy Generation and Use* (Pg 108).	A 12.5% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. A 20% reduction (from 1990 levels) in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010; a minimum of 11-15% of electricity production to be from renewable energy sources by 2010.	Consider how the plan can help to meet national targets for the reduction of green house gas emissions and carbon dioxide emissions and promote greater use of renewable energy sources.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to achieve these reductions and targets.

FROM RUBBISH TO RESOURCE – THE REGIONAL WASTE STRATEGY FOR THE SOUTH WEST 2004 - 2020			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
<u>The vision</u>	To minimise the amount of waste produced in the	Develop policies in the plan that	Check to ensure that the

'The South West Region will become a minimum waste producer by 2030, with business and households maximising opportunities for reuse and recycling.' The strategy sets out how the South West can deliver the vision. It looks at the types of waste across the whole region, including, addressing waste issues crossing local boundaries. It tackles difficult issues that might present too many insoluble problems at the local level, but where regional solutions can help meet the needs of several areas. The main objectives are as follows: Those where the lead organisation is the Local Planning Authority: • Local awareness campaigns should be in place and authorities should make commitments to ensure their long term funding (ongoing, by end 2006). • The Regional Assembly, working in partnership with other key players, will gather good practice and look at the benefits of undertaking a region-wide awareness campaign. • Local authorities and the RDA will encourage innovative technologies and new ways of using existing technologies. • Local planning authorities and other agencies should encourage businesses that process recyclates and associated businesses. • The RDA and local authorities will work with business organisations & Sustainability SW to ensure greater take up of relevant initiatives, such as Future Foundations, the sustainable construction charter for the South West Local planning authorities should make specific provision for space to allow for the separation and collection of waste, consistent with the type of development (to be included in local development frameworks). ▪ Local planning authorities should seek to assure that proposals for new, refurbished or extended waste facilities represent current good design practices. ▪ Local planning authorities should seek to make provision for civic amenity (CA) facilities in all PUAs and centres for growth. In predominantly rural areas CA and bring sites should be provided in accordance with sub-regionally defined access criteria. ▪ Local and regional authorities and agencies and others should promote sustainable Construction and demolition in accordance with the regional sustainable construction charter by: - Requiring that new development should be designed and planned so as to minimise the production of waste. Development plans should encourage development proposals to minimise the use of raw materials and, reuse and recycle waste generated	region, and then make a major shift away from current reliance on landfill of untreated waste, so that by 2020 less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled. By 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused. (Appendix C Pg.76) Gloucestershire Municipal Waste Indicative Capacities -Target year = 2010 ▪130,000 t/annum Minimum Source Separated. ▪ 80,000 t/annum Maximum Secondary Treatment. ▪160,000 t/annum Maximum Landfill. (Appendix C Pg.77) Gloucestershire Commercial and Industrial Waste - Indicative Capacities✱ Target year = 2010 ▪260,000-280,000 t/annum Recycling/reuse. ▪150,000-180,000 t/annum Recovery. ▪285,000-315,000 t/annum Landfilled. ✱ The County Council has followed a 'managed' waste model for this waste stream. Figures in the Waste Local Plan are significantly lower because they do not necessarily capture waste managed outside the region or directly recycled and reused. (Appendix C Pg.78) Gloucestershire Inert and Construction and Demolition Waste – Indicative Capacities Target year = 2010 ▪70,000 t/annum Treatment. ▪110,000 t/annum Transfer. ▪210,000 t/annum Landfill. (Appendix G Pg.92) Recycling / Composting Targets for Gloucestershire by 2005/2006 = 36%.	support the vision and objectives of the strategy. Consider how the plan can contribute to the achievement of the targets for the County and the Region.	aims and objectives of the strategy are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

during construction and demolition. -Before granting planning permission for major development involving demolition or the production of waste materials, encouraging developers to provide information on the proposed method of dealing with waste so as to minimize its production and maximise re-use and recycling.			

JOINT AUTHORITIES MUNICIPAL WASTE STRATEGY FOR GLOUCESTERSHIRE			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Strategic Objective SO1 – To reduce the amount of waste produced in Gloucestershire.	See targets set in national and regional waste strategies	Develop policies that will contribute to meeting targets for reducing the amount of waste produced.	Check to ensure that the objectives and targets are reflected in the SA Framework.
Strategic Objective SO2 – To make best use of the waste produced within Gloucestershire.	/	Develop policies that will contribute to the meeting of this objective.	Check that this strategic objective is reflected in the Framework.
Strategic Objective SO3 – To ensure that waste management practices within Gloucestershire minimise the risks of immediate and future detrimental environmental impact in respect of landuse, environmental degradation, resource depletion and harm to human health.	/	Develop policies that will contribute to the meeting of this objective.	Check that these objectives are reflected in the Framework.
Strategic Objective SO4 – To facilitate greater understanding and appreciation of waste management and resource depletion issues, to encourage public participation in formulation, implementation and review of the Waste Management Strategy and Waste Local Plan and to foster support for change in waste management practices in Gloucestershire and to turn awareness into action.	/	Consider how the plan can contribute to this objective.	Check that this issue is included and reflected in the Frameworks objectives.
Strategic Objective SO5 – To work in partnership and co-operation with the local Environment Agency and other interested parties in implementing the Waste Management Strategy.	/	Consider how the plan can foster co-operation and partnership working between all relevant and interested parties.	Check that the issue of cooperation and partnership working is reflected in the Frameworks objectives.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP - JOINT STRATEGY STATEMENT (2005)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Reduction First To raise the importance of reducing waste production and concentrate on promoting minimisation activities to stem the growth of Gloucestershire's municipal waste.	Zero municipal waste arisings by 2020.	Consider how plans and policies can encourage and contribute to this target.	Include sustainability objective that aim to meet this target.
Segregation at Source To provide a three stream collection system, supported by a network of Household Recycling Centres and bring banks, to enable all householders to source segregate their household waste into dry recyclables, biowaste and residual waste.	No specific targets.	Consider how plans and policies can contribute to the stated aims and objectives.	Check to ensure that the key aims and objectives are considered in the SA Framework.
Source Segregated Biowaste Hierarchy	By 2009/10 to have Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) technology in place.	Consider how plans and policies can contribute to the stated aims and objectives.	
Residual Waste as a Resource	No specific targets.	Consider how plans and policies can contribute to the stated aims and objectives.	Check to ensure that the key aims and objectives are considered in the SA Framework.
Local Reprocessing	No specific targets.	Consider how plans and policies can contribute to the stated aims and objectives.	Check to ensure that the key aims and objectives are considered in the SA Framework.
Depollution of the Waste Stream	No specific targets.		Check to ensure that the key aims and objectives are considered in the SA Framework.

Changing Behaviour To further develop out high intensity marketing campaign to promote waste minimisation and to maximise participation in sustainable waste management services.	No specific targets.	Support waste minimisation, particularly through the SPD.	
Working in Partnership To develop an effective partnership between the seven Gloucestershire authorities and investigate the formation of a joint waste board as the organisational framework for delivering this strategy.	No specific targets.	Consider how plans can encourage partnership working and increased cooperation between authorities.	Check to ensure that the SA Framework considers this objective.
Resources and Implementation continuously improve Gloucestershire's waste management service	No specific targets.	Consider how plans and policies can support Gloucestershire's waste management service.	Check to ensure that the SA Framework considers this objective.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE NHS TRUST ANNUAL REPORT (2003/04) + EXCELLENCE THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The vision is: "The delivery of excellence in acute hospital based services to the local opulation through partnership with patients, the public and other organisations." The vision will be achieved through: ▪ Excellence, striving continually to provide high quality, innovative clinical and support services. ▪ The diverse users of our services and their	No specific relevant targets.	Consider how plans and policies can contribute to a healthy Gloucestershire.	Check to ensure that the SA Framework considers health issues.

carers, seeking always to enhance their experience and our responsiveness to their needs. ▪ Our staff – promoting equality of opportunity and investing in their development. ▪ Our health and social care partners, collaborating with them in providing effective , efficient and appropriate public services for the local population.			

GLOUCESTERSHIRE NHS TRUST SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGY 2005 - 2008			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The vision is: "The delivery of excellence in acute hospital based services to the local opulation through partnership with patients, the public and other organisations." Through: Developing our clinical services, developing our staff, developing our links with partners.	No specific relevant targets.	Consider how plans and policies can contribute to a healthy Gloucestershire and link with the aims and objectives of the NHS in the County.	Check to ensure that health issues are covered.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN SUBMISSION 2002 – 2007 – GLOUCESTERSHIRE: A LEARNING COUNTY			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The vision: "To develop Gloucestershire as a County where lifelong learning is a reality for all." The aims are: ▪ To transform Gloucestershire into a Learning County, characterised by: equality of opportunity, with learning accessible for all, championing and celebrating diversity; a community of schools, and schools at the heart of learning communities, supporting each other in the drive to raise standards and sharing good practice. ▪ For high quality teaching, focussed on individual learners' needs, delivered with flair and imagination by members of a high profile, high status profession. ▪ For good quality learning resources using new technologies and media, in accessible	No specific targets directly relevant to minerals and waste development.	Consider how plans and policies can contribute to lifelong learning in the County.	Check to ensure that education issues are covered in the SA Framework.

local learning centres. ▪ Learning which promotes the development of the whole person, in particular an understanding of religious and other belief systems, and which celebrates the County's cultural diversity. ▪ Promotion of key skills and those skills which give access to wider learning opportunities, to active participation in society and to engagement in the world of work; ▪ Learning which is central to the County's economic development; celebration of learning and achievement.			

GLOUCESTERSHIRE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT (DRAFT)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
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 Those sections of the county for which a detailed LCA had already been completed include: ▪ The Forest of Dean District ▪ The Cotswold's AONB The LCA has the following objectives: ▪ To provide an assessment of the character, distinctiveness and qualities of each of the separate study areas, including the cultural and natural heritage resources, and to identify and describe the component landscape character types and landscape character areas. ▪ To summarise the key characteristics associated with each landscape type to inform the principles in respect of landscape change. ▪ To promote awareness of landscape character and the importance of landscape conservation, enhancement and restoration. The LCA can be used in a variety of forward planning strategies,	No relevant key targets.	The plan should contain polices which: ensure that proposals for the location and form of mineral and waste sites are considered in light the recommendations of the Gloucestershire Landscape Character Assessment.	Landscape objectives could be used as part of the SA Framework.

land management schemes and in planning control and it provides a widely accepted assessment of landscape character.			

