

Submarine Dismantling Project

SEA Scoping Report

Annex A – Review of National Baseline Conditions

June 2010

Defence Equipment & Support

Summary of the current National baseline by SEA Annex I issue

Biodiversity and Nature Conservation	
<p>Number of SSSIs: Over 4,000 (around 1,400 SSSIs in Scotland).¹ Number of SACs: 608 covering around 2,505,165 ha (approximately 10% of the UK's land area).¹ Number of SPAs: 256 covering around 1,610,812 ha (approximately 6.7% of the UK land area).¹ Other important sites: 146 Ramsar sites covering around 3% of the UK land area.¹ UK maps showing the distribution of protected sites are available online.²</p> <p>Current issues for biodiversity, flora and fauna: Current cause of unfavourable condition in designated sites include: lack of remedial management; under- or over-grazing; water management; water quality; development with planning permission; and air pollution.¹ In 2006, 56% of all SSSI assessment features were in a 'favourable' condition; 43% in 'unfavourable' condition; and the remaining 1% had been partly or wholly destroyed. The unfavourable condition of SSSIs is attributable to the following activities: lack of remedial management (850 SSSI features affected); under- or over-grazing (736 and 679 features affected respectively); water management (311); water quality (314); development with planning permission (55); and air pollution (18).¹</p> <p>MOD specific data: The MOD rural and urban estate supports 37 UK Government Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) priority habitats and 139 UK BAP priority species.³ In March 2009 the MOD had management responsibility for 172 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and their equivalent in Northern Ireland, Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs). Over 110 also had international and European nature conservation designations.^{3,4} In March 2009 the following percentages of MOD managed SSSIs were in target condition: 91.5% in England (against a Government target of 95% by 2010), 68% in Scotland (target 95% by 2010), 78% in Wales (target 85% by 2013) and 57% in Northern Ireland (target 95% by 2013).^{3,4}</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State of the Natural Environment Report' (2008) http://naturalengland.etraderstor.es.com/NaturalEnglandShop/product.aspx?ProductID=31a51089-6654-4d48-8f89-30d3c8c66aee 2. Magic maps, http://www.magic.gov.uk/Static/Maps/gb.asp 3. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2008, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D8407A1C-CA68-4AD4-8E17-9F71B151AF6A0/SusDevReport2008.pdf. And MOD, Stewardship Report on the Defence Estates, 2007-08, http://www.defence-estates.mod.uk/estate/estatestrategy.php 4. MOD, Stewardship Report on the Defence Estates, 2008/09, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F9E34976-9E39-4E0D-BADA-157975DF2118/0/stewardshipreport200809v7.pdf

Population																									
<p>Demographics Resident population of 61,383,200 in mid-2008.¹ 62% of population is of working age (aged 16 to 59/64). (66.1% of males and 58.1% of females).¹ 79.1% of working age population is economically active.² 74.8% of working age population is in employment.² 5.4% of working age population is unemployed.²</p> <p>Of those of working age in 2008: 28.9% have NVQ4 and above; 47.0% have NVQ3 and above; 65.1% have NVQ2 and above; 78.7% have NVQ1 and above; 8.6% have other qualifications; and 12.7% have no qualifications.³</p> <p>In England and Wales, between 2007/08 and 2008/09 estimates from the British Crime Survey (BCS) indicate vehicle-related thefts fell by 10 per cent, burglary remained the same and violent crime by 6 per cent. BCS violence in 2008-9 was 4 per cent lower than estimated in 2007-8. Differences in legal systems and police recording mean that the recorded crime figures for Scotland are not directly comparable with recorded crime figures for England and Wales. In Scotland, recorded vehicle theft and robbery decreased by 5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Number of crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales:⁷</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2007/08</th> <th>2008/09</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Number of offences (thousands)</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Violence against the person</td> <td>961.2</td> <td>904</td> <td>-6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual offences</td> <td>53.5</td> <td>51.5</td> <td>-4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>84.8</td> <td>80.1</td> <td>-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burglary</td> <td>583.7</td> <td>581.4</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2007/08	2008/09	Change		Number of offences (thousands)		%	Violence against the person	961.2	904	-6	Sexual offences	53.5	51.5	-4	Robbery	84.8	80.1	-5	Burglary	583.7	581.4	0	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Office for National Statistics http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106 2. NOMIS, Summary of Labour Force Survey Data, Jan-March 2010, https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/news/files/LFS%20headline%20indicators.xls#National!A1 3. NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, Annual Population Survey, 2008, https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/output/dn87000/{AFB7B1A5-142C-4D4F-BDE2-467C1389CB90}/nomis_2009_08_20_133409.xls 4. NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, Annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis, 2008, https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/output/dn87000/{AFB7B1A5-142C-4D4F-BDE2-467C1389CB90}/nomis_2009_08_20_135116.xls 5. NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, Job Density, 2007, https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/output/dn87000/{AFB7B1A5-142C-4D4F-BDE2-467C1389CB90}/nomis_2007_08_20_135116.xls
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Offences against vehicles	656.4	592.1	-10	4D4F-BDE2-467C1389CB90/nomis_2009_08_20_135513.xls 6. Defra, Sustainable Development Indicators, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/documents/SDIYP2009_a9.pdf 7. Home Office, British Crime Survey in England and Wales 2008/09, http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb1109vol1.pdf 8. DCSF, Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom: 2009, http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/VOL/v000891/Chapter1.xls 9. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2009, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F9E34976-9E39-4E0D-BADA-157975DF2118/0/stewardshipreport200809v7.pdf
Other theft offences	1,121.10	1,080.70	-4	
Fraud and forgery	155.4	163.3	5	
Criminal damage	1,036.20	936.7	-10	
Drug offences	229.9	242.9	6	
Miscellaneous other offences	69.4	71.1	3	
Total recorded crime	4,951.50	4,703.80	-5	
<p>In 2008/09, the UK had 33,396 schools: 3,209 nursery (150,300 students); 21,568 primary (4,868,800 students); 4,183 secondary (3,928,500 students); 1,378 special (100,900 students); and 511 pupil referral units (15,700 students).⁸ (Total of 9,064,200 pupils at maintained schools and a further 627,100 at non-maintained schools).⁸</p> <p>MOD specific data: MOD employs some 281,000 military and civilian personnel.⁹</p>				
<p>Socio-Economic</p> <p>In 2008 UK per capita Gross Value Added (GVA) was 20,520.¹ In 2009 the median full-time gross hourly pay in UK was £12.43. This compares to £11.98 in 2008.² In Jan-March 2010, UK had an unemployment rate of 8% (all people aged over 16). This compares to Jan-March 2009, when UK had an unemployment rate of 7.1%.³ The recent UK recession has caused a downturn in many sectors and markets of the UK economy. In the first quarter of 2010 the UK Economy contracted by 0.2% compared to the first quarter of 2009. Changes between quarters have however been positive (UK GDP rose by 0.3% between the fourth quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010).⁴</p> <p>Output of the production industries rose by 1.2% between the last quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010; construction output fell by 0.5%; output in the service industries rose by 0.2%; and household expenditure remained unchanged and was 0.5% lower than the first quarter of 2009. Manufacturing output grew by 1.2%.⁴</p> <p>In the period October 2008 – September 2009 the UK had a total of 27,543,300⁵ jobs with an estimated job density of 0.67.⁶ Over the year between April 2009 and April 2010 the unemployment rate has remained stable at 4.1% although the number of unemployed increased by 0.67% (the unemployment rate has not been higher since 1997). However the economic inactivity rate stands at 21.5% (first quarter 2010), an increase of 0.2% on the previous quarter.⁶</p> <p>Median hourly pay for full time workers in the UK was £12.43. (males' median being £12.50 and the female median being £9.70).² In the three months to March 2010 pay growth (including bonuses) rose by 3.6% in the private sector over the previous year compared with 4.4% for the public sector. Excluding bonus payments, growth in the private sector over the year was 1.2% compared with 4% for the public sector.⁶</p> <p>MOD specific data: The MOD is a major source of employment. Some 281,000⁸ sailors, soldiers, airmen and civilians are directly employed in Defence, and many more are sustained indirectly in the Defence industry through the £38.6Bn the Department spent in 2008/09 to support and equip the Armed Forces.³ Defence and Aerospace is the United Kingdom's second largest industry sector. The Typhoon programme alone sustains an estimated 100,000 UK jobs, many highly skilled and paid, and has produced a number of technology spin-offs.⁹</p>				
<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional, sub-regional and local gross value added 2009, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/gva1209.pdf 2. NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, Annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/output/dn87000/{AFB7B1A5-142C-4D4F-BDE2-467C1389CB90}/nomis_2009_08_20_160703.xls 3. NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, National Indicators, June-August 2009, https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/news/files/LFS%20headline%20indicators.xls 4. ONS, UK Snapshot, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/instanfigures.asp 5. Nomis, Labour Force Survey, 2009, https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/output/dn99342/%7B72392694-DD7D-4881-BA52-FECDECC61DC1%7D/nomis_2010_06_10_102048.xls 6. ONS Labour Market Statistics, May 2010, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/Imasuk0510.pdf 7. Based on estimated 2009 working age population contained in ONS, 2008 based National Population Projections, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/NPP2008/NatPopProj2008.pdf 8. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2009, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F9E34976-9E39-4E0D-BADA-157975DF2118/0/stewardshipreport200809v7.pdf 				

	<p>t200809v7.pdf</p> <p>9. MOD, Stewardship Report on the Defence Estates, 2007-08, http://www.defence-estates.mod.uk/estate/estatestrategy.php</p>
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Human Health and Wellbeing	
<p>Non-radiological</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth for males of 77.2 years (2006).¹ Life expectancy at birth for females of 81.5 years (2006).¹</p> <p>In 2007 70% of males and 66% of females in UK rated their health as Good; 21% of males and 22% of females rated their health as fairly good.¹</p> <p>In 2007 the main causes of death in the UK were diseases of the circulatory system, and neoplasms (cancers).¹ There are high levels of hypertension and overweight/obesity in the UK. Public health trends often correlate with deprivation and these figures for illness are invariably far less favourable in deprived areas.²</p> <p>Radiological</p> <p>Public radiological dose limits (excluding natural background radiation and medical procedures) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sum of exposures should not exceed the dose limit of 1mSv per year • The dose received from any new source does not exceed 0.3mSv per year • The dose received from any single site does not exceed 0.5mSv per year. <p>Exposures to members of the public from artificial sources remain at a very low level. Individual annual doses to members of the public from practices, other than medical procedures, are generally much less than the annual dose limit of 1 mSv.³</p> <p>The average radiation dose (including natural background radiation and medical procedures) to the UK population is approximately 2.7 mSv/y (around 84% is due to natural sources, which varies in intensity as a function of underlying geology). Only 0.1% of the annual average dose is directly due to radioactive discharges from nuclear and non nuclear sources. (The 2.7mSv is composed of: 0.33mSv natural Cosmic radiation; 0.35mSv natural Gamma radiation; 0.25mSv natural internal radiation; 1.3mSv natural Radon radiation; 0.41mSv artificial medical radiation; 0.006mSv artificial occupational radiation; 0.006mSv artificial fallout radiation from weapons testing in the past; 0.0009mSv artificial disposal radiation; and 0.0001mSv artificial consumer products radiation).³</p> <p>The legal radiation dose limit set for workers is 20 mSv/y.³</p> <p>MOD specific data:</p> <p>In 2003 radiological discharge was assessed as being insignificant or extremely low at all main defence related sites. Exposures of less than 5µSv were received by all critical groups around all defence sites except Holy Loch (9µSv).³</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ONS, United Kingdom Health Statistics, 2009 online update, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/ukhs3-suppl/UKHS2009.pdf 2. Health Survey for England 2007 Healthy lifestyles: knowledge, attitudes and behaviour Summary of key findings, Office of National Statistics, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=6637). 3. Health Protection Agency, Ionising Radiation Exposure of the UK Population: 2005 Review, http://www.hpa.org.uk/webw/HPAweb/HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1195733839711?p=1197637096018

Human Health (Noise)	
<p>Percentage of people disturbed by residential sources: 26% in 2008.¹ Percentage of people disturbed by non-residential sources: 10% in 2008.¹ Major sources of noise: Traffic, alarms, fireworks and children were the most cited causes of disturbing noise.¹</p> <p>Current issues for noise: Noise and vibration are predominantly local in nature, and difficult to measure on a regional or national scale.¹ The UK planning system recognises that noise has the potential to seriously impact on quality of life and to cause disturbance to sensitive ecological receptors.¹ Essential operational military activities such as training and flying are exempt from Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Directive 2002/49/EC on the Assessment and Management of</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental Protection UK, National Noise Survey Report 2008, http://www.environmental-protection.org.uk/assets/library/documents/National_Noise_Survey_2008.pdf 2. MOD, Aircraft Environmental Noise Report, revised version dated May 2008, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres