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RENEWABLE ENERGY ACTION PLAN			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Action plan: Awareness raising and provision of information: Provide training and information events as well as an advice service for local government, the general public, schools and others. This should include promotion of practical examples. Community involvement: Maintain community advice service; develop examples of community ownership and involvement, establishing guidelines for wind energy development. Establish new renewables projects: Identify existing and potential projects, including installations in local authority properties, and on strategic development sites. Establish local wood fuel supply (chip/pellet), and examples of wood fuel projects. Strategic development: Integrate renewable energy into community strategies and work of Local Strategic Partnerships, planning policy etc. Monitoring targets: Carry out local monitoring of targets to feed into the regional process. Establish renewable heat target. Develop sensitive response to landscape and heritage issues: Carry out county level landscape assessment. Identify good exemplars. Develop appropriate planning policies, SPD, locational guidance criteria etc. Lack of finance: Work with developers to bring in private finance, submit applications to EU/UK grants for practical exemplars. Establish local capital grant fund for leverage.	Following the development of the South West Renewable Energy Strategy the Revision 2010 project proposed a renewable energy target for Gloucestershire of 40-50 MW of electricity by 2010 (enough to supply 45,750 – 52,250 households) Renewable fuels for transport – EU Directive 2003/30/EC came into force in December 2004. Targets are: 20% substitution in road transport by 2020. 2005 = 2% , 2010 = 5.75%.	Consider the implications for energy from Landfill gas as waste to landfill is reduced in line with government targets. Wingmoor Landfill has 2.50 MW of renewable energy capacity, Hempstead Landfill has 4.27 MW capacity and Frampton on Severn 1.40 MW. If the target for Gloucestershire is to be met, other sources of renewable energy are going to have to come on stream (to a greater degree) as waste is diverted from landfill. Consider how the plan can increase the use of renewable fuels for HGVs involved in the transportation of minerals and waste.	Check to ensure that the key aims and objectives (through the Action plan) are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

THE COMMUNITY STRATEGY FOR GLOUCESTERSHIRE 2004 - 2014			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The vision of the Community Strategy is as follows: For the County to be a place where: ▪ We care about the future as much as we care about the present. ▪ People are treated fairly and equally. ▪ People feel safe and are safe. ▪ The economy is thriving and everyone benefits. ▪ Learning and opportunity is accessible to everyone. ▪ We strive for a high quality of life now and in the future. ▪ Good health and healthy communities are available to all. ▪ The diverse nature of our residents, environment and heritage is welcomed and valued. Theme Four: A Better Environment To manage, enhance and nurture our rich heritage, cultural and environmental diversity for the future wellbeing of Gloucestershire. The Challenges ▪ Gloucestershire produces around 260,000 tonnes of domestic waste each year most of which is buried in landfill sites. ▪ Half of the county's waste could be recycled. Commercial waste accounts for around 85% of all waste produced. ▪ Flooding is a critical issue throughout the Severn flood plain. ▪ Renewable energy sources have not increased at the rate planned by Government around 40% of UK energy could be met from renewable resources by 2025. ▪ The long term sustainability of our current lifestyles is in question. ▪ Residents of the county are heavily dependent on the	There are no quantifiable targets, apart from: 'Half of the county's waste could be recycled. Commercial waste accounts for around 85% of all waste produced.' <u>The following are all aims and measures of progress.</u> There are aims to: ▪ Influence behaviour so that people use fewer resources and make more informed consumer choices. ▪ Make the most of the natural and built resources we have for future generation. ▪ Understand why people and goods travel and reduce this need. ▪ Help people to understand, appreciate and nurture the county's biodiversity. ▪ Improve understanding, acceptance and appreciation of the county's wide cultural diversity. ▪ Minimise the amount of waste and increase recycling. ▪ Promote renewable energy and energy conservation. ▪ Change our behaviour and help prepare people live with the consequences of climate change. <u>The following are potential indicators of progress:</u> ▪ New development will be better suited to the needs of local communities. ▪ Lower pollution levels will be recorded. ▪ The Biodiversity Action plan will be implemented. ▪ Energy use will fall and renewable energy increase. ▪ Waste and fly tipping will reduce and recycling increase. ▪ More food will be produced and sold locally. ▪ Cultural events will be wider and better publicised. ▪ There will be no new building on river floodplains. ▪ Everyone will be more aware of climate change. ▪ More people will walk and cycle. ▪ More people will visit historic attractions and rural areas. <u>The following are measures of progress:</u> • Local renewable energy production.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the aims and objectives of the County Community Strategy. Address the waste issues that are raised by the drafting of appropriate policies.	Check to ensure that the SA Framework includes objectives that clearly link to the objectives and aims of the Community Strategy.

private car.	• Percentage of household waste recycled. • Household energy use. • Percentage of new housing on previously developed land. • Biodiversity measures. • Air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions. • Visits to historical and cultural attractions.		

LOCAL AGENDA 21 STRATEGY FOR A SUSTAINABLE GLOUCESTERSHIRE			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
To create communities that give people the best possible access to housing, work, education and services with the least possible travel. Promote the strengths of out local economy and encourage community enterprise to grow. prove wildlife habitats, historic and built vironment and landscape. Encourage renewable resources. Use fewer non-renewable resources and reduce waste. Prevent pollution. Identify and promote local character and culture. Involve our community in decision-making and local action. Help people to make the most of themselves through education, training and advice. Help people to deal with problems which hold them back from a healthy and fulfilling life. Help people to live free from the fear of crime and poverty.	No specific targets – but there are aims to meet government sustainability targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives of the LA21 strategy.	Check to ensure that the key relevant objectives are reflected in the SA Framework.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE STRUCTURE PLAN – SECOND REVIEW – ADOPTED PLAN (1999)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
MINERALS STRATEGY: The broad strategy embraces the principles of sustainable development and takes into account national guidance especially that given in MPG1 and MPG6. The strategy is as follows: ▪ conserve minerals resources as far as possible whilst ensuring an adequate and steady supply required to meet the essential economic and social needs of the community for minerals. ▪ ensure that any adverse environmental impacts of mineral operations (including the transport of minerals) are kept to an acceptable minimum; for example by encouraging sensitive working practices to minimise conflict with, and where necessary safeguard, non-mineral interests. ▪ to preserve, and where possible enhance, the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased; for example by ensuring land is reclaimed to a beneficial afteruse. ▪ make optimum use of minerals by minimising waste, by encouraging the recycling of material, and by encouraging their efficient use; for example, by discouraging the use of higher quality materials where lower grade materials would suffice and by ensuring that they are worked to the maximum extent possible and are not unnecessarily sterilised. ▪ safeguard areas of internationally designated landscape or nature conservation from mineral development other than in exceptional circumstances in the public interest.	No key targets.	Consider the Structure Plan as a whole but particularly the specific minerals and waste strategies and policies within it. Consider their relevance to the plan.	Include sustainability objectives in the SA Framework that reflect the key objectives of the Adopted Structure Plan.
WASTE STRATEGY: A sustainable approach to waste management is based on 3 key objectives: ▪ To reduce the amount of waste produced. ▪ To make the best use of the waste that is produced. ▪ To chose waste management practices that minimise the			

risks of immediate and future environmental pollution and harm to human health. The non-statutory Waste Management Strategy (and the associated implementation strategy) has the following objectives: ▪ aims to increase levels of recycling to meet Government targets for household and packaging waste. ▪ will subject all remaining combustible waste in the household and commercial / industrial waste streams to an energy recovery process – the current proven technology being incineration. ▪ advocates the landfilling of processing residues and non-recoverable wastes.			

GLOUCESTERSHIRE LOCAL TRANSPORT PLAN (2001/2 – 2005/6)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
<u>The over-arching Objectives</u> The objectives of the Gloucestershire LTP are consistent with the overall concept of integrated transport as envisaged by the Transport White Paper. These over-arching objectives are: • To protect and enhance the built and natural environment. • To improve safety for all travellers. • To contribute to an efficient economy, and to support sustainable economic growth in appropriate locations. • To promote accessibility to everyday facilities for all, especially those without a car. • To promote the integration of all forms of transport and land-use planning, leading to a better, more efficient transport system. <u>Local Objectives – the plan seeks to:</u> Support the reduction of travel demand, and seeks journey reliability, quality and safety within key multi-modal axes. Promote a modal hierarchy which places walking as the top priority, followed by cycling, public transport and private motor vehicles. Endorse the need for parking standards which do	There are objectives and in some cases targets for each area strategy – such as for the Cotswold Water Park Area, the West of River Severn and South Wales Corridor etc.	Consider how the plan can contribute to achieving the various objectives of the LTP. Of particular relevance for minerals and waste development is the issue of lorry traffic on the roads and the need to mitigate impacts. The plan should include policies that encourage the movement of freight by rail and water, where possible, in order to reduce lorry traffic on Gloucestershire's roads. Plans should also focus on reducing the need/length of travel, encourage the use of alternative fuels, and choosing the most appropriate and sensitive route.	Check to ensure that the objectives of the LTP are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

not create competition between urban centres, discourage provision of further long-stay parking and support the reduction of existing levels of commuter parking. Support traffic restraint in urban areas like Cheltenham and Gloucester, and the enhancement of walking, cycling and public transport. Support the improvement of transport in rural areas and the concentration of traffic on to the strategic network. Support bus service enhancement and the improvement of rail services and facilities. Support the improvement of rail freight services and the establishment of a rail freight terminal in the Gloucester area. Support the completion of the upgrade of the A417/A419 route. Recognise the problems of additional lorry traffic in Gloucestershire avoiding the Severn Crossing tolls. Seek better facilities for cyclists and pedestrians.			