<p>Environmental Noise.³</p> <p>MOD specific data: The MOD's activities that are principal sources of noise are flying from airfields; ground-running and testing of engines; low flying; and use of air, gunnery and explosive ranges. There is no central analysis of MOD sources of environmental noise.²</p>	<p>/72677C06-190B-41F0-A166-F28AABED2CEB/0/WRAYReportRevisedHolmesFOIRequestPartialUnredact.pdf</p> <p>The Pattern of Military Lowflying across the United Kingdom 2007/2008 http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/CorporatePublications/AirSafetyandAviationPublications/MilitaryLowFlying/AnnualReports/</p>
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Soil and Geology	
<p>Contamination: There is estimated to be around 300,000 hectares of land affected by industrial activity in England and Wales which may be contaminated, (around 2% of the land area in England and Wales).¹ Scotland is estimated to have around 82,034 hectares of contaminated land.²</p> <p>Predominant geology: The geology of the UK is diverse and has resulted in over 800 soil types. As a broad overview the following rock types exist in a progression from North West to South East: Tertiary Volcanic Rocks; Crystalline Rocks of Pre-Cambrian and later age; Lower Carboniferous to Cambrian; Triassic and Permian; Jurassic; Cretaceous; Tertiary; and finally a return to Cretaceous.³</p> <p>Topographic features: The UK has a diversity of mountain ranges and flood plains. SSSIs with geological designation: Around 1,200 in UK (507 in Scotland).³</p> <p>Other important features: There are over 50 Local Geological Sites (formerly Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)) groups in the UK.⁴ The UK has 7 Geoparks (3 in England, 2 in Scotland and 1 each in Wales and Northern Ireland).³</p> <p>Current issues for soils and geology: Human activity has left a legacy of soil contamination and pollution that pose a risk to water quality, ecosystems and human health as well as to land and property value.³</p> <p>MOD specific data: In March 2008 75% of the UK built estate (around 59,600 ha) was covered by a land assessment.⁵</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indicators for Land Contamination, Science Report SC030039/SR, Environment Agency, August 2005 2. Dealing with land contamination in Scotland A review of progress 2000-2008 3. The European Geoparks Network, http://www.europeangeoparks.org/ise/home/1%2C1%2C0.asp 4. Natural England, RIGS, http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designatedareas/lgs/default.aspx 5. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2008, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D8407A1C-CA68-4AD4-8E17-9F71B151AF6A/0/SusDevReport2008.pdf

Water	
<p>Major surface water features: The UK has a diversity of: inland and coastal waters (such as reservoirs, lakes, rivers, canals, estuaries, transitional waters, and coastal waters). Major ground water features: The principal aquifers of the UK are found in the lowlands of England. The most important are the Chalk, the Permo-Triassic sandstones, the Jurassic limestones and the Lower Greensand.²</p> <p>Flood risks: In England and Wales an estimated 2.8 million properties (approximately 12% of all properties) lie in areas at risk of flooding. In Scotland, an estimated 99,000 properties (around 3.9% of all properties) lie in areas at risk of flooding (26,000 at risk from the sea and 73,000 at risk from rivers).²</p> <p>Water quality: In 2008 72% of rivers in England were of good biological quality; and 79% of rivers were of good chemical quality. River water quality has been steadily increasing since 1990.² Coastal water quality information is only available for Scottish waters, classified by the ADRIS coastal classification scheme. Of the 6,950 km of coastal waters around the Scottish coast 89 per cent were classified as excellent, 7 per cent as good, 3 per cent as fair/poor and less than 1 per cent as seriously polluted in 2000.⁴</p> <p>In 2009, all but 14 of the 587 (97.6%) coastal bathing waters in the UK met the mandatory standards of the European Bathing Water Directive.²</p> <p>Protected water features: Protected water features include: waters designated for human consumption (including those abstracted from groundwater); areas designated for the protection of economically significant aquatic species (e.g. shellfish or freshwater fish); bathing waters (under the Bathing Waters Directive); nutrient-sensitive areas; and areas with waters important to protected habitats or species under the Habitats Directive or the Birds Directive.⁵</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UK ground water forum, http://www.groundwateruk.org/archive/the_aquifers_of_the_uk.pdf 2. Defra, Environment in your Pocket Statistics, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/eiyp/pdf/eiyp2009.pdf. And Scottish Government, Flood Risk Responsibilities, http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/921/0052798.doc 3. Defra, http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/coastwaters/cwquality.htm. And http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/statistics/inlwater/alltables.htm 4. United Kingdom Technical Advisory Group (UKTAG), Water Framework Directive, http://www.wfduk.org/UKCLASS/PUB/Library/PublicDocs/sw_status_classification 5. Health Protection Agency, Ionising Radiation Exposure of

<p>Current issues for the water environment: The Environment Agency's Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) have identified a number of catchments in England and Wales which are designated as Over-Licensed or Over-Abstracted. Climate change is likely to result in lower summer rainfalls and more frequent/severe winter flood events. Such changes are likely to increase pressure on summer freshwater water availability and increase pollutant runoff into controlled waters during flood events.</p> <p>The annual per capita radiation dose to people in the UK from all EC marine discharges was 0.68μSv (from 1.17μSv in 1998). Around 10% of these discharges are from the nuclear industry. In the UK between 1985 and 2005 radioactive emissions to water fell by 87%.⁵</p> <p>MOD specific data: The MOD water consumption baseline for 2004/05 was established at 33.5 Mm³. The latest target is to reduce water consumption to an average of 3m³ per person per year for office builds or major office refurbishments.⁷</p> <p>In 2002 radiological discharges at submarine berths in: Plymouth, Loch Striven, Isle of Bute, Lock Goil, Loch Long and Gare Loch were below detectable levels. Levels were detectable at RRL Rosyth Dockyard (critical group dose of <1μSv), Barrow-in-Furness (critical group dose of 2μSv), Portsmouth and Isle of Wight (critical group dose of 1μSv).⁷</p>	<p>the UK Population: 2005 Review, http://www.hpa.org.uk/webw/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1195733839711?p=1197637096018</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2008, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D8407A1C-CA68-4AD4-8E17-9F71B151AF6A/0/SusDevReport2008.pdf 7. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2009, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F9E34976-9E39-4E0D-BADA-157975DF2118/0/stewardshippr1200809v7.pdf 8. Health Protection Agency, Ionising Radiation Exposure of the UK Population: 2005 Review, http://www.hpa.org.uk/webw/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1195733839711?p=1197637096018
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Air	
<p>Air quality: Air quality in the UK is generally good. In 2008 urban background particulate levels averaged 20 micrograms per cubic metre (μg m⁻³) (Air Quality Strategy Objective and EU Limit Value is 40 microgrammes per cubic metre); roadside particulate levels averaged 28 μg m⁻³; urban background ozone levels averaged 59 μg m⁻³; and rural ozone levels averaged 71 μg m⁻³.¹</p> <p>The annual per capita radiation dose to people in the UK from nuclear power station atmospheric discharges was 0.11μSv.² In the UK between 1985 and 2005 radioactive emissions to air fell by 83%.¹ Number of AQMAs: 235 Local Authorities have declared AQMAs.³</p> <p>Major sources of air pollution: Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are predominantly in urban areas and are generally related to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulates (PM₁₀) emissions largely caused around road networks.</p> <p>Number of days of moderate high air pollution: 26 days in urban areas in 2008. 45 days in rural areas in 2008.¹</p> <p>Current issues for air quality: People in deprived communities are exposed to 41% higher concentrations of nitrogen dioxide than those people living in average communities.³ 55 of the UK's SSSIs are in unfavourable condition as a result of air pollution.⁴ UK air quality distribution maps are available online.⁵</p> <p>MOD specific data: The MoD's air quality effects are largely the result vehicle emissions from operational vehicles (green fleet), troop transport/ business vehicles (white fleet), aircraft and shipping.</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defra, Environment in your Pocket Statistics, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/eiyp/pdf/eiyp2009.pdf. 2. Health Protection Agency, Ionising Radiation Exposure of the UK Population: 2005 Review, http://www.hpa.org.uk/webw/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1195733839711?p=1197637096018 3. UK Air Quality Archive, www.airquality.co.uk/archive 4. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2006) Common Standards Monitoring for Designated Sites: First Six Year Report, http://www.incc.gov.uk/ 5. UK Health Statistics 2008, Office of National Statistics http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=6637

Climate Change and Energy Use	
<p>Total (final) energy consumption: 164.9 m tonnes oil equivalent in the UK (2008).¹ Split between energy sources: petroleum; 47% natural gas; 32% electricity; 18% , others; 3.5% (includes coal, manufactured fuels, biomass, etc.).¹</p> <p>Average commercial and industrial electricity usage per customer: 0.079077 GWh in Great Britain (2007).²</p> <p>Average commercial and industrial gas usage per customer: 0.63377900 GWh in Great Britain (2007).²</p> <p>Total carbon dioxide emissions: In 2009, UK net emissions of carbon dioxide were provisionally estimated to be 480.9 million tonnes.⁴ Carbon dioxide (CO₂) accounts for around 85% of total UK greenhouse gas emissions.³ In 2009, 39% of CO₂ emissions were from the energy supply sector, 25%</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 2009, http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/dukes/dukes.aspx 2. Department of Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) Energy Consumption at Regional and Local Authority Level, 2006 http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/index.html

<p>from road transport, 15% from business and 16% from residential fossil fuel use.⁴</p> <p>UKCP09 key findings</p> <p>All areas of the UK are getting warmer, and the warming is greater in summer than in winter.⁵ There is little change in the amount of precipitation (rain, hail, snow etc) that falls annually, but more is falling in the winter, with drier summers, for much of the UK.⁵ Sea levels are rising, and are greater in the south of the UK than the north.⁵</p> <p>Current issues for energy and climate change: UK is experiencing sea level rise of approximately 1mm per year. Global sea-level is rising at about 3mm per year⁸. Central England Temperature has risen by about 0.7 °C over the last century, with 2004 being the warmest on record.⁹ Sea-surface temperatures around the UK coast have risen over the past three decades by about 0.7 °C. Global average temperatures are rising at about 0.2 °C/decade. Severe windstorms around the UK have become more frequent in the past few decades, though not above that seen in the 1920s. Annual mean precipitation over England and Wales has not changed significantly since records began; however seasonal rainfall appears to be decreasing in summer and increasing in winter.⁸</p> <p>MOD specific data:</p> <p>In 2008-09 the MOD produced 5.6 million tonnes of CO₂¹⁰. Over 2007-08 1.9 million tonnes of CO₂ was from estate energy use; 4.1 million tonnes of CO₂ was from motive fuel use; and 0.1 million tonnes of CO₂ was from business travel. Of the 4.1 million tonnes of CO₂ from fuel use: 0.4 million tonnes CO₂ was from ground fuel; 0.8 million tonnes CO₂ was from marine fuel; and 2.9 million tonnes of CO₂ was from aviation fuel.⁷</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Defra Provisional 2008 UK Greenhouse Gas emissions http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/index.htm 4. DECC Statistical Release March 2010, http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/gg_emissions/uk_emissions/2009_prov/2009_prov.aspx 5. Department for Energy and Climate Change: 2007 Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Final Figures 3rd February 2009 6. UK Climate Projections, UKCP09, http://ukcp09.defra.gov.uk/content/view/6/6/ 7. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2008, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D8407A1C-CA68-4AD4-8E17-9F71B151AF6A/0/SusDevReport2008.pdf 8. Defra, Environment in your Pocket Statistics, 2008, http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/eiyp/index.htm 9. Defra, Environment in your Pocket Statistics, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/eiyp/pdf/eiyp2009.pdf. 10. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2009, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F9E34976-9E39-4E0D-BADA-157975DF2118/0/stewardshipprpt200809v7.pdf
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Material Assets (Transport)	
<p>Principal roads: The UK has a network of Motorways and A-roads with provide good connectivity between regions and urban centres. Urban centres are served by 'dense and inter-twined road networks' reflecting the historic development these intra urban road links.¹ In 2008 the UK saw road freight totalling 161 billion tonne kilometres. The volume of motor vehicle traffic in the UK has decreased by 0.7% between 2007 and 2008.²</p> <p>Principal rail lines: The UK has a network of main line rail connections with plans to improve capacity and track speeds. The volume of freight transported by rail has increased from 16.9 billion tonne kilometres in 1997 to 20.6 billion tonne kilometres in 2008.² Over the last ten years, the percentage of domestic freight being transported by rail increased by 1 percentage point (up to 8% of total freight movements). However, over the past 55 years rail freight volumes have generally been in decline to 57% of those seen in 1953.²</p> <p>Principal airports: There are 30 'major' airports in the UK. In 2008 there were 2,327,000 air traffic movements in Great Britain. Major UK airports include Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, East Midlands, Manchester, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Belfast.²</p> <p>Principal ferry ports: Major UK sea ports include: Sullom Voe; Forth; Tees and Hartlepool; Hull; Grimsby and Immingham; Felixstowe; Harwich; London; Ramsgate; Dover; Portsmouth; Southampton; Milford Haven; Holyhead; Liverpool.⁴ In 2008, 123 million tonnes of domestic freight was moved by water. In the last ten years the amount of domestic freight transported by water has remained relatively constant at around 50 billion tonne kilometres which represents approximately 20% of the domestic freight movements.²</p> <p>Capacity or congestion issues: Changes in the UK's rural/urban demographic have resulted in greater traffic volumes around certain urban hubs than those links were originally designed for. Congestion in</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department for Transport (2006) The Eddington Transport Study http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/transportstrategy/eddingtontstudy. 2. Department for Transport website, www.dft.gov.uk 3. Network Rail, http://www.networkrail.co.uk/asp/x/1530.aspx 4. ONS, Port Statistics, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=7820 5. ONS, Travel to work statistics, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=6521&Pos=1&ColRank=2&Rank=272 6. MOD, UK Defence Statistics, 2007, http://bravo.dasa.r.mil.uk/modint/ranet/UKDS2008/chapter6.html 7. Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, www.nda.gov.uk

towns and cities, and on some parts of the strategic road network, has become an ever increasing issue of importance.¹ Improvements to the rail network are helping to alleviate congestion on road networks.³

Travel to work distance: UK average of 9.7 kilometres for women and 16.6 kilometres for men. UK average time to travel to work of 22 minutes for women and 28 minutes for men (1999-2001 data).⁵ Current issues for transport: Half a million packages of radioactive materials are shipped within the UK each year, with the MoD making up only a very small proportion of these movements. The Low Level Waste (LLW) Repository at Drigg in Cumbria receives between 500 and 700 half-height ISO containers of LLW per year, predominantly by rail.⁷

MOD specific data:

In 2007 the MOD had 1,200 Ha of Naval Bases.⁶

Material Assets (Waste Management)

Waste management facilities: There are 3 LLW disposal sites within Great Britain; the main national repository is the LLW Repository near Drigg. Further LLW disposal sites are at Dounreay and Clifton Marsh.¹

Radioactive waste arisings: In 2007 the total predicted volume of radioactive waste from all sources in the UK was estimated at 3.4 million m³ unpackaged volume, resulting in an estimated 3.83 million m³ of conditioned and packaged waste.² The MoD is estimated to account for 2% of these total arisings. Radioactive waste is classified by the level of radioactivity of the material. Low Level Waste (LLW) (93% of UK arisings), Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) (7% of UK arisings) and High Level Waste (HLW) (<0.05% of UK arisings).