GLOUCESTERSHIRE LOCAL TRANSPORT PLAN (2)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
<u>The vision is as follows:</u> 'To enable people in Gloucestershire to enjoy real choices of ways of travel where there are viable alternatives to the car and be provided with high quality access to services on a safe and efficient transport network.' The objectives that relate to this vision are as follows: <u>Maintenance and Improvement</u> Manage, maintain and improve the transport network to meet local transport needs	HGV bans and restrictions. Lorry watch. Surface treatments. Route review and impact schemes. Cross boundary issues.	The main consideration is to minimise the impact of minerals and waste related freight transport on the environment and local communities.	Ensure that minerals and waste freight issues are covered in the SA Objectives.

more effectively for all users. The strategy is to: · Make best use of the network. · Address the maintenance backlog. · Improve network to meet needs of all users. <u>Safety</u> Reduce the number and severity of road accidents; and improve personal security to reduce the fear or crime particularly for users of public transport, pedestrians and cyclists. *The strategy is to*: · To reduce all road casualties including meeting our Public Service Agreement targets for killed and serious injury accidents. · Improve Community Safety. <u>Accessibility</u> Enable high quality access to services by all forms of transport. Of particular importance will be meeting the transport needs for those without access to cars, and meeting the needs of those with disabilities. *The strategy is to*: · Enable high quality access to services by all forms of transport. · To provide financially sustainable access to services for those without cars, particularly in rural areas. <u>Real Choices and Awareness</u> Provide people with viable alternatives to the car. This will mean providing public transport and facilities for walking and cycling journeys, whilst acknowledging that there is a role for the car, particularly in rural areas. And Raise awareness of alternative ways to travel; the impact of transport on the environment; and the health benefits of walking and cycling. *The strategy is to*: · Make best use of existing infrastructure. · Provision of new and improvement of existing infrastructure. · Facilitate use of alternatives to the car.	However there is no specific mention of freight generated by minerals and waste development in the document. Other considerations in Appendix H are: Proposed new Freight Quality Partnership (FQP) working groups, to focus on: - Lorry parking (potentially at Northway Lane, Ashchurch). - Infrastructure (as required for freight in the long term). - Town and villages pilot schemes. A Lorry Map – The first edition of the advisory Freight Route Map was developed by the Gloucestershire FQP – published in April 2005.		

Environment Reduce air and noise pollution and the harmful physical impacts of transport on both the natural and built environment. *The strategy is to*: · Ensure Air quality objectives are met. · Improve air quality throughout the County. · Reduce the impact of road transport on communities and the environment. Economy and Integration Provide a transport system that assists today's economy and the economic development of the county. Integrate all forms of transport, land use and economic planning leading to a better more efficient transport system. *The strategy is to*: · Provide a transport system that supports regeneration and sustainable growth.			

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE ECONOMIC STRATEGY 2003 - 2014

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN	IMPLICATIONS FOR SA
The three broad aims of the strategy are as follows: ▪ To address known deficiencies and short-term problems facing the County. ▪ To identify the longer term economic programme that will help achieve the vision for Gloucestershire. ▪ To build on our strengths. The 6 over-riding themes of the strategy are as follows: ▪ The need to address social exclusion and equality of opportunity. ▪ The desire for a more sustainable approach to development. ▪ The need to encourage innovation. ▪ The importance of added value. ▪ The need for a pragmatic approach to environmental protection.	No key targets relevant to plan or to the SA.	Consider how the plan and minerals and waste development can contribute to the economic objectives contained within the strategy. Consider how to balance economic considerations alongside social and environmental ones in the interests of sustainable development. There are no specific recommendations for waste minimisation although this might be included under: 'The desire for a more sustainable approach to development' and/or 'The need to encourage	Include objectives that reflect the broad aims of the economic strategy.

▪ The value of partnership working. Paragraph 2.20 – The desire for a more sustainable county. There is increasing concern about the harmful impact of excessive or inappropriate development on the County's environment and it is now generally accepted that measures must be taken to protect Gloucestershire's environmentally sensitive areas and to reduce urban congestion. National and local planning guidance already emphasises the need to recycle urban land effectively and to limit the development of green field sites. County stakeholders strongly support the development of a more sustainable transport system, both to aid quality of life and to reduce environmental damage. They also wish to see an increase in the use of renewable energy, both for transportation and for domestic or commercial consumption. Biomass production, waste to energy schemes, wind and solar power, and low head hydropower generation opportunities should all be explored. Gloucestershire is expected to play its part in meeting targets for the production of renewable energy and to this end Gloucestershire First has been tasked with the production of a County Energy Strategy in 2005. Adopting the principles of sustainability is not a ban on new development, but it does mean that if we are to accommodate growth, we must choose the locations carefully and ensure that development is accompanied by investment in an affordable and user-friendly public transport system.The proposals in this strategy have been proofed against the principles of sustainable development to ensure that we are limiting the environmental impact of economic growth.		innovation'. Encourage the use of alternative / renewable fuels.	

THE RURAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY FOR GLOUCESTERSHIRE			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The strategy has 4 strategic objectives, which are as follows: Objective 1 - To raise business productivity in rural Gloucestershire to achieve a gradual adjustment of the proportions of employment in the current key sectors, whilst developing new sectors. Objective 2 - To increase economic inclusion in rural Gloucestershire to achieve a measurable increase in the lowest household incomes, particularly in the most deprived areas and especially in the Forest of Dean, as a result of higher wages and less unemployment, combined with an increase of affordable housing leading to a better, more prosperous quality of life in rural communities. Objective 3 - To strengthen rural communities in Gloucestershire through communications and partnership to achieve more cohesive, supportive and economically active rural communities with better physical and electronic access. Objective 4 - To realise fully the economic potential of	No key targets of particular relevance to minerals and waste development.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the strategic objectives of the rural strategy, for the benefit of rural Gloucestershire. Consider the importance of the employment generated by quarries, particularly in the forest of Dean. But consider also the possible detrimental effect on the tourist industry which is (and may increasingly become) more important in rural areas.	Check to ensure that the strategic objectives are reflected in the SA Framework.

Gloucestershire's rural environment whilst protecting the exceptional quality of the countryside for future generations. (Pg.16) The strategy highlights the following as future growth sectors: Environmental technology, including bio-fuels, the recycling and reprocessing of waste, renewable energy and other market leaders, which could be particularly suitable for the needs and opportunities that Gloucestershire uniquely provides. (Pg.14) Leisure and Tourism should sit within the economic strategy and the implications for the sector considered when other policies, such as those on transport, access or waste management, are developed. (Pg.32) Exploiting existing resources – 'Both the Forest of Dean and the Cotswolds are already significant sources of stone either as aggregate, gravel or for building. There are however indications that the major quarrying activities are hitting up against landscaping constraints and further expansion will be limited. An alternative is to stimulate "delving" – essentially the re-opening of small farm-based quarries that are generally more easily accommodated within the landscape.'			

BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR GLOUCESTERSHIRE			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
To ensure that national targets for species and habitats (as specified in the UK BAP) are translated into effective action at the local level. To identify targets for species and habitats appropriate to the local area and reflect the values of local people. To develop effective local partnerships. To raise awareness of the need for biodiversity conservation. To ensure that opportunities for conservation and enhancement of the whole biodiversity resource are fully considered. To identify the resources available for implementing the objectives of the plan.	To maintain, protect and enhance the quality of the following habitats: *Note: Under each of the Habitat areas there are a number of focused objectives with a number of targets for each. • Estuaries, saltmarsh and mudflats • Rivers and streams • Canals • Reedbeds • Standing open waters • Lowland wet grassland • Unimproved neutral grassland • Unimproved limestone grassland • Cerial field margins • Species rich and/or ancient hedgerows • Woodlands	Implications for: • Minerals Core Strategy • Waste Management Core Strategy • Minerals Site allocations • Waste Site allocations Develop policies that contribute to the protection of biodiversity within the county and specifically the protection of the identified habitats and species. Ensure that the biodiversity value of any site is taken into account when assessing planning permissions concerning, or restoration of, minerals and waste sites or facilities.	Ensure that the protection of the biodiversity of habitats, (balanced against the need for mineral sites and waste management facilities in the County) is fully reflected in the SA Framework's environmental objectives and criteria.

To provide a basis for monitoring progress.	• Woodpasture, parkland and veteran trees • Lowland heathland • Acid grassland • Limestone pavement • Urban habitat • Old orchards		
	The protection of the following species: *Note: Under each of the Species headings below there are a number of focused objectives with a number of targets for each. • Vertebrates • Invertebrates • Plants, fungi & lichens		Ensure that the protection of the biodiversity of species, (balanced against the need for mineral sites and waste facilities in the County) is fully reflected in the SA Framework's environmental objectives and criteria.

COTSWOLD WATER PARK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN (1997 – 2007)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The vision of the Action plan is as follows: "The Cotswold water park should be a premier site for nature conservation where the requirements of industry, leisure, people and wildlife are successfully integrated." The habitat and species action plans (derived from the UK Steering Group Report Action Plans) are as follows:		Consider how the plan can contribute to the vision and targets of the Action plan - as outlined in this table. Consider how conflicts of interest between the minerals industry and wildlife can be successfully resolved and mitigated against. Consider policies in the plan that protect and enhance biodiversity whereever possible.	Include sustainability objectives in the Framework that reflect the vision and objectives of the Cotswold Water Park BAP.
Habitat Action Plan for Standing Open Water and its Margins	1) Where conditions allow, create large lakes of 30 hectares or more to be managed for wintering wildfowl. At least one of these should be created in the next 10 years. 2) Maintain and enhance existing small (1m2 to 2ha) shallow (<1 m deep) ponds. These should have emergent vegetation growing around 50% of shore. Seek to create more shallow ponds, preferably in groups. Target areas and dates to be determined after survey.		