Low Level Waste (LLW): LLW is defined as waste that does not exceed specified levels of radioactivity (below 4 GBq/tonne of alpha or 12 GBq/tonne of beta-gamma activity). Overall, the major components of LLW are building rubble, soil and steel items such as framework, pipework and reinforcement from the dismantling and demolition of nuclear reactors and other nuclear facilities and the clean up of nuclear sites. However, at the present time most LLW is from the operation of nuclear facilities, and this is mainly paper, plastics and scrap metal items. Most LLW is sent to the LLWR near Drigg in Cumbria or in certain cases to specific landfill sites soon after it is produced. About 93% (about 3.2 million cubic metres) of radioactive waste falls into the LLW category.²

Intermediate Level Waste (ILW): ILW is defined as wastes exceeding the upper boundaries for LLW that do not generate sufficient heat for this to be taken into account in the design of waste storage or disposal facilities. The major components of ILW are metal items such as nuclear fuel casing and nuclear reactor components, graphite from reactor cores, and sludges from the treatment of radioactive liquid effluents. ILW is stored in tanks, vaults and drums, with most waste requiring concrete to shield operators from the radiation. About 7% (about 240,000 cubic metres) of radioactive waste is in the ILW category.²

High Level Waste (HLW): HLW is defined as wastes in which the temperature may rise significantly as a result of its radioactivity, so this factor has to be taken into account in the design of waste storage or disposal facilities. Initially HLW comprises nitric acid solutions containing the waste products of reprocessing spent nuclear fuels. HLW is stored as liquid in water-cooled, stainless steel tanks or as glass blocks, and needs thick concrete walls to shield operators from the high radiation. Less than 0.1% (1,100 cubic metres) is in the HLW category.²

At present there are no facilities in the UK for disposing of LLW not suitable for near-surface disposal, ILW and HLW - these wastes are currently stored.² Managing Radioactive Waste Safely (MRWS) is the process to identify and implement long-term management solutions for the UK's higher-activity radioactive waste. As part of the MRWS programme the Government set up the independent Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM). In 2006, CoRWM recommended that geological disposal, coupled with a programme of robust, safe and secure interim storage until a disposal facility is available, would be the best approach for managing the UK's inventory of legacy higher activity radioactive waste. In 2007 CoRWM was reconstituted to provide independent scrutiny on the Government's and Nuclear Decommissioning Authority's (NDA) proposals, plans and programmes to deliver geological disposal, together with robust interim storage, as the long-term management option for the UK's higher activity wastes. On 12 June 2008, UK Government, in conjunction with the devolved administrations for Wales and Northern Ireland (not Scotland), published a White Paper setting out the framework for managing higher-activity radioactive waste in the long-term through geological disposal, coupled with safe and secure interim storage and ongoing research

References:

1. NDA (2008) The 2007 UK Radioactive Waste Inventory NDA, <http://www.nda.gov.uk/ukinventory/summaries/index.cfm>
2. BERR, <http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/sources/nuclear/key-issues/waste/mrws/page47832.html>
3. Defra, Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket 2008 edition <http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/sdiyp.htm>
4. Defra, edigest waste statistics, <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/waste/wrindustry.htm>
5. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2009, <http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F9E34976-9E39-4E0D-BADA-157975DF2118/0/stewardshipreport200809v7.pdf>
6. Defra, Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/documents/SDIYP2009_a9.pdf

and development to support its optimised implementation.³

Non-radioactive waste arisings:

In 2004, total UK waste arisings were around 335 million tonnes. Of this 32% was construction and demolition waste; 29% was mining and quarrying waste; 13% was industrial waste; 12% was commercial waste; 9% was household waste; 5% was dredging waste; and agricultural and sewage wastes made up for less than 1% each. Commercial and industrial waste arisings were therefore around 0.84 million tonnes in 2004.⁴ In 2007 73 million tonnes of waste were sent to landfill (a decrease of 19.5% since 2002). The amount of waste recycled or composted has increased accounting for 34% of waste in 2007/08.⁷

In 2002, 41% of commercial and industrial waste arisings were landfilled; 33% were recycled; 9% were reused; 4% were treated; 4% were thermally treated; 4% were unrecorded; 3% went to land recovery; 2% were transferred; and 1% was unsampled.⁵

Current issues for waste management: Commercial and industrial waste data is not routinely collated. However it is subject to similar pressures as municipal waste, namely reduced reliance on landfill and increased adoption of recycling and reuse alternatives.

MOD specific data:

In 2008/09 the MOD recycled and reused 51% of its total 177,000 tonnes of waste⁶

Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)

Total area: The UK covers an area of 2,472,900, ha.¹

Major land uses:

In 2007 the UK had the following land cover:²

UK Land Cover 2007	'000s ha	% area
Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	1488	6.0
Coniferous Woodland	1380	5.6
Linear Features	527	2.1
Arable and Horticulture	4657	18.8
Improved Grassland	5067	20.5
Neutral Grassland	2407	9.7
Calcareous Grassland	59	0.2
Acid Grassland	1599	6.5
Bracken	263	1.1
Dwarf Shrub Heath	1360	5.5
Fen, Marsh, Swamp	439	1.8
Bog	2393	9.7
Standing Open Waters	265	1.1
Rivers and Streams	64	0.3
Montane	42	0.2
Inland Rock	106	0.4
Built-up Areas and Gardens	1397	5.6
TOTAL	24729	100

Area of previously developed land available for redevelopment: In 2007 there were an estimated 62,130 hectares of previously-developed (brown-field) land in England, down 1% from 2006. 54% of this land was derelict or vacant; the remaining 46% of land was in use but with potential for development. In 2008 in Scotland there were 10,832 hectares of derelict and urban vacant land recorded, of which 2,630 hectares (24%) were urban vacant and 8,203 hectares were derelict (76%).³ Average population density of UK: presently 254 per km² ⁷ *No baseline data identified in relation to previously developed land in Wales, (consultee input welcome).*

Current land use issues: There is currently increasing pressure on rural and agricultural land from developers as urban areas expand.

References:

1. ONS, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geo/graphy/uk_countries.asp
2. Countryside Survey 2007, <http://www.countryside.gov.uk/reports2007.html>
3. National Land Use Database, Previously-developed land that may be available for Development: England 2007 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/previouslydevelopedland2007>. And, ONS, Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2008, <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Res/ource/Doc/259018/0076787.pdf>
4. ONS, <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=7662>
5. MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008 <http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/CorporatePublications/HealthandSafetyPublications/SSDCD/SustainableDevelopmentPolicy/SustainableDevelopmentStrategyReportsAndActionPlans.html>
6. MOD, Stewardship Report on the Defence Estates, 2008-09, <http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F9E34976-9E39-4E0D-BADA-157975DF2118/0/stewardshipprt200809v7.pdf>
7. Based on 2008 mid-year population estimates and land area of UK of 241,590 km²

<p>MOD specific data: The MoD is the third largest landowner in the UK with a diverse estate of some 240,000 hectares (1% of the UK mainland) valued at some £15.3 billion.⁵</p> <p>Since 2003 the MOD delivered 35,000 modernised Single Living Accommodation bedspaces it is anticipated that a further 21,000 bedspaces will be delivered by 2013, a total of 56,000 overall.⁶</p> <p>The MOD's built estate covers approximately 80,000 hectares, with at least 45,000 buildings (including single living units) and approximately 52,000 houses. The MOD owns or manages an overall stock of 70,000 houses worldwide and 160,000 single living units, spread across more than 200 sites in 16 countries.^{5,6}</p>	
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Cultural Heritage	
<p>Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments: No UK wide data. 19,717 in England¹ and 8,089 in Scotland.²</p> <p>Number of listed building: No UK wide data. 374,081 in England (this relates to entries).¹ <i>No baseline data identified in relation to total number in Scotland and Wales, (consultee input welcome).</i></p> <p>Number of conservation areas: No UK wide data. 9,080 in England.¹ <i>No baseline data identified in relation to total number in Scotland and Wales, (consultee input welcome).</i></p> <p>Sites currently at risk: No UK wide data. 19,446 in England.¹ <i>No baseline data identified in relation to total number in Scotland and Wales, (consultee input welcome).</i></p> <p>Other important sites: The UK has 28 World Heritage Sites³. England has 43 registered historic battlefields; and 46 designated wrecks.¹</p> <p>Current issues for cultural heritage: In 2009 89% of MoD listed buildings and 82% of MoD scheduled monuments, were in good/ fair condition.^{6,7}</p> <p>MOD specific data: In 2008/09, the MOD's historic estate comprised 797 listed buildings and 737 scheduled monuments.⁷ In 2009, 34 listed buildings were Grade I; 134 were Grade II*; and 629 were Grade II.⁸ At March 2009 the MOD report that 89% of the listed buildings and 80% of the scheduled monuments were in either good or fair condition.⁷ In 2007 the MOD had 28 Buildings at Risk entries. Since that report 3 buildings have been removed from the list (1 by repair, 1 by disposal and 1 by transfer to English Partnerships) and 3 have been added.⁵</p> <p>A number of MoD sites are within the boundaries of 9 cultural World Heritage Sites. (Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape; Derwent Valley Mills; Edinburgh World Heritage Site; Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City; The Tower of London; Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites; Hadrian's Wall; St Kilda World Heritage Site; and City of Bath).⁴</p> <p>A number of MoD sites have been placed on the English Heritage (EH) and Historic Scotland (HS) Registers of Parks and Gardens. These include: Halton House and Gardens; Chicksands Priory; RAF Bentley Priory; Amport House and Gardens; Minley Manor; Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar; Craigiehall and RAF Leuchars.⁴</p> <p>Parts of the MoD estate lie within Local Planning Authorities (LPA) designated Conservation Areas including: RAF Bicester; RAF Hullavington; HMNB Portsmouth; Gosport; and RMA Sandhurst.⁴</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English Heritage, http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav_1373 2. Historic Scotland, http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/ancientmonuments/searchmonuments.htm 3. Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2009, http://www.culture.gov.uk/4168.aspx 4. MOD, Heritage Report 2006-07, http://www.defence-estates.mod.uk/publications/corporate/MODHeritageReport2005-2007final.pdf 5. MOD, Stewardship Report on the Defence Estates, 2007-08, http://www.defence-estates.mod.uk/estate/estatestrategy.php 6. MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008 http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/CorporatePublications/HealthandSafetyPublications/SSDCD/SustainableDevelopmentPolicy/SustainableDevelopmentStrategyReportsAndActionPlans.html 7. MOD, Stewardship Report on the Defence Estates, 2008-09, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F9E34976-9E39-4E0D-BADA-157975DF2118/0/stewardshipreport200809v7.pdf 8. MoD Heritage Report 2007 – 2009, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D0EEBC4D-5982-4C9F-BA4A-555936E544CD/0/heritage_report_0709.pdf

Landscape	
<p>Number of AONB: 49 AONBs in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (Scotland has 40 National Scenic Areas).¹</p> <p>Other areas designated for their landscapes: 15 National Parks². Statutory Designated sites for</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Association of AONB, http://www.aonb.org.uk 2. Association of National Park

<p>protection of wildlife and landscape include: Country Parks; Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes; Natural Heritage Areas (in Scotland); Regional Parks (in Scotland); and World Heritage Sites.³</p> <p>Other important sites or features: Non-statutory sites include: Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLVs) in Scotland; Heritage Coasts (in England and Wales); National Scenic Areas (in Scotland); and National Trust / National Trust for Scotland properties.³</p> <p>Current issues for landscapes: The natural environment in England is much less rich than 50 years ago and remains under pressure from a significant range of threats: more intense use of the land and sea; continuing economic development and climate change. Although the character of England's landscapes are broadly being maintained, economic growth and development is putting pressure on many protected and sensitive landscapes and 20% show signs of neglect.⁵</p> <p>MOD specific data: The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the third largest landowners in the United Kingdom with a diverse estate of some 240,000 hectares (1% of the UK mainland).⁴</p>	<p>Authorities, http://www.nationalparks.gov.uk/</p> <p>3. JNCC, landscape designations, http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1527</p> <p>4. Source MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008 http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInterNet/AboutDefence/CorporatePublications/SSDCD/SustainableDevelopmentPolicy/SustainableDevelopmentStrategyReportsAndActionPlans.html</p> <p>5. State of the Natural Environment Report' (2008) http://naturalengland.etraderstor.es.com/NaturalEnglandShop/product.aspx?ProductID=31a51089-6654-4d48-8f89-30d3c8c66aee</p>
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Summary of the Likely Evolution of the National Baseline by SEA Annex I Issue