	3) Maintain and enhance all existing long shingle or sandy shorelines, lacking vegetation and with shallow slopes (10º) dipping into shallow water, and seek to create long (30 m) shorelines of a similar nature. Target areas, and dates to be determined after survey. 4) Maintain, enhance and create similar shorelines (as described in previous objective) with a width of at least 2 m above and below the waterline, including some areas of overhanging trees and scrubs in the immediate vicinity of the water, undisturbed emergent vegetation and aquatic vegetation. Target areas and dates to be determined after survey. 5) Maintain, enhance and create bare shingle islands. Target area:- create 4 ha of additional shingle island, date: 2005. 6) Maintain, enhance and create vegetated islands. Target areas:- create 4 ha of additional vegetated island, date: 2005. 7) Maintain the quality of marl waters where possible. Target date:- ongoing. 8) Seek to manage existing areas of shallow water as a duck marsh or wader scrape and to create two more extensive areas of shallow water of this kind, at least one by 2005. These areas of shallow water should be between 5-10 ha in size, consisting of 2 or more shallow basins with an average winter depth of 0.3-1.5m. If water level control is not feasible, the bed should be constructed to a range of depths relative to the known water levels in different seasons. Top soil should be spread inside the basins and trees and scrub kept away from the area.		
Habitat Action Plan for Marsh and Swamp	1) To create three large (10-20 ha) reedbeds in the Cotswold Water Park by 2020 (one of these to be created by 2005) These reedbeds should be part of a wetland complex with adjacent lakes, ponds, wet meadow, open water and carr woodland on land of low current conservation value. 2) To create small areas of marsh and swamp habitats including reedbeds in the Cotswold Water Park. Target Date:- to be determined after survey described in Standing Open Water Habitat Action Plan, action 1. 3) Maintain and enhance the extent and quality of the present marsh and swamp community in the Cotswold Water Park. Target date: ongoing.		
Habitat Action Plan for Lowland Neutral Grassland	1) Maintain the area of unimproved neutral grassland and the quality of the characteristic plant communities and associated species. Target date: ongoing		

	2) Create sufficient lowland wet grassland to achieve national importance for breeding and wintering birds of lowland wet grasslands by 2010, (suitable areas include the River Thames corridor in the Central Section and the River Coln corridor in the East side. Target date 2020)		
Habitat Action Plan for Rivers and Streams	1) To reduce and improve on the adverse ecological impacts which result from water abstraction in rivers and streams in the area. Target date 2010. 2) Maintain existing water quality where it is high (A or B grade in general water quality assessment) and by 2010 improve the water quality of streams of poorer quality than B by 1 category at least. 3) To maintain and enhance the quality of the channel and river habitat (including associated tree cover and particularly pollards) in the Cotswold Water Park. Target date 2002		
Habitat Action Plan for Canals	1) Seek to maintain and enhance any wildlife habitats of value associated with The Thames and Severn Canal in the Cotswold Water Park. Target date; ongoing.		
Habitat Action Plans for Boundary Habitats	1) Retain and achieve the favourable management of all species rich hedgerows in the Cotswold Water Park by 2005. 2) Retain and achieve the favourable management of all existing pollarded trees, and other trees which have demonstrable conservation value, in the Cotswold Water Park. Target date: ongoing. 3) Maintain and enhance the ditches and grassland verges which are important for wildlife in the Cotswold Water Park, and encourage the management of these to promote species diversity. Target date: ongoing.		
Habitat Action Plan for Cereal Field Margins	1) To increase the extent of cereal field margins on land used for cereal growing in the Cotswold Water Park. Targets to be set following detailed quantification of area in 1998.		
Habitat Action Plan for Woodland	1) To maintain the woodlands designated as Key Wildlife Site (Gloucestershire) or Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (Wiltshire) in the Cotswold Water Park, and the woods Vine's Break, and Duke's Break, and to enhance the management of these with the aim of increasing their species diversity where possible. Target date: Ongoing. 2) To increase the area of broadleaved woodland in the Cotswold Water Park. Date; dependent on rate at which new area of search is exploited. 3) Where practicable, this newly created woodland should be wet woodland.		

	4) To manage woodlands fringing lakes. (This includes planted woodland, successional scrub and carr woodland). Target date: ongoing.		
Species Action Plan for Water Vole	1) To protect all known colonies of the water voles in the Cotswold Water Park. Target date: ongoing.		
Species Action Plan for Otters	1) Maintaining and enhancing suitable habitats for otters in the Cotswold Water Park. Target date: ongoing. 2) Maintaining and enhancing the populations of otter prey species in the river systems that run through the Cotswold Water Park. Target date:ongoing.		
Species Action Plan for Bittern	1) To have 1 pair of breeding bittern in the Cotswold Water Park by 2005 and 3-4 breeding pairs by 2020. This is dependent upon creation of suitable reedbed.		
Species Action Plan for Tufted Duck	1) To maintain the capacity of the Cotswold Water Park to support the same percentage of the national population of wintering tufted duck as during the period 1986-96 (10 year peak mean). Target date: ongoing. 2) To maintain and enhance the breeding tufted duck populations in the Cotswold Water Park by 20 broods by the year 2002. Target date: ongoing.		
Species Action Plan for Pochard	1) To maintain the capacity of the Cotswold Water Park to support the same percentage of the national population of wintering pochard as during the period 1986-96 (10 year peak mean). Target date: ongoing.		
Species Action Plan for Gadwall	1) To maintain the capacity of the Cotswold Water Park to support the same percentage of the national population of wintering gadwall as during the period 1986-96 (10 year peak mean). Target date: ongoing.		
Species Action Plan for Reed Bunting	1) To maintain current numbers of reed bunting in Cotswold Water Park. Target date: ongoing. 2) To increase the area of suitable breeding and overwintering habitat for reed buntings. Target date 2005.		
Species Action Plan for Freshwater White-Clawed Crayfish	1) To maintain and enhance the population of freshwater white- clawed crayfish in the rivers and lakes of the Cotswold Water Park. Target date: ongoing. Target population; to be determined after survey.		
Species Action Plan for Lesser Bearded Stonewort	1) To maintain the current population of lesser bearded stonewort in the whole of the Cotswold Water Park, (allowing for its colonisation of new pits, dying out in older ones and the possibility of maintaining the		

	population in the pits as they age). Target date; ongoing, target population: unknown - awaiting additional survey information.		

COTSWOLD WATER PARK SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The SPG zones the Water Park (within the Cotswold District) into zones of 4 types: A = Quiet Zone - Development for low intensity uses B = Low Intensity Recreation Zone – recreational use of land and or water is acceptable in principle. C = Sport, Recreation and Tourism – medium to high intensity uses will normally be allowed in this zone. D = Agriculture and Forestry – future gravel extraction will provide the opportunity to establish new forms of landscape. The development of land in Zone D will include the restoration of land to agriculture and forestry; the creation of woodland, lakes, marsh and other dry or wetland habitats for nature conservation management. The creation of wetland areas will not be acceptable within the vicinity of RAF Fairford because of problems associated with bird-strike.	No targets.	Consider how the plan can further the aspirations of the SPG and ensure that the Water Park is made up of a successful variety of landuses. Consider the obvious importance of sand and gravel extraction in Zone D and the importance of varied and high quality restoration schemes and programmes. In terms of wet-restoration, consider bird-strike issues.	Check to ensure that the priorities of the SPG are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

WYE VALLEY AONB MANAGEMENT PLAN			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The Vision is as follows: “To conserve and enhance the unique landscape and natural beauty of the Wye Valley AONB and within this overriding principle; guiding change that is sensitive to the area's special qualities and the outstanding resources of woodland, farmland, river and cultural heritage, managing it in a sustainable way as an area where vibrant communities live and work and enabling present and future generations to appreciate and conserve, understand and enjoy the area's picturesque and sublime qualities, integrating the needs of the local communities and visitors with this internationally important protected area.”	There are strategic objectives and targets for each theme. With regard to Minerals the targets for 2009 are: -Robust AONB policies within the Regional Guidance, Local Development Frameworks, Area Action Plans and supplementary planning guidance. -All quarries, working and disused, mapped with all notable quarries having a management plan. -Recognised supply of locally produced stone meeting demand for local conservation and	Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives in the management plan. Consider the targets with regard to quarries.	Include sustainability objectives that reflect the objectives and vision of the management plan.

Theme 1: Our Unique Landscape – Conserved and enhanced -Landscape - Biodiversity - Geodiversity - Heritage - Farming - Woodlands, trees and Forestry Theme 2: Development & Transport – planning and protection - Development - Minerals – The AONB Aim for minerals is "Ensure all minerals development within the AONB is compatible with the aims of AONB designation." (Pg. 73) - Utilities, Services and energy - Transportation Theme 3: Vital Communities – living and working in the ANOB - Community Development - Economy and Rural Regeneration Theme 4: Enjoying the AONB – sustainable tourism - Sustainable Tourism - Recreation and Access - Appreciation and Understanding Theme 5: Achieving Together –effective management of the AONB - Partnership, Management and Governance	heritage schemes, within the parameters of the landscape. -No new aggregate quarries in the AONB. (Pg.74)		

COTSWOLDS AONB MANAGEMENT PLAN			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The fundamental aims for managing the Cotswolds AONB are as follows: ▪ To manage the landscape of the AONB in a manner which conserves and enhances landscape character, local distinctiveness, geology and geomorphology, historic features and habitats and enhances ecological diversity. ▪ To achieve an integrated sustainable approach to all issues within the AONB, particularly in the development and management of its rural economy. ▪ To ensure active involvement by a wide range of people and organisations in supporting the AONB's objectives. ▪ To encourage people and relevant organisations to work together within the	There are no specific targets relevant to minerals and waste development/issues.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the fundamental aims of the AONB. Develop policies that protect and enhance the AONB in line with the principles of sustainable development.	Check to ensure that the aims of the management plan are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