Biodiversity and Conservation	
<p>National Trends: The general global trend in biodiversity is generally towards a decreased level of variability among living organisms. "Biodiversity loss has accelerated to an unprecedented level, both in Europe and worldwide. It has been estimated that the current global extinction rate is 1000 to 10000 times higher than the natural background extinction rate. In Europe some 42% of European mammals are endangered, together with 15% of birds and 45% of butterflies and reptiles".¹</p> <p>The global trend towards a decline in biodiversity is mirrored in the UK. In the UK, 30% of current biodiversity indicators are showing long term deterioration with 27% showing improvement. Areas of concern are: farmland/woodland/wetland birds; butterflies; bats; and marine ecosystem integrity.⁵ In England the trend in populations of breeding wading birds on unprotected lowland wetland grasslands is towards a major decline.³ However, SSSIs in England have experienced a dramatic improvement in the overall site condition over the last 10 years as a result of protection and management.³</p> <p>In the UK there has been a trend (between 1996 and 2008) of a steady increase in the areas of SPAs and SACs in the UK. In 2009 over 80% of SACs and SPAs in England were in favourable or recovering condition. In 2008 in Scotland over 60% of SACs and over 70% of SPAs were in favourable or recovering condition.⁴</p> <p>There is a UK trend towards increased areas protected for biodiversity, flora and fauna. The overall total extent of land and sea protected in the UK has increased from 2.3 million to 3.8 million hectares between 1996 and 2009.⁴</p> <p>National Targets: Coastal defence authorities have a specific target to ensure no net loss of habitats covered by Biodiversity Action Plans.</p> <p>Defra set out the aim of halting biodiversity loss in the UK by 2010.</p> <p>The pan-government biodiversity framework target (captured within the MOD biodiversity strategy) requires 95% of SSSIs to be in 'Favourable' or 'Unfavourable Recovering' condition by 2010 (85% for Wales). In 2008 85% of SSSIs in England were in target conditions, 68% in Scotland, 78% in Wales and 57% in Northern Ireland. In March 2008 the following percentages of MOD managed SSSIs were in target condition: 85% in England, 68% in Scotland, 78% in Wales and 57% in Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European Commission, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/intro/index_en.htm 2. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2009 Biodiversity Indicators, http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-4229 3. State of the Natural Environment Report' (2008) http://naturalengland.etraderstor.es.com/NaturalEnglandShop/product.aspx?ProductID=31a51089-6654-4d48-8f89-30d3c8c66aee 4. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Protected Areas, http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-4241) 5. UK Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket 2010, http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/BIYP_2010.pdf

Population	
Demographics	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defra, Environment in your

<p>National Trends: The current UK population is generally increasing, and projected to reach 71.6 million by 2033.⁴ The age structure of the UK population is moving towards an ageing population: those of pensionable age are projected to increase from 19.2% in 2008 to 21.8% of the population by 2033 (note that the pensionable age is to change over this period). Those aged between 15-64 years are projected to decrease from 62.1% to 60.5% of the population, whilst those under 16 are projected to decrease from 18.7% to 17.9% of the population by 2033.⁴</p> <p>National Targets: Scotland has a population target of matching the average European (EU15) population growth over the period from 2007 to 2017. Population growth in 2008 was slower than that of the EU 15 countries, and the gap in annual growth rates has increased.²</p> <p>MOD targets to reach 8% ethnic minority representation in the Armed Forces by 2013 (existing MOD commitment).³ MOD targets to reach 15% women representation in the Senior Civil Service (SCS) by 2009 (existing MOD commitment).³ In 2009, 9.5% of the military workforce was female.⁵</p>	<p>pocket, 2008, http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/eiyp/index.htm</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Scottish Government, http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms/purposes/population 3. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2008, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D8407A1C-CA68-4AD4-8E17-9F71B151AF6A/0/SusDevReport2008.pdf 4. ONS, National Population Projections 2008-based, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/pproj1009.pdf 5. MoD Annual Report and Accounts Volume One 2008-2009 Annual Performance Report, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0981769C-D30A-469B-B61D-C6DC270BC5C5/0/mod_arac0809_vol1.pdf
<p>Socio-Economic</p> <p>National Trends: The current trend in the UK economy is generally towards (relatively small) economic growth and rising unemployment.¹</p> <p>Preliminary estimates for 2010 and 2011 showed a further further growth in UK output. Forecasts for predict the UK economy will grow by (an average forecast of) 1.3% in 2010 and 2.1%, in 2011.¹</p> <p>Production industries, specifically manufacturing, contributed most to the recent recession. The government and other services sector on the other hand is the only part of the economy that has bucked the trend and maintained positive growth although this can be expected to reverse due to expected budgetary changes in the coming years. Public finances showed continued budget deficits. The labour market continues to weaken with unemployment rising.¹</p> <p>National Targets: DCLG aims to raise the productivity of the UK economy, maximise job opportunities for all and improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions.²</p> <p>The UK Government aims to raise the rate of the UK's productivity growth over the economic cycle and narrow the productivity gap with our major industrial competitors.</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ONS, Economic & Labour Market Review Vol 4 No 5 May 2010 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/elmr/05_10/downloads/ELMR-May10.pdf 2. DCLG, Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth 3. HM Government, PSA Delivery Agreement 1: Raise the Productivity of the UK Economy

<h2>Human Health</h2>	
<p>National Trends: Between the 1970s and 2000 the Radiological dose to the UK population as a whole, presented as a per capita dose to a population of 55 million, did not change significantly as it was dominated by the constant level of exposure to natural sources of radiation.¹</p> <p>Between 2001 and 2003 the average annual dose to the public was 2.7 mSv. This is a slight increase over that found in the previous HPA review (where the average annual dose to the public was 2.6mSv (period 1992-1997)), mainly due to an increased contribution from medical irradiation. There has been a long-term trend towards lower occupational doses in the nuclear industry, and worker doses in medicine, general industry and research tend to be low.²</p> <p>The current general trend in human health is generally towards improved health, greater life expectancy and reduced mortality from treatable conditions.³</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A L Jones et al 2007, Review of trends in the UK population dose, J. Radiol. Prot. 27 381-390 http://www.iop.org/EJ/abstract/0952-4746/27/4/R01 2. Health Protection Agency, Ionising Radiation Exposure of the UK Population: 2005 Review, http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1195733839711?p=1197637096018 3. Health Survey for England 2007 Healthy lifestyles: knowledge, attitudes and behaviour Summary of key findings, Office

<p>Health in the UK is improving, but over the last 10 years health inequalities between the social classes have widened.⁴</p> <p>National Targets:</p> <p>National target to reduce health inequalities by 10% in the three-year period 2009-2011, as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.</p> <p><i>No targets identified in relation to UK radiation doses, (consultee input welcome).</i></p> <p>MOD to reduce the rate of fatal and major injury accidents by 10% between 2000 and 2010 (Government target)</p> <p>MOD to reduce the rate of cases of work related ill health by 20% between 2000 and 2010 (Government Target)</p> <p>By 2010, to reduce the death rate by cancer in people under 75 by at least a fifth (Department of Health (DoH), Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper)</p> <p>By 2010, to reduce the death rate by Coronary Heart Disease and Stroke in people under 75 by at least two fifths (DoH, Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper)</p> <p>By 2010, to reduce the death rate due to accidents by at least a fifth and serious injury by at least a tenth (DoH, Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper)</p> <p>By 2010, to reduce the death rate from mental illness due to suicide and undetermined injury by at least a fifth (DoH, Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper)</p> <p>DoH to reduce smoking in manual social groups, prevent and manage other risks for coronary heart disease and cancer especially targeting the over-50s and improve housing quality by tackling cold and dampness and reducing accidents (DoH, Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper)</p> <p>NHS to improve health as well as treating sickness; give patients more rights and control over their own health and care; ensure quality at the heart of the NHS; strengthen the involvement of clinicians in decision making at every level of the NHS; empower frontline staff to lead change that improves quality of care for patients; value the work of NHS staff (Darzi, High quality care for all: NHS Next Stage Review final report)</p>	<p>of National Statistics, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=6637</p> <p>4. The Government's Response to the Health Select Committee Report on Health Inequalities, May 2009, http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm76/7621/7621.pdf</p>
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Human Health (Noise)	
<p>National Trends:</p> <p>The current trend in ambient noise is generally towards increased levels.</p> <p>With the increase in development there is a 'noise creep' occurring across the UK with gradual increases in noise levels resulting in an overall increase in ambient noise levels.</p> <p>National Targets:</p> <p>The Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) sets permissible sound levels for different types of equipment (DTI, The Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations 2001).</p> <p>Scottish Executive sets out noise exposure categories for dwellings (Scottish Executive, Planning Advice Note 56: Planning and Noise).</p>	

Soil and Geology	
<p>National Trends:</p> <p>As there are now more stringent statutory controls on land contamination and remediation, increased areas of historic contamination are being remediated and fewer areas are being left in a contaminated state following decommissioning of commercial and industrial sites.</p> <p>Soil degradation is accelerating. This is in part a natural phenomenon but some soil degradation processes are exacerbated by unsustainable human uses. Major threats include: erosion, organic matter decline, compaction, salinisation, landslides, contamination, sealing and biodiversity decline.¹</p> <p>There is a steady loss of soils to development, contaminated sites, damage by muddy floods and</p>	<p>References:</p> <p>1. Environment Agency, The state of soils in England and Wales, http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Leisure/stateofsoils_1747056_1879364.pdf</p>

<p>water pollution by silt and fertilisers.¹</p> <p>National Targets:</p> <p>By 2010, the MOD will establish an estate-wide Land Quality Assessment (LQA) programme to make sure resources are prioritised effectively and to allow improved reporting in this area.</p> <p>ODPM sets out sites of regional and local biodiversity and geological interest have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets, contributing to the quality of life and the well-being of the community and in supporting research and education (ODPM, PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation)</p> <p><i>No targets identified in relation to UK contaminated land, (consultee input welcome).</i></p>	
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Water	
<p>National Trends:</p> <p>The current trend in water condition is generally towards increased water quality across natural environments, drinking water and bathing waters. Climate change may affect patterns of seasonal water availability in the UK; however total rainfall is likely to remain relatively unchanged.¹</p> <p>Between 1990 and 2008 the percentage of rivers of good biological quality in England rose from 55 to 72 per cent. Similarly, 79 per cent of English rivers were of good chemical quality in 2008, compared with 55 per cent in 1990.¹¹</p> <p>In 2008, 88 per cent of rivers in Wales were of good biological quality. In all years since 1993 over 90 per cent of rivers in Wales have been of good chemical quality.¹¹</p> <p>In 2006, 54 per cent of rivers in Northern Ireland were of good biological quality, and 74 per cent of rivers were of good chemical quality.^{1,11}</p> <p>In Scotland, the percentage of rivers of good quality has remained stable at around 88 per cent between 2000 and 2006, based on a combined chemical, biological and aesthetic assessment.^{1,11}</p> <p>MOD trend - In March 2009 water use had already reduced by almost 25%, against the 2004/05 baseline, due to leakage reduction, against a Government target of 25% by 2020.¹²</p> <p>UK strategy for radioactive discharges projected liquid discharges for 2001 to 2020 from the defence sector:³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tritium levels are projected to fall from around 700 GBq/yr in 2001-2005 to around 400 GBq/yr by 2016-2020.³ • Total Beta levels are projected to fall from around 5 GBq/yr in 2001-2005 to around 3 GBq/yr by 2016-2020.³ • Total Alpha levels are projected to fall from around 0.1 GBq/yr in 2001-2025 to around 0 GBq/yr by 2016-2020.³ <p>Current climate change predictions indicate that rainfall patterns will become increasingly seasonal, with lower amounts of flow in the summer.⁴ This will lead to lower summer river flows, especially in those catchments with a low groundwater component. This could lead to increased abstraction pressure, increased stress on sensitive hydrological systems and a decrease in dilution potential leading to a failure against water quality targets. Increased flooding and storm events also have the potential to increase runoff of pollutants into controlled waters, thus reducing water quality. Population pressures are predicted to increase in certain parts of Great Britain, for example in the south east. Increased population density will result in an increased pressure on natural resources and could exacerbate current problems or cause new ones.</p> <p>National Targets:</p> <p>MOD target - Reduce water consumption by 25% on the Office and non-Office Estate by 2020, relative to 2004/2005 levels (SOGE target)⁵</p> <p>MOD target - Reduce water consumption to an average of 3m³ per person/year for all office builds or major office refurbishments(SOGE target)⁵</p> <p>Environment Agency aims that by 2030 water use per person in England should fall by 130 litres/day.⁶</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EEC) requires that river basin management plans are prepared by December 2009. The objectives of the river basin management plans are required to be achieved by 2015.⁷ Those objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent deterioration, enhance and restore bodies of surface water, achieve good chemical and ecological status of such water and reduce pollution from discharges and emissions of hazardous substances;⁷ • protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater, prevent the pollution and deterioration of groundwater, and ensure a balance between groundwater abstraction and replenishment;⁷ • preserve protected areas.⁷ 	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defra, Sustainable Development Indicators, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/documents/SDIYP2009_a9.pdf 2. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2008, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D8407A1C-CA68-4AD4-8E17-9F71B151AF6A/0/SusDevReport2008.pdf 3. Defra, http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/radioactivity/government/discharges/pdf/rad_dischargestrat2.pdf 4. UKCIP Climate Change Scenarios http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=156&Itemid=299 5. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2008, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D8407A1C-CA68-4AD4-8E17-9F71B151AF6A/0/SusDevReport2008.pdf 6. Water for people and the environment - Water resources strategy for England and Wales' EUROPA, http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/agriculture/environment/28002b_en.htm 7. Future Water, the Government's Water Strategy for England 9. EA, Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales 10. Scottish Government, The Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 11. Defra, Environment in your Pocket Statistics, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/eiyp/pdf/eiyp2009.pdf 12. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2009, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F9E34976-9E39-4E0D-BADA-157975DF2118/0/stewardshiprpt200809v7.pdf