AONB. ▪ To maintain and improve traditional skills and techniques and to develop, test and evaluate new ideas. ▪ To improve people's awareness, knowledge and understanding of the qualities of the Cotswolds AONB environment, including its landscape diversity and character, biodiversity, heritage and culture and promote their quiet enjoyment of it. ▪ To recognise that forces shaping the Cotswolds landscape are changing rapidly and that such change must be influenced, responded to and fresh direction given on an ongoing basis. ▪ To tailor external funding streams to the needs of the Cotswolds and attract additional funding to support AONB activities. ▪ To develop improved mechanisms for the delivery and co-ordination of financial support and advisory services across the AONB at the local level. ▪ To ensure that there are sustainability and environmental impact appraisals in respect of major development proposals throughout the AONB. (Pg.53) Quarries – Need to ensure continued supplies of high quality building stone – existing quarries within the AONB must continue to operate effectively. Quarries provide employment opportunities and when suitably restored can create special habitats. However the environmental impact – e.g. of lorry traffic, noise, dust etc can be significant. In terms of future quarrying primacy should be given to the conservation of the natural beauty of the area. (Pg.53) Use of Cotswold stone – Cotswold stone should not be wasted –i.e. higher quality stone should not be crushed for aggregate. (Pg.53) Limited supplies of walling stone – Supplies need to be maintained. Small-scale quarries can offer benefits if they are properly planned. (Pg.53) Waste facilities – Issues with lorry traffic and implications for the groundwater resource because of the permeable nature of the limestone. (Pg.54) Aims under 'Sustainable resources' ▪ To encourage the most sustainable, effective, and efficient use of all natural resources, including supporting waste reduction and recycling. ▪ To retain the special unspoilt qualities of the AONB and minimise the effects in terms of noise, atmosphere and light pollution from necessary development and/or associated traffic. ▪ To promote the use of suitable sustainable energy sources appropriate to the AONB, particularly small-scale generation to serve local needs. ▪ To support sustainable use of finite resources, involving a reducing demand within the Cotswolds AONB unless there is an overriding national need. ▪ To support protection of water resources, including catchments and acquifers, and water quality and river flow throughout the AONB within a context of threats from climate change.			

GLOUCESTER LOCAL PLAN (SECOND STAGE DEPOSIT 2002)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Sustainable development is seen as being of key importance in the Gloucester plan. Policy ST.1 states that "In assessing proposed new development the City Council will seek to optimise the economic, social, and environmental contribution of the development to the quality of life in the city". The guiding aim of the plan is stated as being "To promote the economic, social, and environmental well-being of the city through careful husbandry of new development and by capitalising on the unique character and traditional urban form of this historic city." References to Minerals and Waste The plan recognises the relationship between the local plan and the MLP & WLP. Section 1.3 "…the Local Plan, together with the Gloucestershire Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan, will form the Development Plan for the city." Paragraph 3.87 The County Council is the waste planning authority and specific policies for guiding waste related development will be found in the Waste Local Plan. The City Council will however, work with the County Council to ensure that the facilities that are needed are directed to the most appropriate site in accordance with the social, economic and environmental principles of 'Best Practicable Environmental Option'. The need to minimize waste and work valuable mineral deposits is recognized in Sc 6.11 which deals with the redevelopment of Quedgley RAF base.	The plan does not specify any targets or indicators relevant to minerals and waste development.	Consider how the plan can promote sustainable development in Gloucester, particularly in relation to waste minimisation and resource use in new development.	Check to ensure the sustainable development objectives for Gloucester are reflected in the SA framework objectives.

GLOUCESTER COMMUNITY STRATEGY			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Ambition 1 - A Strong, Vibrant And Sustainable City ▪ Regenerate neighbourhoods which face high levels of deprivation. ▪ Continue to develop a strong and diverse local economy in which business flourishes. ▪ Secure a substantial level of high quality mixed-use development in the City to benefit all residents. ▪ Ensure that new developments are sustainable. ▪ Increase the promotion of the city centre and develop more choice of things to do in the evening. ▪ Make sure that all people have easy access to public buildings and open spaces. ▪ Encourage people to cycle, walk and use improved public transport. ▪ Improve the quality of roads and car-parking. ▪ Ensure good air and water quality.	No key relevant targets specific to minerals and waste development.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the appropriate 'Ambitions' within the strategy – such as making Gloucester a sustainable city. The statement: "Ensure that new developments are sustainable" (in Ambition 1) has implications for the Waste Minimisation SPD.	Include sustainability objectives that reflect the relevant ambitions of the strategy.
Ambition 2 - An Inclusive City ▪ Develop a wide range of jobs to meet the current and future needs of local people. ▪ Increase employment in neighbourhoods with high numbers of unemployed. ▪ Help people into work, particularly those experiencing additional barriers because of race, language, disability, age, gender or sexuality. ▪ Help people access better paid jobs through training and guidance. ▪ Increase childcare provision and family friendly employment policies, and provide childcare for young parents who wish to continue with their education. ▪ Help neighbourhoods with the highest deprivation. ▪ Ensure that residents claim their full entitlement to welfare benefits. ▪ Tackle child poverty, and support children and their families.			
Ambition 3 - A Healthy, Active City ▪ Increase resources to neighbourhoods with the poorest health. ▪ Reduce the incidence of heart disease. ▪ Encourage active lifestyles to combat poor diet, smoking, alcohol, and lack of exercise, social isolation and stress. ▪ Raise young people's self esteem and aspirations and perceptions of health issues.			

▪ Meet the needs and aspirations of older people by helping them to live more independent lives, and encouraging best use of the contribution they can make to communities. ▪ Promote the mental well-being of individuals and communities. ▪ Increase the provision of affordable rented or shared ownership housing in the city including maximising the benefits from housing developments.			
Ambition 4 - Opportunities To Live, Learn and Play ▪ Encourage more young people to take up education and training opportunities post 16. ▪ Raise attainment in early years and in schools. ▪ Improve the basic skills of adults. ▪ Improve the qualification levels of people from Black and Minority Ethnic communities. ▪ Develop neighbourhood and access to elearning opportunities. ▪ Encourage all people to continue to learn. ▪ Listen to children and young people, involve them in decisions about services that affect them and accredit their participation. ▪ Celebrate diversity in the city, promoting cultural awareness and increasing opportunities for multi-cultural development. ▪ Use sports, arts and culture as a means to raise aspirations and attainment. ▪ Build on the historical, cultural and sports assets of the city to develop learning opportunities for residents and visitors.			
Ambition 5 - A Safe, Clean And Pleasant City ▪ Reduce fear of crime and crime levels including: anti-social behaviour and disorder, burglary, drugs and alcohol misuse, racist crime, vehicle crime, violent crime. ▪ Support victims of crime, Promote cohesion between diverse communities in Gloucester and tackle racism. ▪ Take action to make people feel safer in their homes, neighbourhoods and the city centre. ▪ Engage young people in increasing their safety and diverting them from crime. ▪ Actively involve young people in improving the appearance of their neighbourhoods Improve cleanliness in streets and open spaces, tackling unsightly 'eyesores' and removing bulky waste. ▪ Work with communities to reduce littering, through education, community action and fining offenders.			

TEWKESBURY BOROUGH LOCAL PLAN – SECOND PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Overall Vision of the Plan The Plan's overall vision for the Borough is to ensure that development within the area contributes positively to creating sustainable communities. This will be achieved by directing development to locations where the mix of uses and proximity to existing facilities minimises the increase in transport demand whilst maximising residents' choice for access to the range of destinations they use in their daily lives. Key Objectives ▪ To promote sustainable development. ▪ To conserve and enhance the built and natural heritage of the Borough. ▪ To stimulate an approach to new development which: Respects local environmental conditions in the detailed siting and design. Takes full account of local eco-systems and biodiversity. Encourages the use of renewable resources and minimises unnecessary reliance on private transport. Emphasises the re-use of brownfield land in sustainable locations. Supports innovative design solutions consistent with sustainability objectives supports more efficient use of land and promotes mixed-use development. ▪ To stimulate a healthy local economic base. ▪ To meet the needs of residents whilst enhancing their quality of life.	No relevant key targets.	The objective to encourage development that "Supports innovative design solutions consistent with sustainability objectives" (Pg.3) may relate to the objectives of the Waste Minimisation SPD.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the vision and objectives of the local plan.

THE PARTNERSHIP PLAN FOR TEWKESBURY BOROUGH			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Key themes that will form the basis for action: ▪ Housing -Lack of affordable housing –highlighted as significant	No key targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to addressing the priorities identified in the partnership plan – in particular those related to Environment and	Include sustainability objectives that reflect the issues and priorities raised in the partnership plan.

through consultation. ▪ Transport ▪ Education ▪ Training and Employment ▪ Enabling Healthy Communities ▪ Community Safety ▪ Economy (including the Rural Economy) ▪ Environment and Planning Through consultation with the public the following are seen as areas the need attention: -Need for additional recycling schemes. -Need for better standard of litter. collection/street cleaning & grass cutting. -Need to conserve the Green Belt. -Need for better communication / understanding between planners and the community. -Reduction of flood risk. ▪ Leisure, Culture and the Arts.		Planning - the need for additional recycling schemes.	

STROUD DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN - REVISED DEPOSIT VERSION 2000			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Stroud District Local Plan seeks to be in accordance with the Government's approach to sustainable development as set out in 'A Better Quality of Life, a strategy for sustainable development in the UK' (May 1999). In this, four broad objectives are identified: -Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone. -Effective protection of the environment. -Prudent use of natural resources -Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. The Local Plan seeks to play its part in working a sustainable society in a number of ways: - Influencing the location of new development in order to reduce the need to travel and make provision for an	There are no relevant key targets and there is little reference to matters directly related to minerals or waste development.	Consider how the plan can promote sustainable development in Stroud District through appropriate policies.	Check the wording of the sustainability objectives in the Framework to ensure that the main aims and objectives of the plan are appropriately reflected.

integrated transport network. - Supporting and encouraging the growth of the economy to provide job opportunities. - Helping to make provision for homes for all - reducing social exclusion. - Making the best use of previously used land and property, particularly in the larger settlements of the District. - Looking at accommodating new means of producing energy - especially from renewable resources. - Planning for new development that takes account of energy conservation in terms of site layouts, building design, provision for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport - Protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment giving particular priority to those resources which are finite.			

STROUD DISTRICT COMMUNITY STRATEGY			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The main objectives are as follows: ▪ Improving Housing Opportunities. -To take every opportunity to maximise the supply of affordable housing units available to local people in need. -To maximise investment in the private and public housing stocks in order to encourage homeowners and landlords to make their homes decent by 2010. ▪ Creating Wealth. ▪ Access to Services and Rural ▪ Transport. ▪ Health and Well-Being. ▪ Addressing Crime and Disorder. ▪ The protection of the Cultural and Natural Environment. -To conserve and enhance the natural and built identity of the district. To develop a sustainable environment for both wildlife and people to live and enjoy.	No relevant key targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives of the strategy. Consider links between the need to improve the housing stock in the District and the Waste Minimisation SPD.	Include sustainability objectives that reflect the main objectives of the community strategy.

CHELTENHAM BOROUGH LOCAL PLAN SECOND REVIEW REVISED DEPOSIT DRAFT 2004			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Following the publication of 'A Better Quality of Life' the plan seeks: • social progress which recognises the needs of everyone. • effective protection of the environment. • prudent use of natural resources. • maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.' References to Minerals and Waste (Pg.15) The natural environment of the town will be protected - with reduced pollution of land, air and water, less use of energy, water and nonrenewable resources, and less waste. The town and surrounding countryside will offer habitats for a rich variety of wildlife. (Pg.16) Local Plan Objective O17 to reduce waste and energy consumption and conserve natural resources. (Pg.29) Principles of Sustainable Development. - Reusing materials wherever possible or using materials from sustainable sources. - Minimising waste. (Pg.70) Applications for substantial mineral workings, or extensions to existing workings, in AONBs should be subject to the most rigorous assessment of the need for the minerals and the environmental effects of the proposal. (Pg.148-49) Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 responsibility for collecting and disposing waste is divided between the County and District/Borough Councils. Cheltenham Borough Council has a statutory duty to provide facilities for collecting all household and commercial waste upon request in their area and to prepare a recycling plan. The County Council is responsible for the disposal of waste and has prepared a Waste Management Strategy and a Municipal Waste Strategy for Gloucestershire. The County Council is also the Waste Planning Authority. Its policies are set out in the Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan. In addition, the County Council undertakes development control functions for waste. Policy 36 of the Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan requires developers to consider the type and volume of waste	No key targets other than Objective 017 "to reduce waste…"	Consider how the plan can contribute to Cheltenham's aims and objectives, particularly in relation to recycling and waste minimisation.	Check to ensure that the aims and objectives of the plan for the promotion of sustainable development in Cheltenham Borough are reflected in the SA Framework.

generated by development and ways in which waste generated by construction and occupation can be minimised. Recycling facilities The Council has prepared a recycling plan in line with Government advice. In conjunction with the Waste Disposal Authority the Council is investigating measures to maximize the removal of waste for recovery and recycling (including composting). As part of this process, the Council operates a disposal point for household and recyclable refuse. The purpose built facility is operated from the Council's own depot, off Swindon Road. Other recycling facilities are operated at sites throughout the Borough and generally comprise glass/paper/can/clothing banks. The introduction of these amenity sites has proved to be most popular with the public and has provided a legal means of disposing of bulky household items which might otherwise have been illegally tipped. It has also enabled a slight reduction to be made in ordinary domestic refuse collections. However, all sites will require careful management to avoid nuisance.			

CHELTENHAM'S COMMUNITY PLAN			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
'The vision for Cheltenham in the year 2020 is for it to be a vibrant, safe and sustainable town where residents, workers and visitors enjoy the benefits of social, environmental and economic wellbeing.' Top 20 priorities: Reducing crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour. Promoting a clean and pleasant environment. Protecting air and water quality and controlling noise pollution. Protecting and improving Cheltenham's environment. Reducing waste and encouraging recycling. Providing a quality bus service. Reducing inequalities in healthcare. Encouraging tolerance and respect. Providing opportunities for residents to comment on and influence decisions. Providing education and training opportunities. Protecting our architecture. Reducing vehicle speeds and accidents. Reducing accidents at work.	No relevant targets but reducing waste and encouraging recycling is high on the list of priorities.	Consider how the plan can contribute to addressing the priority areas with Cheltenham Borough, in particular reducing waste and encouraging recycling and reducing the use of water and materials that cannot be replaced.	

Providing quick and accurate information to the public. Supporting local shops and businesses. Reducing the use of water and materials that cannot be replaced. Reducing the amount of energy used. Promoting good physical and mental health. Providing support to help people to live independently. Making sure all services and events are open to all.			

THE FOREST OF DEAN DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN REVIEW ADOPTED (NOVEMBER 2005)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The strategy of the Local Plan aims to provide the foundation for policies and proposals which will deliver sustainable forms of development. For example there will be the need to concentrate development at locations which maximise access to services and facilities (including public transport) and which make best use of existing infrastructure. The Plan will need to strike a balance so that proposals make the least demands upon the natural and built environment, particularly upon non-renewable resources such as land and energy from fossil fuels, while still providing for the economic and social well-being of the community. Strategic Objectives: 1.To achieve the economic, social and environmental revitalisation of communities throughout the Forest of Dean, while recognising the particular needs of the south Forest. 2.To promote the principles of and contribute to sustainable development, including locating development so as to minimise the travel demands arising, and the reuse of previously developed land. 3.To concentrate development in the four towns of the District, and to develop their role and function as accessible employment, service and transport centres. 4.To conserve, protect and enhance the natural and man-made environment. 5.To provide for the economic and social well-being of rural communities. References to Minerals and Waste There are significant deposits of workable stone in the District, including locations adjoining the Wye Valley. Quarrying produces a significant localised impact in the	No directly relevant indicators for minerals and waste.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the Forest of Dean's nature conservation objectives. Address and mitigate the conflict between the MPA permitting quarrying and local district conservation objectives. Check to ensure that the plan balances the need for extraction and the need to protect natural resources. Ensure that the impact caused by extraction is balanced by restotation and nature conservation initiatives. Need to consider traffic impacts.	Check to ensure that the aims and objectives of the plan for the promotion of sustainable development in Forest of Dean are reflected in the SA Framework.

process of winning the material. The transport of quarry materials extends the impact of this industry through the presence of large vehicles on the highway, particularly where routes pass through communities. As the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) the County Council is responsible for preparing mineral policy and the determination of planning applications for mineral development. The MPA has prepared a Minerals Local Plan which was adopted on 23rd April, 2003. The District Council is concerned at the potential impacts of mineral working on the area. It is especially concerned about the impacts on the landscape of mineral working and of the effects on local communities of transport to and from quarries and will work with the County Council to minimise the impacts of quarrying upon the landscape and local communities.			

FOREST OF DEAN COMMUNITY PLAN (2004 – 2009) (DRAFT)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
Overarching themes: • Sustainability • Equality and Diversity • Culture and Heritage • Access and Inclusion Health and Leisure – Our aim is to improve the health of the community, to tackle inequalities in health and to develop and promote enjoyable leisure activities in the District. Crime, Disorder and Community Safety – Our aim is to reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime and increase community safety and quality of life in the district. Education and Lifelong Learning – Our aim is to support the people of the district to learn and develop their skills throughout their lives. Environment – Our aim is to protect and enhance what is special about the natural and built environment of the Forest of Dean and to build a sustainable landscape rich in wildlife for the benefit of future generations.	No targets specific to minerals and waste.	Consider how the plan can contribute to realising the aims of the community plan – promoting sustainable development in the Forest of Dean.	Check to ensure that the main aims and objectives of the community plan is reflected in the SA Framework.

Business and Economy – Our aim is to develop and support a prosperous economy. Tourism – Our aim is to develop and promote sustainable tourism in the district. Arts – Our aim is to create an environment where creativity and distinction in the arts are encouraged. Housing – Our aim is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home. Transport and Access to Services – Our aim is to improve transport in the district and enable better access to services for all.			

COTSWOLD DISTRICT COUNCIL LOCAL PLAN (REVISED DEPOSIT 2003)			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The revised deposit plan gives considerable weight to sustainable development principles (as stated in Sc 1.4.2) The plan recognises that the natural environment of the Cotswolds district is of high value. As a result the District's natural environment and heritage are examined early in the document before dealing with development issues. The objectives listed in Table 1 of the plan are consistent with the broadly accepted principles of SD. The Local Plan (Sc11) makes specific reference to natural habitats, biodiversity etc. in the Cotswold Water Park. The park is internationally significant for its nature conservation interest. This may conflict with the mineral extraction requirements in the area. The plan recognises the relationship between the MLP and the District Local Plan. It recognises that GCC are the determining authority for mineral extraction. "Reference should be made to the Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan, which sets out the sites and development policies for mineral development in the County to 2007, and also to Policy 48T, of this Plan, which covers environmentally sustainable construction and design"	The linkages between plan objectives and relevant policies are shown in Table 1 of the revised deposit. This also includes targets and monitoring/performance indicators for each policy. No directly relevant indicators for Minerals and Waste.	Consider how the plan can contribute to Cotswold's aims and objectives, particularly in relation to conservation of the environment, sustainable construction, recycling and waste minimisation.	Check to ensure that the aims and objectives of the plan for the promotion of sustainable development in Cotswold DC are reflected in the SA Framework. Check to ensure M&W plan balances need for extraction and protection of natural resources Ensure that opportunities to enhance biodiversity created by minerals extraction are maximised.