<p>Defra aims that by 2030 at the latest, England has improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from its taps; sustainably manage risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; cut greenhouse gas emissions; and embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.⁸</p> <p>Environment Agency aims to enhance water supply by up to 1100 Ml/d above present levels by the improvement of existing schemes and the development of some new resources.⁹</p>	
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Air

<p>National Trends: The current trend in air condition is generally towards improved air quality, both in rural and urban settings.¹</p> <p>Between 1990 and 2008 there is no clear long-term trend in ozone levels with increases in urban background ozone levels of 40.5%, however between 1980 and 2007 nitrogen oxides (NOx) fell by 42 per cent, particulates (PM10) fell by 59 per cent and sulphur dioxide (SO2) by 84 per cent (between 1990 and 2007).⁴</p> <p>Reductions are a product of: improved technology; changes in energy generation; targeted air quality management policies; and reductions in specific greenhouse gases, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).</p> <p>Projections of UK total emissions²</p> <p>Best case scenario (full air quality target compliance):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOx: 2010 = 1136.4 ktonnes/yr; 2015 = 963.1 ktonnes/yr; 2020 = 799.1 ktonnes/yr. • PM10: 2010 = 133.5 ktonnes/yr; 2015 = 129.4 ktonnes/yr; 2020 = 134.4 ktonnes/yr. <p>Worst case scenario (extension of 2003 baseline):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOx: 2010 = 1151.0 ktonnes/yr; 2015 = 1030.3 ktonnes/yr; 2020 = 910.7 ktonnes/yr. • PM10: 2010 = 134.9 ktonnes/yr; 2015 = 135.4 ktonnes/yr; 2020 = 143.5 ktonnes/yr. <p>National Targets: The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland sets out specific target levels for air pollutants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the UK between 1980 and 2006, total emissions of PM10 fell by 56%; • In the UK between 1980 and 2006 total emissions of NOx fell by 42%; • In the UK between 1985 and 2005 radioactive emissions to air fell by 83%; <p>Outstanding targets of the UK Air Quality Objectives (The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007):³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By December 2010 for England and Wales to achieve a benzene concentration of 5.00 µg m-3 (as an annual mean).³ • By December 2010 for Scotland and N. Ireland to achieve a benzene concentration of 3.25 µg m-3 (as a running annual mean).³ • By December 2010 for Scotland to achieve a PM10 concentration of 50 µg m-3, not to be exceeded more than 7 times a year (as a daily mean).³ • By December 2010 for Scotland to achieve a PM10 concentration of 18 µg m-3 (as an annual mean).³ 	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defra, Sustainable Development Indicators, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/documents/SDIYP2009_a9.pdf 2. UK Air Quality Archive, Updated Projections of Air Quality in the UK for Base Case and Additional Measures for the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007, http://www.airquality.co.uk/report/s/reports.php?action=category&section_id=17 3. UK Air Quality Achieve, http://www.airquality.co.uk/standards.php 4. Defra, Environment in your Pocket Statistics, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/eiyp/pdf/eiyp2009.pdf
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Climate Change and Energy Use

<p>National Trends: The current trend in energy use is generally towards increased consumption, however there have been some slight declines in recent years associated with mild winters. Since 1980 UK energy consumption by individual sectors has changed substantially: there have been rises of 68% for transport, 10% for the domestic sector and 3% for the service sector, whilst consumption by industry has fallen by 34%.² These reductions have also led to reductions in specific greenhouse gases, CO₂,</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BERR, UK energy in brief, 2008, http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/in-brief/page17222.html 2. UK Climate Projections,
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¹ Work is ongoing with Defra to define Carbon Neutrality and how this can be delivered. These targets will be reviewed in light of the ongoing work on the definition of carbon neutrality.

<p>CH₄, N₂O, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).</p> <p>UKCP09 medium emission scenario with 90% probability.³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2080 mean winter temperature: the central estimates of change are projected to be generally between 2 and 3°C across most of the country, with slightly larger changes in the south east and slightly smaller in the north west of Britain.³ • 2080 mean summer temperature: a more pronounced south to north gradient exists with changes in some parts of southern England being just over 4°C and in parts of northern Scotland about 2.5°C.³ • 2080 mean summer daily maximum temperature: central estimates show a gradient between parts of southern England, where they can be 5°C or more, and northern Scotland, where they can be somewhat less than 3°C.³ • 2080 mean annual precipitation: shows little change (few percent or zero).³ • 2080 mean winter precipitation: increases are in the range +10 to +30% over the majority of the country. Increases are smaller than this in some parts of the country, generally on higher ground.³ • 2080 mean summer precipitation: general south to north gradient, from decreases of almost 40% in SW England to almost no change in Shetland.³ • The range of absolute sea level rise around the UK (before land movements are included) and across the three emissions scenarios is projected to be between 12 and 76 cm for the period 1990–2095, which is a wider spread than that of the global average. (The unlikely but plausible High++ scenario predicts levels of 93 cm to 1.9 m by 2100).³ • The projected long-term future trends in storm surge that we find in UKCP09 are physically small everywhere around the UK, and in many places can be accounted for by natural variability. The surge level we expect to be exceeded on average once in 2, 10, 20 or 50 yr is not projected to increase by more than 9 cm by 2100 anywhere around the UK coast (not including the mean sea level change). The largest trends are found in the Bristol Channel and Severn Estuary.³ • Seasonal mean and extreme waves are generally expected to increase to the South West of the UK, reduce to the north of the UK and experience a small change in the southern North Sea. Changes in the winter mean wave height are projected to be between –35 and +5 cm. Changes in the annual maxima are projected to be between –1.5 and +1 m.³ • The shelf seas around the UK are projected to be 1.5–4°C warmer and ~0.2 practical salinity units (p.s.u.) fresher (lower salinity) by the end of the 21st century for a medium emissions scenario.³ <p>National Targets:</p> <p>The Climate Change Act requires an 80% cut in UK greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 (compared to 1990 levels).⁴ DECC aims to put the UK on a path to a low carbon UK by cutting CO₂ emissions; investing in energy efficient and clean technologies, maintain secure energy supplies; and protecting the most vulnerable.⁶</p> <p>The UK is committed to delivering 20% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.^{7,8}</p> <p>There are plans for a new generation of nuclear power stations in the UK.¹</p> <p>MOD target - Reduce carbon dioxide emissions from buildings across the non-operational Estate by 12.5%, by 2010-11 and by 30% by 2020, relative to 1999/ 2000 baseline (SOG target).⁵</p> <p>MOD target - Source at least 15% of our total non-operational electricity needs by 2010 from good quality Combined Heat and Power Systems (SOG target)⁵</p> <p>MOD target - Source at least 10% of our total electricity needs from renewable sources by 2010 (SOG target for MOD)⁵</p> <p>MOD target - Ensure the MOD Office Estate and all Top Level Budget Holders' Head Offices are carbon neutral by 2012 (MOD Commitment against SOGE)⁵</p> <p>DECC aims for no homes to be in fuel poverty by 2016-2018.⁶</p> <p>Scottish Executive targets to exceed the Scottish share of CO₂ reductions by one million tonnes of carbon in 2010.⁹</p> <p>Scottish Executive sets the expectation that all future applications proposing development with a total cumulative floorspace of 500 sq metres or more should incorporate on-site zero and low carbon equipment contributing at least an extra 15% reduction in CO₂ emissions beyond the 2007 building regulations CO₂ emissions standard.¹⁰</p>	<p>UKCP09, Briefing Report http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/content/view/516/500/</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. OPSI, Climate Change Act 2008, http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts/2008/ukpga_20080027_en_1 4. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2008, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D8407A1C-CA68-4AD4-8E17-9F71B151AF6A/0/SusDevReport2008.pdf 5. DTI, White Paper: 'Our Energy Future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy' 6. DECC, The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/publications/lc_trans_plan/lc_trans_plan.aspx 7. BERR, Meeting the Energy Challenge, A White Paper on Nuclear Power, January 2008, http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/nuclear-whitepaper/page42765.html 8. DECC, The UK Renewable Energy Strategy http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/publications/lc_trans_plan/lc_trans_plan.aspx 9. Scottish Executive, Changing our ways: Scotland's Climate Change Programme 10. Scottish Executive, SPP 6: Renewable Energy Developments
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<p>Material Assets (Transport)</p>	
<p>National Trends:</p> <p>The current trend in transport infrastructure is generally towards increased transport journeys. Road traffic in Great Britain has grown by 85% since 1980; rail travel has increased by nearly 70% since 1980; bus travel has increased over the last 8 years (having fallen between 1980 and the mid 1990s);</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department for Transport, Transport Trends 2009, http://www.dft.gov.uk/adobepdf/162469/221412/190425/220778/tr

<p>freight tonne kilometres moved in the UK has increased 40% since 1980; however walking and cycling for travel purposes have both declined significantly over the period 1996 - 2007.¹</p> <p>Freight moved (tonne-kilometres) increased roughly in line with economic growth (Gross Domestic Product) until 1998. Since then freight moved has remained stable while GDP has increased by 28 per cent.²</p> <p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) rose until 1998, but thereafter broadly stabilised in line with freight moved. Overall, emissions increased by 14 per cent between 1990 and 2007, compared with economic growth of 52 per cent over the same period.²</p> <p>National Targets:</p> <p>Department for Transport (DfT) aims to:³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the overall competitiveness and productivity of the national economy, so as to achieve a sustained high level of GDP growth.³ • Reduce transport's emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of avoiding dangerous climate change.³ • Contribute to better health and longer life expectancy through reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health.³ • Improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, including through a healthy natural environment, with the desired outcome of improved well-being for all.³ • Promote greater equality of transport opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society.³ • By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12 per cent in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region.⁴ <p>Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40 per cent and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50 per cent, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities.⁴</p>	<p>ends2009.pdf</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Defra, Sustainable Development Indicators, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/documents/SDIYP2009_a9.pdf 3. DfT, Towards a Sustainable Transport System (TaSTS): Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World 4. DfT, The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030
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Material Assets (Waste Management)																				
<p>National Trends:</p> <p>Non-radiological</p> <p>Waste management in the UK is moving towards greater reuse and recycling and less landfill. Between 2002 and 2007 in the UK, there was 19.5% decrease in waste disposed of in landfill sites. This includes waste produced by households, commerce and industry and construction and demolition.¹</p> <p>Between 1998/99 and 2002/03 there was a 1% reduction in the total amount (in tonnes) of commercial and industrial waste produced in England. Within this total, industrial waste had reduced to 38 million tonnes in 2002/3 while the amount of commercial waste had grown to 30 million tonnes.</p> <p>In 2002/3 disposal of commercial and industrial waste to landfill was 13 per cent lower than in 1998/9 and, for the first time, recycling and reuse had overtaken landfill as the most common method of waste management. Overall 44 per cent was sent to landfill and 45 per cent recycled.</p> <p>Radiological</p> <p>There is currently a trend of increasing volumes of low level radioactive waste generated in the UK, predominantly due to dismantling of decommissioned nuclear sites. This trend for existing waste is not expected to be sustained into the long term as 95% of the total projected nuclear waste arisings for the next century have already been produced (excluding arisings from planned new build nuclear power stations).³</p> <p>NDA UK waste projections (excluding new build nuclear power stations) are set out below:⁴</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="97 1523 1098 1736"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Waste type</th> <th colspan="3">Volume (cubic metre)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Stocks at 1 April 2007</th> <th>Estimated future arisings (1)</th> <th>Lifetime total once all wastes are packaged</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HLW</td> <td>1,730</td> <td>-646 (2)</td> <td>1,420</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ILW</td> <td>92,500</td> <td>143,000</td> <td>364,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LLW</td> <td>196,000</td> <td>3,000,000</td> <td>3,470,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(1) These figures assume no new nuclear power stations. There are not currently projections which include new nuclear power station arisings.</p> <p>(2) Future arisings of HLW have negative volumes. This is because Sellafield has reported future arisings of HLW to show that the volume of accumulated waste (liquid plus vitrified product) will fall as liquid waste existing at 1 April 2007 and forecast in the future is conditioned to a vitrified product.</p> <p>Plans for a new generation of nuclear power stations in the UK are likely to result in increased radiological waste arisings in the future. As yet the volumes of waste have not been quantified.</p>	Waste type	Volume (cubic metre)			Stocks at 1 April 2007	Estimated future arisings (1)	Lifetime total once all wastes are packaged	HLW	1,730	-646 (2)	1,420	ILW	92,500	143,000	364,000	LLW	196,000	3,000,000	3,470,000	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defra, Sustainable Development Indicators, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/documents/SDIYP2009_a9.pdf 2. Defra, Commercial and Industrial waste, http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/waste/kf/wrkwf03.htm 3. NDA, 2007 UK Nuclear Waste Inventory, http://www.nda.gov.uk/ukinventor/the_inventory/2007-inventory.cfm 4. NDA, http://www.nda.gov.uk/ukinventor/summaries/index.cfm 5. BERR, Meeting the Energy Challenge, A White Paper on Nuclear Power, January 2008, http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/nuclear-whitepaper/page42765.html 6. Defra, Waste Strategy for England 2007 7. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2008, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D8407A1C-CA68-4AD4-8E17-9F71B151AF6A/0/SusDevReport2008.pdf 8. MOD, Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan, 2009, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F9E34976-9E39-4E0D-BADA-157975DF2118/0/stewardshipprpt
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LLW	196,000	3,000,000	3,470,000																	

<p>However disposal is expected to be met nationally, with appropriate capacity planned into deep geological disposal infrastructure.⁵</p> <p>National Targets: Defra has established targets for England which includes a greater focus on waste prevention seeking to achieve a fall of 50% per person of household waste arising. Recycling and composting of household waste targets have been established - at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; and recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.⁶</p> <p><i>No targets identified in relation to UK commercial and industrial waste arisings, (consultee input welcome).</i> On the basis of the policies set out in Waste Strategy for England 2007, levels of commercial and industrial waste landfilled are expected to fall by 20% by 2010 compared to 2004. The Government is considering, in conjunction with the construction industry, a target to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation wastes going to landfill by 2012.⁶</p> <p><i>No targets identified in relation to UK new build nuclear power station radiological waste arisings, (consultee input welcome).</i></p> <p>MOD target - Reduce total waste arisings by 5%, by March 2011, and by 25% by 2020 relative to the 2004/05 baseline (SOG target).^{7,8}</p> <p>MOD target - Increase recycling levels to be at 40% of the baseline by March 2011, and to 75% by 2020 (SOG target).^{7,8}</p>	<p>200809v7.pdf</p>
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Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)	
<p>National Trends: The current trend in land use is generally towards increased development on previously developed land accompanied by a decline in stocks of previously developed land available for redevelopment.</p> <p>The percentage of all new development occurring on previously developed land measured by land area) increased from 47% in 1990 to 52% in 2007.¹</p> <p>Between 2002 and 2007 the total amount of previously-developed land in England declined by around 6%. In the same period vacant and derelict land declined by 17.5%, while land currently in use with potential for redevelopment increased by around 12%.²</p> <p>Agricultural land use has increased (following on from a 3% increase of crop area and a 6% increase of grazing area between 1996 and 2008)⁷. There is also a fall in the amount of set aside land (which decreased by 14% between 1996 and 2007) as crop prices have increased³. Land use for forest and woodland is currently showing an upward trend, with around a 4% increase between 1996 and 2008.⁷</p> <p>In England between 1989 and 2009 there has been a general trend of increasing development of residential buildings on previously developed land. There has also been a decline in development on agricultural land in favour of redevelopment of existing residential areas.⁴</p> <p>In Scotland approximately 600ha of vacant or derelict land is brought back into use each year.⁵</p> <p>MOD trend - The number of new build and refurbishment projects achieving the to achieve an excellent rating against the Defence Related Environmental Assessment Methodology (DREAM), the Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) or equivalent (SOG mandate) rating has improved from 50% of all projects assessed in 2006/2007, to 100% of new build and 78% of refurbishment projects for completed assessments undertaken in 2007/08.⁶</p> <p>National Targets: MOD target - All new build and major refurbishment construction projects will be designed to achieve an excellent rating against the Defence Related Environmental Assessment Methodology (DREAM), the Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) or equivalent (SOG mandate).⁶</p> <p>DCLG's (2007) Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable Green Paper for England aims to deliver 2 million homes by 2016 and 3 million homes by 2020.</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defra, Sustainable Development Indicators, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/documents/SDIYP2009_a9.pdf 2. National Land Use Database, Previously-developed land that may be available for Development: England 2007 http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/previouslydevelopedland2007 3. Defra, Environment in your pocket, 2008, http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/eiyp/index.htm 4. Department for Communities and Local Government, Land use change statistics, http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/lu2008provisionalmay 5. Scottish vacant and derelict land survey 2007, http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/01/24150145/10 6. MoD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008, http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/CorporatePublications/HealthandSafetyPublications/SSDCD/SustainableDevelopmentPolicy/SustainableDevelopmentStrategyReportsAndActionPlans.htm 7. Defra, Environment in your Pocket Statistics, 2009, http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/eiyp/pdf/eiyp2009.pdf

Cultural Heritage	
<p>National Trends: The current trend in cultural heritage condition is generally towards little change in the number of historic assets and a decline in the percentage of historic assets at risk.¹ English Heritage report that: there has been little change in the total number of historic assets between 2002 and 2008¹; the proportion of Grade I and II* buildings at risk in England fell from 3.8% in 1999 to 3.1% in 2009; the number of registered parks and gardens increased by 7.3% (104) between 2002 and 2009⁶; and the number of scheduled monuments increased by 1.9% between 2002 and 2009.⁶ There is a trend of improving condition of MoD cultural heritage assets.² Between 2005/06 and 2008/09 there was an 28% increase in the number of MoD scheduled monuments are either in good or fair condition.⁷ There is currently little change in the number of MOD buildings at risk. In 2007 the MOD had 28 Buildings at Risk entries. Since that report 3 buildings have been removed from the list (1 by repair, 1 by disposal and 1 by transfer to English Partnerships) and 3 have been added.³</p> <p>National Targets: ODPM sets out that the planning process should reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and historic environment⁴ ODPM aims to adopt a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings when they are affected by proposed developments.⁵</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English Heritage, Heritage Counts 2008, England, http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HC08_National_Acc.pdf). 2. MOD Heritage Report 2005/07 http://www.defence-estates.mod.uk/publications/corporate/MODHeritateReport2005-2007final.pdf 3. MOD, Stewardship Report on the Defence Estates, 2007-08, http://www.defence-estates.mod.uk/estate/estatestrategy.php 4. ODPM, PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment 5. ODPM, PPG16: Archaeology and Planning 6. English Heritage, Heritage Counts 2009, England, http://hc.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/HC09_England_Acc.pdf?1276513285 7. MoD Heritage Report 2007 – 2009, http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D0EEBC4D-5982-4C9F-BA4A-555936E544CD/0/heritage_report_0709.pdf

Landscape	
<p>National Trends: <i>No trends identified in relation to UK landscapes, (consultee input welcome).</i></p> <p>The current trend in English landscape condition is generally towards increasing maintenance or enhancement of landscape character.¹ Over the last century we have experienced the following landscape character trends:¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gradual erosion of local distinctiveness in some areas, through a process of standardisation and simplification of some of the components that make up landscape character. • A loss of some natural and semi-natural features and habitats such as ancient woodlands and unimproved grassland. • A decline in some traditional agricultural landscape features such as farm ponds and hedgerows, and a loss of archaeological sites and traditional buildings. • Increased urbanisation, often accompanied by poor design standards and a decline in the variety of building materials, and the importation of urban and suburban building styles into rural areas. • A loss of remoteness and reduced tranquillity because of built development and traffic growth. <p>Natural England report that in 2008 existing landscape character was being maintained in 51% of England's landscapes, whilst in a further 10% existing character was being enhanced. However, 20% of landscapes were showing signs of neglect.¹ Data from 1990 to 2003 indicates that in England the number of Character Areas with patterns of change that either maintain or enhance character has increased from 36% to 61%. The number of Character Areas with evidence of neglect or erosion of character has decreased. This evidence suggests that the character of the majority of English landscapes, at Character Area scale, is being sustained.¹</p> <p>National Targets: UK Government seeks to conserve and protect countryside and National Parks through legislation.² ODPM aims to recognise open space and sports and recreational facilities that are of high quality should be recognised and given protection by Local Authorities. Further subject to designated areas, Local Authorities should encourage the creation of sports and recreational facilities in countryside</p>	<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural England, State of the Natural Environment 2008, Landscape Characterisation and Change, http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/sones/sections.aspx 2. UK Government, The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 3. ODPM, PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation 4. Forestry Commission Scotland, Scottish Forestry Strategy

around towns and the development of areas of managed countryside, such as countryside parks, community forests and agricultural show-grounds.³

Forestry Commission Scotland aims to see Scotland's woodlands increase from 17.1% of our land area to about 25%.⁴

The Scottish Executive has two wider commitments relevant to forestry in bringing 80% of the special features on Scotland's nationally important nature sites into favourable condition by March 2008 and the forestry sector delivering annual carbon savings of 0.6 million tonnes of carbon (MtC) by 2010, 0.8 MtC by 2015 and 1.0 MtC by 2020.⁴

Submarine Dismantling Project

SEA Scoping Report

Annex B – Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

June 2010

Defence Equipment & Support

Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
Biodiversity and Nature Conservation	
International/European (e.g. Directives)	
EC Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC)	<p>Objectives: This Directive places a legal requirement on EU countries to make provision for the protection of specified habitats and species. This is achieved through the designation of Special Areas of Conservation.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
European Community (1979) Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	<p>Objectives: Contracting parties are under legal obligation to protect the species listed in the appendices to the convention.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
United Nations (1979) Bonn - Convention on Migratory Species	<p>Objectives: Signatories are under agreements or memoranda of understanding relating to the protection of migratory species.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
European Commission (1979) (79/409/EEC) Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds	<p>Objectives: Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971)	<p>Objectives: Nationally to designate at least one wetland under the treaty. More relevant is the obligation to include wetland conservation consideration in land-use planning.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
OSPAR Commission (2003) Biological Diversity and Ecosystems Strategy	<p>Objectives: This Strategy seeks to protect and enhance the ecosystems and the biological diversity of the maritime area, which are, or could be, affected as a result of human activities.</p> <p>Targets: No specific targets or indicators have been identified.</p>
Freshwater Fish Directive (78/659/EEC) (updated in 2006 by Directive 2006/44/EC on the Quality of Fresh Waters Needing Protection or Improvement in Order to Support Fish Life)	<p>Directive on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life has been significantly amended on several occasions.</p> <p>Objectives: In order to attain the objectives of the Directive, Member States should designate the waters to which it will apply and set limit values corresponding to certain parameters. The waters so designated should be brought into conformity with these values within five years of this designation.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
EU (2005) European Community Biodiversity Strategy (COM98/42)	<p>Objectives: The Biodiversity Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.</p> <p>Targets: No specific targets or indicators have been identified.</p>
UN (1992) Convention on Biological Diversity	<p>Objectives: This convention was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.</p> <p>The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity • The sustainable use of its components • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources <p>The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	at the national level.
Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC	<p>Objective: Directive seeks to achieve the prevention and remedying of environmental damage - specifically, damage to habitats and species protected by EC law, and to species or habitat on a site of special scientific interest for which the site has been notified, damage to water resources, and land contamination which presents a threat to human health. It reinforces the "polluter pays" principle - making operators financially liable for threats of or actual damage.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets but legislation.</p>
National (UK)	
The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007	<p>Objectives: These Regulations make provision for implementing Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in relation to marine areas where the United Kingdom has jurisdiction beyond its territorial sea.</p> <p>The 2007 Regulations apply in the 'offshore area' beyond 12 nautical miles from the UK coast. They provide protection for a variety of marine species and wild birds through a number of offences that aim to prevent damaging activities affecting protected species and habitats.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide, in England, a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations • ensure that existing and newly planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to a changing climate • protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland), and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland • increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England • improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally, including the reduction of carbon emissions. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations (1994)	<p>Objective: The regulations require sites of importance to habitats or species to be designated. It also makes it an offence to collect damage or kill any species listed under schedules 2 or 4. Any impact on such designated sites or listed species must be considered in regards to planning permission applications.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)	<p>Objectives: Sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed not only to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, but to guide action well into the second decade of the 21st century at a time when the challenges faced by the natural environment are great.</p> <p>The integrating framework of an Ecosystem Approach sets out the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting the best sites for wildlife; • targeting action on priority species and habitats; • embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making; • engaging people, and encouraging behaviour change; • developing and interpreting the evidence base;



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and contributes fully to their domestic delivery. <p>Target: Halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010.</p>
<p>UK Biodiversity Partnership (1994) The UK Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>Objectives: The overall goal of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.</p> <p>The UK BAP incorporates six underlying principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where biological resources are used, such use should be sustainable. Wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources. The conservation of biodiversity requires the care and involvement of individuals and communities as well as Governmental processes. Conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, policy and action. Conservation practice and policy should be based upon a sound knowledge base. The precautionary principle should guide decisions. <p>Targets: There are no key targets listed.</p>
<p>The Protection of Badgers Act 1992</p>	<p>Objectives: Sets out it is a serious offence to kill, injure or take a badger, or to damage or interfere with a sett unless a license is obtained from a statutory authority. In spite of this, it can be hard to enforce the law, so badger baiting continues.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>Establishes Natural England as the main body responsible for conserving, enhancing and managing England's natural environment. It also covers biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds.</p> <p>The Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; amends the law relating to rights of way; makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. <p>Targets: Legislation rather than targets in Act.</p>
<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</p>	<p>Objectives: This is the main UK legislation relating to the protection of named floral and faunal species and the network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) for birds.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
<p>The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>An Act to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> make provision for National Parks and the establishment of a National Parks Commission; to confer on the Nature Conservancy and local authorities powers for the establishment and