References to Minerals and Waste Paragraph (1.5.2) The Local Plan, together with the Gloucestershire Structure Plan (Second Review) and the Minerals and Waste Local Plans prepared by the County Council, form the Development Plan for Cotswold District. Paragraph (2.2.3) The prudent use of natural resources is one of the Government's objectives for sustainable development, and, given the high quality of the Cotswold environment, is of particular importance locally. This involves conserving resources, developing alternatives to their use and minimising waste by promoting more sustainable methods of waste management, both during the construction and operation of new development. Paragraph (2.2.4) The Council … will promote, through the implementation of Policy 1, the sustainable management and enhancement of resources during the construction and operation of all new development. The objectives of the policy are to: reduce the demand for, and make the most efficient use of, natural resources; promote the use of alternatives; optimise the re-use and recycling of waste resources, including minerals; and protect and enhance natural resources where possible. Policy 17: Minimising The Impact Of Lorries states: 1.Development that is likely to generate increased or new lorry movements which would cause an unacceptable adverse impact on the highway, residential amenity, safety or the local environment, will not be permitted unless the impact can be adequately mitigated. 2. Proposals for developments with significant freight requirements should be located along, or adjacent to, appropriate transport routes, particularly near alternative modes of transport, such as rail terminals. Policy 48: (The Cotswolds District Design Code) also recognises that environmentally sustainable construction should minimise waste. Chapter 11 deals with the Upper Thames area and recognises that minerals extraction and processing is an important source of employment that is likely to continue into the middle of this century. Section 11.1.8 identifies areas where mineral extraction is currently underway and where		Minerals can only be worked where they are found, this could give rise to possible conflicts with Policy 17. However, mitigation measures could include: reducing the need to travel by locating processing facilities closer to collection points and encouraging the movement of materials by rail and water. The use of alternative fuels should also be encouraged along with appropriate and sensitive routing.	

other resources exist.			

COTSWOLDS COMMUNITY STRATEGY			
KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	**KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR PLAN**	**IMPLICATIONS FOR SA**
The vision for the District up to 2011: <u>Society and Community</u> Our ambition is for a Cotswold District where: all people feel that they can have real influence over and can participate in the decisions that affect their daily lives. -All people have the opportunity to participate in leisure, cultural and sporting activities and there are the quality facilities and activities to meet their reasonable needs and aspirations. -The general health of the population is improving, inequalities in health are being reduced and where everyone has access to the health facilities and care they need. -Everyone is able to live in a home that meets their reasonable needs and aspirations. -People are safe, they feel secure and crime is maintained at or below current levels, -The pockets of deprivation present in the district are being minimised. -Reasonable access will have been attained for local people to all basic services and facilities. <u>Economy</u> Our ambition is for a Cotswold District: -That has a positive and sustainable business environment which enables companies to develop and thrive in the district. -Where employment opportunities have been created and maximised in a sustainable way that enables the economy of the whole District to remain successful and well mixed. -Agriculture will have adapted to changing circumstances in a manner that is sensitive to the local environment, whilst maintaining a vibrant rural economy. -Where all people are well educated and have the skills they need to participate effectively in local life so that they are able to maximize their potential and the contribution they can make to their communities. -Where local employers have the people with the skills	The level of household waste recycling in the district is high at around 17%. The Government has set the Council the highest target level in the county for recycling and composting domestic waste (40% by 2005-6). This is a substantial financial challenge for the Council. (Pg. 53). The need to reduce the amount of waste produced and increase recycling will lead to people having to change how they deal with the waste they produce, what is thrown away and how goods are packaged. It will also require there to be greater joint working across the County and with other districts. (Pg. 54-55).	Consider how the plan can contribute to sustainable development in the Cotswolds by developing policies that support the objectives of the community strategy. Consider that a large percentage of the Cotswolds is made up of AONB. Waste recycling targets for the District – relevant to Waste Minimisation SPD.	Check to ensure that the aims and objectives of the strategy are reflected in the objectives of the SA Framework.

they need to prosper, -That has a safe, efficient and sustainable transport infrastructure, which facilitates a thriving economy and ease of access to communities and services across the district. -Where new development will have been planned and located so that it minimises car use, the need to travel and the impact of traffic generally, and encourages use of public transport, cycling and walking. <u>Environment</u> Our ambition is for an environment in the Cotswolds where: -Development will have been controlled in a way which continues to conserve and enhance the district's landscape, natural resources, built heritage and biodiversity. -The strategy of restraint on development in the district will have been maintained, whilst sufficient affordable housing will have been provided in the right sustainable locations to meet the district's needs. -Cirencester's role as the district's main service centre, together with the role of the Principal Settlements in providing everyday services to local communities, will have been enhanced, or, at the very least, maintained. -Pollution is kept at or below existing levels. -The river environment is protected, incidents of flooding have been reduced and domestic drinking water is safe and efficiently used. -Where our towns and villages are clean and well cared for. -The amount of waste produced and the use of finite natural resources, including energy, is minimised and as much waste, as possible is recycled (Pg. 62).			

2. Key Messages

2.1 A number of key messages have emerged from the review of other plans and strategies and a review of Gloucestershire's baseline. These have been used in order to develop the SA Framework – the indicators and objectives that will be used in the assessment of minerals and waste plans. For an indication of how the review of other plans and strategies and the key messages link to the other 'A' stages in the ODPM Guidance, and to the development of the indicators and objectives, pleases refer to the Scoping Report.

Table 3. Key Messages from the Review of other Plans and Strategies

Document	Social	Economic	Environmental
EU Water Framework Directive	/	/	Conserve and protect the water environment
EU Birds and Habitats Directives (i.e. EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC))	/	/	Protect birds and habitats
EU Landfill Directive	Reduce negative impacts of landfills on communities	Reduce waste to landfill & reduce levels of fines – cost to tax payer	Reduce waste to landfill
EU Mining Directive (Proposed)	/	/	Use extracted natural resources prudently
EU Waste Framework and Hazardous Waste Directives	/	/	Prevent and reduce waste
EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directives	/	/	Prevent and reduce waste of EEE
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive	/	/	Reduce, reuse, recycle more packaging
EU Incineration Directive	/	/	Protect the environment from the effects of incineration
EU End of Life Vehicles Directive	/	/	Reduce waste to landfill from ELVs
EU Animal-By-Products Regulation	/	/	Safely dispose of animal-by-products
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	Deliver development that is socially beneficial	Deliver development that is beneficial to the economy	Deliver development that is sensitive to the environment

Document	Social	Economic	Environmental
PPG2: Green Belts	/	/	Protect Green Belt from inappropriate development
PPG3: Housing	Provide housing	Provide employment in industries associated with housing	Locate houses in sustainable locations and design them following principles of sustainability
PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms	/	Encourage continued economic development	Encourage opportunities for waste minimisation in the industrial and commercial sector and for small firms
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	/	Promote economic development in rural areas	Protect the countryside and designations within rural areas
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Protect the public's enjoyment of wildlife and provide a better and healthier living environment	Contribute to the tourism and leisure industry	Protect and conserve biodiversity and geological resources and mitigate against the effects of mineral or waste development
PPG10: Planning and Waste Management	/	/	Follow the waste hierarchy
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	/	/	Follow the waste hierarchy
PPS10: Companion Guide	/	/	Follow the waste hierarchy
PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies	Deliver sustainable development across the region	Deliver sustainable development across the region	Deliver sustainable development across the region
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	Deliver sustainable development	Deliver sustainable development	Deliver sustainable development
PPG13: Transport	Protect communities from the effects of lorry traffic transporting minerals or waste	Encourage modal shift to sustainable transport	Protect sensitive environments from the effects of lorry traffic
PPG14: Planning Development on Unstable Land	/	/	/
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment	Protect the historic environment from potentially damaging development	/	Protect the historic environment from potentially damaging development
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning	Protect sensitive archaeological sites from potentially damaging development		Protect sensitive archaeological sites from potentially damaging development
PPG18: Enforcing Planning Control	Ensure that local communities are protected through the effective enforcement of planning conditions	/	Ensure that the environment is protected through the effective enforcement of planning conditions
PPG21: Tourism	/	Ensure that the tourist economy is not damaged by inappropriate minerals / waste development	/

Document	Social	Economic	Environmental
PPS22: Renewable Energy	/	/	Promote the increased use of renewable energy
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	Ensure that the health of local communities is protected from the effects of pollution	/	Protect the land, air and water from pollution and apply the precautionary principle
PPS23: Annex 1	Protect the health of local communities	/	Protect air and water quality from pollution
PPS23: Annex 2	Protect the health of local communities	/	Address contaminated land issues
PPG24: Planning and Noise	Endeavour to separate noise generating activities from noise sensitive activities	/	/
PPG25: Development and Flood-risk	/	/	Promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and encourage natural flood defences
MPG1: General Considerations	/	Supply minerals needed by society	Keep environmental impacts to an acceptable minimum
MPS1: Consultation Paper: Planning and Minerals (and Associated Good Practice Guidance)	/	Secure supplies of minerals needed by society	Ensure that the environmental impacts of extraction and the transportation of minerals is kept to a minimum
MPG2: Applications, Permissions and Conditions	Improve the quality of conditions, mitigation measures and enforcement for the benefit of potentially affected communities	/	Ensure better environmental protection through the quality of conditions, mitigation measures and enforcement
MPS2: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Mineral Workings	/	/	Control and mitigate the environmental effects of mineral extraction
MPS2: Annex 1: Dust			Control and mitigate the environmental effects of dust
MPS2: Annex 2: Noise	Endeavour to separate noise generating activities from noise sensitive activities	/	Control and mitigate the environmental effects of noise
MPG3: Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal	Protect the rights of the 'Free Miners' of the Forest of Dean	/	Ensure that the presumption against development remains unless the stringent tests are met
MPG4: Compensation Regulations	/	/	/
MPG5: Stability in Surface Mineral Workings and Tips	Consider the impact of mineral workings on neighbouring landuses in terms of land stability	/	/

Document	Social	Economic	Environmental
MPG6: Aggregates Provision	/	Provide aggregates according to the apportionment figure for Gloucestershire	/
MPG7: Reclamation of Mineral Workings	/	/	Ensure that land taken for minerals is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and to a standard suitable for the intended use
MPG8: Interim Development Order Permissions	/	/	Ensure that minerals workings are operating in line with modern environmental requirements
MPG9: Interim Development Order Permissions - Conditions	/	/	Ensure that minerals workings are operating in line with modern environmental requirements
MPG10: Provision of Raw Materials for the Cement Industry	/	Ensure that there is an adequate supply of raw material to maintain cement production in a manner which has full regard to the needs of the environment	/
MPG12: Treatment of Disused Mine Openings	/	/	Address issues surrounding the treatment of disused mine openings
MPG14: Review of Mineral Planning Permissions	/	/	/
Rural White Paper	Sustain and enhance the countryside	Sustain and enhance the countryside	Sustain and enhance the countryside
Urban White Paper			Promote waste minimisation in urban areas
Waste Strategy 2000	/	/	Follow the waste hierarchy in order to meet specific targets
Changes to Waste Strategy 2000	/	/	Substitute SEA for the current expectation of a specific BPEO process for determining Municipal Waste Management Strategies.
Review of England's Waste Strategy - A Consultation Document	/	/	Follow the waste hierarchy in order to meet specific targets
Defra Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies	/	/	Through various better practice – reduce levels of Municipal waste
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	Protect the public's enjoyment of wildlife and provide a better and healthier living environment	Contribute to the tourism and leisure indusry	Conserve and enhance biodiversity
National Sustainable Development Strategy	Promote sustainable development	Promote sustainable development	Promote sustainable development

Document	Social	Economic	Environmental
Waste not, Want not – A Strategy for Tackling the Waste Problem in England	/	/	Follow the waste hierarchy in order to meet specific targets
The Sustainable Communities Plan	/	/	/
National Trails Publication (Countryside Agency)	Protect National Trails	/	Protect National Trails
DTI Sustainability Strategy		Reduce waste generation in the business sector	
A Development Plan for Marine Aggregate Extraction	/	Consider the sustainable use of marine aggregates	Consider the sustainable use of marine aggregates
Better Buildings	/	Minimise waste in the construction industry and design buildings that facilitate waste minimisation / recycling	Minimise waste in the construction industry and design buildings that facilitate waste minimisation / recycling
Planning for the Supply of Natural Building Stone	/	Support the continuing use of natural building stone – where there is demonstrated need	/
Planning for Waste Management Facilities	/	/	Follow the waste hierarchy in order to meet specific targets
Collation of the Results of the 2001 Aggregate Mineral Survey for England and Wales	/	/	/
Survey of Land for Mineral Working in England 2000	/	/	/
Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003	/	Reduce costs (in the long term) from the increased use of construction, demolition and excavation waste as aggregate	Increase the use of construction, demolition and excavation waste as aggregate
Circular 1/97 Planning Obligations	Promote the public interest through planning obligations	/	/
Circular 6/98 Planning and Affordable Housing			Promote waste minimisation in the affordable house sector
Circular 15/97 The UK National Air Quality Strategy	Protect the health of communities	/	Protect and improve air quality
Circular 02/98 Prevention of Dereliction through the Planning System	/	/	Prevent dereliction of minerals sites through restoration and aftercare conditions
Circular 2/99 Environmental Impact Assessment	/	/	Protect the natural environment against specific damaging impacts

Document	Social	Economic	Environmental
Circular 4/01 Control of Development Affecting Trunk Roads	/	Control developments adversely affecting trunk roads	/
Circular 1/03 Safeguarding Aerodromes	/	/	Mitigate against the "Birdstrike" hazard from waste management facilities or from the creation of lakes following mineral extraction
Circular 06/05 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	/	/	Promote and protect biodiversity and geological conservation
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning	Produce more inclusive plans and strategies	/	Respect the ability of the environment to accommodate change
The Countryside Agency –The State of the Countryside in the South West	/	/	Protect and enhance the countryside in the South West
English Nature –Policy Position Statement on Aggregate Extraction and Nature Conservation	/	/	Mitigate against all environmental implications of mineral extraction
English Nature - Policy Position Statement on Non-Aggregate Mineral Extraction	/	/	Ensure all environmental implications of mineral extraction are taken into account and that restoration is carried out to achieve the maximum environmental and nature conservation benefits
English Heritage - A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West	Protect the historic environment	/	Protect the historic environment
The Environment Agency – Position Statement on Sustainable Construction		Promote waste minimisation through sustainable construction	Promote waste minimisation through sustainable construction
The Environment Agency – Position Statement on Managing Hazardous Waste	Protect public health	/	Provide facilities for dealing with hazardous waste
The Environment Agency – Position Statement on Resource Efficiency	Promote resource efficiency across all sectors	Promote resource efficiency across all sectors	Promote resource efficiency across all sectors

Document	Social	Economic	Environmental
Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West	Harness population growth, enhance cultural life, address deprivation & disadvantage, ensure people are treated fairly.	Promote economic development and employment across the south west	Protect and enhance the environment in the south west
South West Climate Change Impact Scoping Study	/	/	Mitigate against the possible effects/impacts of climate change
South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan	/	/	Integrate the protection of biodiversity in the region
Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England	Promote economic development and employment	Promote economic development and employment	Promote sustainable construction
Our Environment Our Future -The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment	/	/	Manage waste better, by minimising the amount of waste produced
Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West	Promote sustainable development	Promote sustainable development	Promote wise use of waste resources whilst reducing waste production and disposal
Regional Quality of Life Counts	/	/	/
Towards 2015 – Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism	/	Ensure that minerals and waste development does not significantly harm tourism potential	Protect the natural and cultural environment
Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future	Plan for sustainable communities	/	/
Just Connect – An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004 –2026 (Draft)	Address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intra regional inequalities	Enhance economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity	Enhance distinctive environments and the quality and diversity of our cultural life
Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10 – Interim RSS10)	/	/	Protect the South West's environment and pursue regional targets for recycling, composting and reducing waste to landfill
Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Gloucestershire	/	/	Reduce the amount of waste produced in Gloucestershire and make the best use of the waste that is produced
Gloucestershire Waste Partnership Joint Strategy Statement	Facilitate greater understanding and 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

Document	Social	Economic	Environmental
Gloucestershire NHS Trust Annual Report 2003/04 + 'Excellence Through Partnerships'	Promote clinical excellence, good health and healthy communities for all	Promote equality of opportunity & investment in staff development	/
Gloucestershire NHS Trust Service Delivery Strategy 2005 - 2008	Promote clinical excellence, good health and healthy communities for all	Develop staff and links with partners	/
Gloucestershire Education Development Plan Submission 2002 – 2007 Gloucestershire: A Learning County	Promote lifelong learning for all.	Promote lifelong learning for all. To promote learning which is central to the County's economic development and celebrating learning and achievement.	/
Gloucestershire Landscape Character Assessment	Protect the public's enjoyment of the landscape's visual amenity	Contribute to the tourism and leisure industry	Direct development to harmonise with with existing diverse County Landscape character
Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Action Plan	/	/	Promote the increased use of renewable energy
The Community Strategy for Gloucestershire	Promote sustainable development in Gloucestershire	Promote sustainable development in Gloucestershire	Focus on commercial waste as this accounts for c.85% of all waste produced
Local Agenda 21 Strategy for a Sustainable Gloucestershire	Involve the community in decision-making and local action		Protect and improve wildlife habitats, the historic and built environment / landscape and use fewer non-renewable resources and reduce waste
Gloucestershire Structure Plan Second Review (Adopted Plan)	/	/	Conserve minerals, whilst ensuring supply for societies needs and mitigating against environmental impacts. Follow the waste hierarchy, prevent pollution and harm to human health
Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan	Protect rural communities from excessive lorry traffic	/	Encourage the movement of freight by rail and water, where possible, in order to reduce lorry traffic on Gloucestershire's roads. Encourage the use of alternative fuels and appropriate sensitive routing

Document	Social	Economic	Environmental
Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan (2)	Protect rural communities from excessive lorry traffic	Consider the implications of the increased use of an advisory Freight Route Map	Encourage the movement of freight by rail and water, where possible, in order to reduce lorry traffic on Gloucestershire's roads. Encourage the use of alternative fuels and appropriate sensitive routing
The Gloucestershire Economic Strategy	Create sustainable jobs	Promote sustainable economic development and employment in Gloucestershire	Consider biomass production and waste to energy schemes, in order to meet renewable energy targets
The Rural Economic Strategy for Gloucestershire	Consider the importance to local communities of the employment generated by quarries, particularly in the Forest of Dean	Promote sustainable economic development in rural Gloucestershire	Focus on future growth sectors such as Environmental technology, including bio-fuels, the recycling and reprocessing of waste, renewable energy and other market leaders
Biodiversity Action Plan for Gloucestershire	Protect the public's enjoyment of wildlife and provide a better and healthier living environment	Contribute to the tourism and leisure industry	Protect and enhance biodiversity in Gloucestershire
Cotswold Water Park Biodiversity Action Plan	/	/	Protect and enhance biodiversity in the Cotswold Water Park ensuring that the requirements of industry, leisure, people and wildlife are successfully integrated
Cotswold Water Park Supplementary Planning Guidance	/	Allow some freedom for enterprise and initiative	Control development and protect the quality of the area
Wye Valley AONB Management Plan	/	/	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
Cotswolds AONB Management Plan	/	Achieve an integrated sustainable approach to all issues within the AONB, particularly in the development and management of its rural economy	Protect and enhance the natural environment of the Costwolds AONB
Gloucester Local Plan	/	Prevent the sterilisation of mineral deposits	Minimise waste

Document	Social	Economic	Environmental
Gloucester Community Strategy	/	/	Ensure the sustainability of new development
Tewkesbury Local Plan	/	/	Take full account of local ecosystems and biodiversity
The Partnership Plan for Tewkesbury	/	/	Promote increased recycling
Stroud Local Plan	/	/	Protect the environment and use natural resources prudently
Stroud District Community Strategy	/	/	Conserve and enhance the natural and built identity of the district
Cheltenham Local Plan	/	/	Reduce waste and conserve natural resources
Cheltenham's Community Plan	/	/	Reduce waste and encourage recycling
Forest of Dean Local Plan	/	/	Balance the need for mineral extraction and the need to protect natural resources
Forest of Dean Community Plan	/	/	Protect and enhance the natural and built environment of the Forest of Dean
Cotswolds Local Plan	/	/	Protect the 'high value' natural and historic environment of the Cotswolds
Cotswolds Community Strategy	/	/	Meet recycling and composting of domestic waste targets

3. Conclusion

3.1 This Context Report fulfils the requirements of Stage A1 of ODPM Guidance *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks* (November 2005). It is also in conformity with Annex 1 (a) and Annex 1 (e) of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC). For all other 'A' Stages i.e. A2 – A5, please refer to the Scoping Report which is to be read in conjunction with this document.

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