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>maintenance of nature reserves;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to make further provision for the recording, creation, maintenance and improvement of public paths and for securing access to open country, and to amend the law relating to rights of way; to confer further powers for preserving and enhancing natural beauty; and for matters connected with the purposes aforesaid. <p>Targets: Ultimately seeks to conserve and protect countryside and National Parks through legislation.</p>
Defra (2002) Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England	<p>Objectives: This strategy sets out a number of indicators for biodiversity which are to be monitored by Defra, including the condition of SSSIs, populations of wild birds and progress with implementing biodiversity action plans (BAPs).</p> <p>Updated indicators were published in March 2007.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations (1994)	<p>Objective: The regulations require sites of European importance to habitats or species to be designated. This includes the establishment of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). It also makes it an offence to collect, damage or kill any species listed under schedules 2 or 4. Any impact on such designated sites or listed species is a material consideration with regard to planning applications.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
ODPM (2005). PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	<p>Objectives: The statement sets out a number of key planning principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas; Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests; Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology and should recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features make, both individually and in combination; Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development; Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted; and The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. <p>Targets: No specific targets are given but it is noted that Sites of regional and local biodiversity and geological interest have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets; contributing to the quality of life and the well-being of the community; and in supporting research and education.</p>
Communities and Local Government (2010) Consultation Paper a new Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Health Environment	<p>Objectives: Once approved, this PPS will replace PPS9, PPG17, PPG20 and PPS7 in so far as it relates to landscape protection, soil and agricultural land quality, forestry, coastal access, heritage coast and the undeveloped coast. With regard to biodiversity, it states that, where granting planning permission would result in significant harm to biodiversity or geodiversity interests, local planning authorities should 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 harm cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated against, appropriate compensation measures should be sought. Local authorities should use conditions or planning obligations to ensure that mitigation or compensation measures take place.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Environmental Protection Act (1990)	<p>Objectives: This Act sets out key statutory requirements for the UK regarding environmental protection (including waste and nature conservation).</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	Targets: No formal targets
The Hedgerows Regulations 1997	<p>Objective: Regulations that it is against the law to remove most countryside hedgerows without permission of the LPA.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Marine Environment Protection is also afforded by relevant PPGs:</p> <p>PPG 1 General guide to the prevention of pollution</p> <p>PPG 2 Above ground oil storage tanks</p> <p>PPG 5 Works and maintenance in or near water</p> <p>PPG 8 Storage and disposal of oil</p> <p>PPG 13 Vehicle washing and cleaning</p> <p>PPG 14 Marinas and crafts</p> <p>PPG 21 Pollution incident response planning</p> <p>PPG 22 Dealing with spillages on highways</p> <p>PPG 26 Storage and handling of drums and intermediate bulk containers (IBCs)</p>	<p>Objective: These PPGs provide guidance on activities that are likely to be relevant to coastal construction and industrial operational activities.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets	<p>Objectives: The Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the Government's estate is resilient to the impacts of changing climate. The framework also includes challenging targets on waste reduction and recovery, more efficient use of water, and it promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, and positive engagement with the community.</p> <p>Targets: Targets relating to biodiversity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a biodiversity action plan (or demonstrate how they are building biodiversity planning into their estate/environmental management systems) and report progress annually. • Where applicable Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are maintained in target condition with continued progress towards achieving favourable condition. • All Departments, Agencies and Executive NDPBs to conduct sustainability appraisals of office relocations.
National (MOD)	
MOD Sustainable Operations on the Government Estate (SOGE): Strategic Statement on Biodiversity	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be an exemplar in the management of designated sites where compatible with military requirements • To ensure natural environment requirements and best practice are fully integrated into the estate management; • To contribute, as appropriate, to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (and Country Biodiversity Strategies). <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity interest of Natura 2000 sites, Ramsar sites and SSSIs / ASSIs for which MOD has direct management responsibility.



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise the potential impacts of MOD activities on SSSIs /ASSIs which are the management responsibility of other landowners. To ensure that where there is significant biodiversity interest on the estate, integrated rural / land management plans (IRMP / ILMP) are developed, or otherwise integrated with estate management processes and military objectives. To ensure high quality and consistent application of appraisal tools that facilitates the sustainable use of biological resources and identification of impacts on biodiversity. To improve the co-ordination of biodiversity enhancement on the defence estate, and deliver the actions identified as priorities for MOD action for biodiversity. To improve methods to monitor biodiversity resources to ensure use is sustainable. To identify species at risk on the defence estate, and evaluate potential for recovery. (Vulnerable species will be considered for recovery on a case-by-case basis).
MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan (SDRAP) 2008	<p>Objectives: Conserve and enhance biodiversity, as part of estate stewardship, and to contribute to Government biodiversity objectives.</p> <p>Targets: By 2010, 95% of Sites of Special Scientific interest (SSSI's) in sole ownership or control in target condition (SOGE target).</p>
MOD JSP 418, leaflet 10 – Marine Environmental Legislation	<p>Objectives: No formal targets.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
National (Scotland)	
Nature Conservation Act (Scotland) 2004.	<p>Objectives: The Act places duties on public bodies in relation to the conservation of biodiversity, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), amends legislation on Nature Conservation Orders, provides for Land Management Orders for SSSIs and associated land, strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and requires the preparation of a Scottish Fossil Code.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Scottish Executive Proposed Marine National Park.	<p>Objectives: The proposal is to create a marine national park around an as-yet-undecided area of Scotland's coast. Two of the proposed locations are close to the Clyde NB. This is at the consultation stage.</p> <p>Targets: There are no key targets listed.</p>
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy	<p>Objectives: Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out the Scottish Government's policy on land use planning. Biodiversity and nature conservation is primarily addressed within the Landscape and Heritage chapter which promotes a broad approach to landscape and natural heritage incorporating the conservation of designated or protected sites and species taking into account the ecosystems and natural processes. SPP also seeks to establish integrated habitat networks.</p> <p>In this context, the SPP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets out national planning policy considerations in relation to Scotland's natural heritage; summarises the main statutory obligations in relation to the conservation of natural heritage; explains, as part of a wider framework for conservation and development, how natural heritage objectives should be reflected in development plans; describes the role of the planning system in safeguarding sites of national and international



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>importance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides guidance on the approach to be adopted in relation to local and non-statutory designations; and draws attention to the importance of safeguarding and enhancing natural heritage beyond the confines of designated areas. <p>Targets: There are no targets listed.</p>
<p>Scottish Executive (2004) Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands – A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland</p>	<p>Objectives: An Executive strategy setting out a 25 year framework for action to conserve and enhance biodiversity in Scotland.</p> <p>The overall aim of this strategy is to conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland now and in the future</p> <p>The foregoing analysis suggests the need for balanced action across a range of areas to meet this broad aim. The required actions can be grouped under five major strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species & Habitats: To halt the loss of biodiversity and continue to reverse previous losses through targeted action for species and habitats People: To increase awareness, understanding and enjoyment of biodiversity, and engage many more people in conservation and enhancement Landscapes & Ecosystems: To restore and enhance biodiversity in all our urban, rural and marine environments through better planning, design and practice Integration & Co-ordination: To develop an effective management framework that ensures biodiversity is taken into account in all decision making Knowledge: To ensure that the best new and existing knowledge on biodiversity is available to all policy makers and practitioners
<p>Scottish Executive (2000) Planning Advice Note 60: Planning for Natural Heritage</p>	<p>PAN 60 provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment and encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues.</p> <p>PAN 60 complements the National Planning Policy Guideline on Natural Heritage (NPPG 14) with examples of good planning practice in relation to natural heritage. It aims to promote good practice in planning for natural heritage and demonstrate that planning and the development process can be powerful mechanisms for realising natural heritage objectives and creating quality environments.</p> <p>Objectives/Targets: The note does not include any specific objectives or targets.</p>
National (Wales)	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)</p>	<p>Objectives: Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Chapter 5 sets out the following objectives for the conservation and improvement of natural heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote the conservation of landscape and biodiversity, in particular the conservation of native wildlife and habitats; ensure that action in Wales contributes to meeting international responsibilities and obligations for the natural environment; ensure that statutorily designated sites are properly protected and managed; safeguard protected species, and to promote the functions and benefits of soils, and in particular their function as a carbon store. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2008)</p>	<p>Objectives: The Plan contains the following key theme in relation to the natural environment:</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
People, Places, Futures: The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update	<p><i>Valuing our Environment</i></p> <p>The quality of our environment is a fundamental asset for its intrinsic value, and for our economy and quality of life. By safeguarding and enhancing both the natural and built environment we will attract people to and retain them within our communities and preserve the foundations for the future.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning	<p>Objectives: Technical Advice Note 5 sets out how the planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation. It stipulates that the planning system should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work to achieve nature conservation objectives through a partnership between local planning authorities, Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), the Environment Agency Wales, voluntary organisations, developers, landowners and other key stakeholders; • integrate nature conservation into all planning decisions looking for development to deliver social, economic and environmental objectives together over time; • ensure that the UK's international and national obligations for site, species and habitat protection are fully met in all planning decisions; • look for development to provide a net benefit for biodiversity conservation with no significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally; • help to ensure that development does not damage, or restrict access to, or the study of, geological sites and features or impede the evolution of natural processes and systems especially on rivers and the coast; and • plan to accommodate and reduce the effects of climate change by encouraging development that will reduce damaging emissions and energy consumption and that help habitats and species to respond to climate change. <p>Objectives/Targets: Does not include any specific objectives or targets.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Wales Environment Strategy Action Plan 2008 - 2011	<p>This second Environment Strategy Action Plan sets out rolling actions until 2010, to facilitate a more strategic approach to environmental improvement, and recognise the longer-term nature of environmental action and change. The Action Plan sets out actions under the headings: biodiversity, marine, access and recreation, flood and water management, ecosystems services, research and evidence, the historic environment, people and the environment, partnership and environmental quality.</p> <p>Objectives/Targets: Does not include any specific objectives or targets.</p>
Population	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
United Nations (2001) Aarhus Convention: Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters	<p>Objectives: The Aarhus Convention contains three broad themes or 'pillars':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to information, • public participation, and • access to justice. <p>The Convention grants the public rights and imposes on Parties and public authority's obligations regarding access to information and public participation and access to justice.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
European Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive).	<p>Objectives: The SEA Directive creates the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland). • The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories. • The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
European Commission. European Employment Strategy	<p>Objectives: The overarching themes of the European Commission's European Employment Strategy: full employment, quality and productivity at work and promoting inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Integrated Guideline for Growth and Jobs 2008-11, Commission of the European Communities (Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, 2007)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full employment • Improving quality and productivity at work • Strengthening social and territorial cohesion • Combating discrimination through removal of barriers to entry. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
National (UK)	
Strong and prosperous communities Local Government White Paper (2006)	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.</p> <p>The key area objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsive services and empowered Communities • Effective, accountable and responsive local Government • Strong cities, strategic regions • Local government as a strategic leader and place-shaper • A new performance framework • Efficiency – transforming local services • Community cohesion. <p>Targets: No formal targets but aims are included in areas outlined above.</p>
ODPM (2001) A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: National Strategy Action Plan.	<p>Objectives: The strategy sets out the Government's vision for narrowing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country through delivering the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all the poorest neighbourhoods, to have common goals of lower worklessness and crime, and better health, skills, housing and physical environment. • To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. <p>Targets: Various targets sourced from other strategies under the headings of work, crime, education, health, and housing.</p>
Department of Trade and Industry	<p>Objectives: Assisted Areas are where regional aid is used to promote the economic development areas of certain disadvantaged areas within the European Union. This includes part of Argyll and Bute</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
(2006) Review of Assisted Areas	and Devonport Targets: No formal targets
Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)	<p>Objectives: Planning Policy Statement 4 (PPS4) sets out planning policies for economic development which is taken to include development which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. provides employment opportunities; 2. generates wealth; or 3. produces or generates an economic output or product. <p>PPS4 states that the Government's objectives with respect to planning for economic development are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, towns, regions, sub-regions and local areas, both urban and rural'; • reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation; • deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change; • promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places for communities; • raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting thriving; and • inclusive and locally distinctive rural communities whilst continuing to protect the open countryside for the benefit of all. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
PSA Delivery Agreement 1: Raise the Productivity of the UK Economy (HM Government, 2007)	<p>The Government's primary aim for the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR07) period is to demonstrate further progress on its long-term objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raise the rate of the UK's productivity growth over the economic cycle; and • narrow the productivity gap with our major industrial competitors. <p>Targets: Indicator 1: Labour productivity (output per hour worked) over the economic Cycle</p>
Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (2007)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More and better jobs as a result of sustainable economic development • Better infrastructure so people have access to reliable transport, clean and secure energy, clean water supplies, and better local amenities • Continued protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment • Places shaped by their communities where people are proud to live • More efficient and timely systems in which controls are proportionate to impact and unnecessary costs are eliminated • A more transparent and accountable planning system in which national and local government work together to ensure decisions at every level deliver the best outcomes for all. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets	<p>Objectives: The Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the Government's estate is resilient to the impacts of changing climate. The framework also includes challenging targets on waste reduction and recovery, more efficient use of water, and it promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, and positive engagement with the community.</p> <p>Targets: Targets relating to population include:</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Departments, Agencies and Executive NDPBs to conduct sustainability appraisals of office relocations. All Departments to encourage staff to take an active role in volunteering in the community.
National (MOD)	
<p>MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008</p> <p>&</p> <p>MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008</p>	<p>Objectives::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help build the skills of young people. Create a workforce that is drawn from the breadth of society and ensure that the unique contribution of every individual in that workplace is respected and valued. Provide a safe and healthy workplace. Manage the social impacts of Defence activities on UK communities (civilian and Armed Forces). <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing target to continue to support the Cadet movement, by providing a range of opportunities for young people across the country including those in socially deprived areas, to help them meet life's challenges and realise their potential. Ongoing target to work with other Departments and external partners on initiatives for young people and activities for school curricula to build skills. Ongoing target to work closer with the Department for Children, Schools and Families to explore options for widening the reach of the Cadet Forces experience into a greater number of State schools/pupils. Ongoing target to publish annually a report against the Equality and Diversity Scheme (MOD commitment). By 2013 reach 8% ethnic minority representation in the Armed Forces. By 2009 reach 15% women representation in the Senior Civil service (SCS) (MOD commitment).
<p>MOD, Joint Service Publication (JSP) 434 - Defence Construction in the Built Environment</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>To improve effectiveness within the context of practicality, achievability and value for money on an ongoing basis. This is defined as the optimum combination of whole life cost and quality to meet user requirements effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>Justification should be provided for any decision to procure new facilities as opposed to the re-use of existing facilities and should take account of all likely economic, environmental and social costs and benefits.</p> <p>Procurement strategies should take full account of the Government's commitment to sustainable development and of the economic, environmental and social impacts of its decisions.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
National (Scotland)	
<p>The Scottish Government (2008) Scottish Sustainable Communities Initiative</p>	<p>Objectives: SSCI settlements will provide high quality, affordable homes for all sectors of the community, they may include opportunities for the creation of jobs, provision of education and other services necessary to enable high standards of living, cultural identity and create an environment which encourages healthy and active living. These new communities should fit well in the local landscape, maximise the opportunities of the location and should be fully integrated with public and active transport networks, rather than being dependent on the car. They will be successful places which have meaning for the people who will call them home.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	Targets: No formal targets
General Register Office (2007) Scotland's Population 2007	Objectives: Provides a demographic breakdown of Scotland's population trends. Targets: No formal targets
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy	Objectives: Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out the Scottish Government's policy on land use planning. With regard to economic development, SPP sets out the following five areas where planning can support growth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taking account of the economic benefits of proposed development in development plans and development management decisions; • promoting development in sustainable locations, particularly in terms of accessibility; • promoting regeneration and the full and appropriate use of land, buildings and infrastructure; • supporting development which will provide new employment opportunities and enhance local competitiveness; and • promoting the integration of employment generation opportunities with supporting infrastructure and housing development. Targets: There are no key targets listed.
Scottish Executive (2004) Framework for Economic Development in Scotland	Objectives: Achieving four key outcomes is fundamental to the Executive's economic policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Growth – with growth accelerated and sustained through greater competitiveness in the global economy. • Regional Development – with economic growth a pre-requisite for all regions to enjoy the same economic opportunities and with regional development itself contributing to national economic prosperity. • Closing the opportunity gap – with economic growth a pre-requisite for all in society to enjoy enhanced economic opportunities, and with social development in turn contributing to national economic prosperity. • Sustainable Development – in economic, social and environmental terms. The enabling objectives: The achievement of these desired outcomes depends upon a complex array of economic drivers. Establishing the underlying conditions and context for economic growth to flourish is, therefore, a critical step. There are four key enabling objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stable and supportive macroeconomic environment; • A facilitating national economic context: encompassing the physical, human and electronic infrastructure; • Dynamic competitiveness in Scottish enterprises; and • Economic policies and programmes to secure the social, regional and environmental objectives. Targets: There are no key targets listed.
National (Wales)	
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)	Objectives: With respect to economic development, Planning Policy Wales sets out that the Welsh Assembly Government's objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the economic success of both urban areas and the countryside, helping businesses to maximise their competitiveness; • support initiative and avoid placing unnecessary burdens on enterprise; • respect and encourage diversity in the local economy, for example in rural areas encouraging farm diversification and in urban areas promoting mixed use development; and • promote the exploitation of new technologies which can provide new opportunities; and ensure that development for enterprise and employment uses is in line with sustainability principles and respects the environment in its location, scale and design, especially so as to address climate



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>change.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Futures: The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update</p>	<p>Objectives: The Wales Spatial Plan contains the following key themes which relate to population:</p> <p>Building Sustainable Communities</p> <p>Our future depends on the vitality of our communities as attractive places to live and work. We need to reduce inequalities between communities whilst retaining their character and distinctiveness.</p> <p>Promoting a Sustainable Economy</p> <p>We need an innovative, high value-added economy for Wales which utilises and develops the skills and knowledge of our people; an economy which both creates wealth and promotes the spreading of that prosperity throughout Wales; an economy which adds to the quality of life as well as the standard of living and the working environment.</p> <p>Respecting Distinctiveness</p> <p>A cohesive identity which sustains and celebrates what is distinctive about Wales, in an open and outward-looking way, is central to promoting Wales to the World, as well as to our future economic competitiveness and social and environmental wellbeing.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 12: Design</p>	<p>Objectives: TAN 12 sets out the Assembly Government's policies and objectives in respect of the design of new development. In relation to population, these objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring attractive, safe public spaces • Security through natural surveillance • Ensuring ease of access for all <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Capturing the Potential: A Green Jobs Strategy for Wales</p>	<p>Objectives: The Strategy sets out how businesses and other organisations could be helped to adapt and capitalise on the opportunities presented by the drive towards a local carbon, resource efficient and sustainable products and processes. It is underpinned by the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Business: developing ways that Assembly Government can support businesses to help them successfully adapt and seek competitive advantage through resource efficiency and new low carbon products and services. • Fostering Innovation and Technology: Supporting the development and commercialisation of new sustainable technologies, energy services and low carbon products for the future. • Investing in a More Sustainable Economy: Building upon the way decisions and investments are made to help drive the transition to a more sustainable economy. <p>Targets: None identified.</p>
Human health	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
<p>Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe (CEHAPE) 2004</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The CEHAPE highlights the main commitments on children's health and environment focusing on four regional priority goals (RPGs) for Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure safe water and adequate sanitation • ensure protection from injuries and adequate physical activity • ensure clean outdoor and indoor air



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	Target: No quantified targets but sub-targets within objectives above.
The (current) Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC) As revised by Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)	<p>Directive concerns the management of bathing water quality and repeals Directive 76/160/EEC.</p> <p>Objective: The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health.</p> <p>Targets: Legislation rather than targets in Act.</p>
World Health Organization European Centre for Environment and Health (2001), Health impact assessment in strategic environmental assessment (World Health Organization, Rome)	<p>Objective: Provides a review of Health Impact Assessment concepts, methods and practice to support the development of a protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention, which adequately covers health impacts.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
'Together for Health – A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013'.	<p>Objectives: The Health Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster Good Health in an Ageing Europe by promoting good health throughout the lifespan; • Protect Citizens from Health Threats including communicable diseases, bioterrorism, and patient safety; and • Support Dynamic Health Systems and New Technologies. <p>The White Paper also sets out a number of cross-cutting principles such as solidarity, citizen participation in policy-making and the need to reduce inequities in health, to promote investment in health, to mainstream health in all policies, and to strengthen the EU's voice in Global Health.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Canadian Lalonde Report 1974	<p>Report identified four health fields that were interdependently responsible for individual health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment - All matters related to health external to the human body and over which the individual has little or no control. Includes the physical and social environment. • Human Biology - All aspects of health, physical and mental, developed within the human body as a result of organic make-up. • Lifestyle - The aggregation of personal decisions, over which the individual has control. Self-imposed risks created by unhealthy lifestyle choices can be said to contribute to, or cause, illness or death. • Health Care Organisation - The quantity, quality, arrangement, nature and relationships of people and resources in the provision of health care. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
National (UK)	
Department of Health (2004) Choosing Health: making healthy choices easier	<p>Objectives: This white paper outlines the results of a public consultation and the Government's broad approach to the improvement of public health. The themes of relevance involve the provision of information to the public and the demand of the public for access to resources to improve health. Information includes provision on the effects of personal life choices but will also include information on environmental circumstances which might affect personal health.</p> <p>The demand for access to health resources includes the provision of health care facilities but also includes facilities to maintain a healthy lifestyle, e.g. sports fields.</p>



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	Targets: No formal targets
Health Protection Agency (2007) Children's Environment and Health Action Plan. A summary of current activities which address children's environment and health issues in the UK	Applies the objectives in the European document to the UK context.
Department of Health (1999) Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>An action plan to tackle poor health. DoH set out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the health of everyone; • and the health of the worst off in particular. <p>Targets:</p> <p>By the year 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancer: to reduce the death rate in people under 75 by at least a fifth • Coronary Heart Disease and Stroke: to reduce the death rate in people under 75 by at least two fifths • Accidents: to reduce the death rate by at least a fifth and serious injury by at least a tenth • Mental Illness: to reduce the death rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least a fifth.
Department of Health (2003) Tackling Health Inequalities: A programme for action	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvements in early years support for children and families • improved social housing and reduced fuel poverty among vulnerable populations • improved educational attainment and skills development among disadvantaged populations • improved access to public services in disadvantaged communities in urban and rural areas, and • reduced unemployment, and improved income among the poorest. <p>Targets:</p> <p>Key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing smoking in manual social groups • preventing and managing other risks for coronary heart disease and cancer such as poor diet and obesity, physical inactivity and hypertension through effective primary care and public health interventions – especially targeting the over-50s • improving housing quality by tackling cold and dampness, and reducing accidents at home and on the road.
Securing good health for the whole population Report to the Treasury (Wanless, 2004)	<p>This Review has been focused particularly on prevention and the wider determinants of health in England and on the cost-effectiveness of action that can be taken to improve the health of the whole population and to reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Department of Health (2006) 'Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services' White Paper	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The White Paper is aiming to achieve four main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and social care services will provide better prevention services with earlier intervention. • We will give people more choice and a louder voice. • We need to do more on tackling inequalities and improving access to community services.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will provide more support for people with long-term needs. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
<p>Department of Health (2006) A stronger local voice: A framework for creating a stronger local voice in the development of health and social care services (July 2006)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>This document sets out a framework for creating a stronger local voice in the development of health and social care services. Provides for the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commission for Patient and Public Involvement in Health (CPPIH) and patient forums will be abolished and local involvement networks (LINKs) will be established for every local authority area with social services responsibilities. LINKs will establish a specific relationship with overview and scrutiny committees (OSCs) and have the power to refer matters to the OSCs. OSCs will be encouraged to focus their attention on the work of commissioners of health and social care services and are ideally placed to ask commissioners about the decisions they have made. The duties to involve and consult will be simplified and strengthened. There will be a new duty placed on commissioners to respond to what patients and the public have said. Work is being undertaken to explore ways of creating a stronger voice for patients, service users and members of the public at a national level. There will be a stronger user voice in regulation and in the regulation of involvement. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
<p>High quality care for all: NHS Next Stage Review final report. (Darzi, 2008)</p>	<p>Objective: The vision this report sets out is of an NHS that gives patients and the public more information and choice, works in partnership and has quality of care at its heart – quality defined as clinically effective, personal and safe.</p> <p>Targets / Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an NHS that helps people to stay healthy. For the NHS to be sustainable in the 21st century it needs to focus on improving health as well as treating sickness. We will give patients more rights and control over their own health and care. We will ensure quality at the heart of the NHS We will strengthen the involvement of clinicians in decision making at every level of the NHS. We will empower frontline staff to lead change that improves quality of care for patients. We will value the work of NHS staff. NHS staff make the difference where it matters most and we have an obligation to patients and the public to enable them to make best use of their talents.
<p>Health and Safety Commission A Strategy for Workplace Health and Safety in Great Britain to 2010 and beyond</p>	<p>Objectives/Aims:</p> <p>HSC/E's continuing aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect people by providing information and advice; promoting and assuring a goalsetting system of regulation; undertaking and encouraging research and enforcing the law where necessary; influence organisations to embrace high standards of health and safety and to recognise the social and economic benefits; work with business to prevent catastrophic failures in major hazard industries; and seek to optimise the use of resources to deliver our mission and vision. <p>HSC/E's new aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop new ways to establish and maintain an effective health and safety culture in a changing economy, so that all employers take their responsibilities seriously, the workforce is fully involved and risks are properly managed; do more to address the new and emerging work-related health issues; achieve higher levels of recognition and respect for health and safety as an integral part of a



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>modern, competitive business and public sector and as a contribution to social justice and inclusion; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> exemplify public sector best practice in managing our resources. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black’s Review of the health of Britain’s working age population (2008)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being; early intervention for those who develop a health condition; and an improvement in the health of those out of work – so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the need for greater emphasis to be placed on climate change and its impacts and the need for governments to focus on this problem; measures individuals can take to mitigate the effects of climate change on their health. Keeping cool in hot weather is important. The easy-to-remember advice “keep cool, keep clean, keep covered” remains sensible; the need for further research in many of the areas touched on in this report. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>HM Government (2007) PSA Delivery Agreement 23: Make Communities Safer</p>	<p>Objectives: The Government’s vision is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continuing to build on the significant reductions in crime achieved over recent years, fewer people are victims of crime, especially the most serious crime – violent, drug and alcohol-related crime – and the public are protected from the most harmful offenders; and local agencies are accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of the local community, leading to increased public confidence in those agencies. <p>Targets: Indicator 4: The percentage of people perceiving ASB as a problem</p>
National (MOD)	
<p>Secretary of State’s Policy Statement on Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in the Ministry of Defence (2009)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid work-related fatalities and minimise work-related injuries and ill-health. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>MOD JSP 375, MOD Health and Safety Handbook (largely re-written under)JSP 815, Defence Environment and Safety Management)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct defence activities in a way that minimises the risk to personnel and to others, including members of the public, to As Low as is Reasonably Practicable (ALARP). <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>MOD JSP 392, Radiation Safety Handbook (2008) and MOD JSP 418, leaflet 14 – Radiation.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To comply with the letter and the spirit of UK environmental law applicable to ionising radiations so far as is reasonably practicable regardless of any Crown or Defence Exemptions. To reduce exposure of the workforce, members of the public and the environment to levels of radiation which are as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<p>MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008</p> <p>&</p> <p>MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a safe and healthy workplace. • Manage the social impacts of Defence activities on UK communities (civilian and Armed Forces). <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing target of no fatalities attributable to Health and Safety failures. • Ongoing target of 10% reduction in the number of serious injuries against previous years' performance. • By 2010 reduce number of working days lost per 100,000 workers from work related injury by 30% against figures from 2000 (Government target). • By 2010 reduce the rate of fatal and major injury accidents by 10% between 2000 and 2010 (Government target). • By 2010 Reduce the rate of cases of work related ill health by 10% between 2000 and 2010 (Government Target).
National (Scotland)	
<p>Sport Scotland (2009) A sport Scotland policy statement on sport and physical recreation in the outdoors</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement looks to a future where sport and recreation in the outdoors is increasingly welcomed and positively managed, with an informed approach. • Where outdoor sport is well resourced and well promoted, and is supported by the provision of quality services, facilities and infrastructure, set in a quality environment. • Where the value and contribution of outdoor sport and recreation is recognised and where existing opportunities to participate are protected and enhanced, and new opportunities developed, for all sectors of Scottish society.
<p>Scottish Executive Physical Activity Task Force (2003) Let's Make Scotland More Active: A strategy for physical activity</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and maintain long-lasting, high-quality environments to support inactive people to become active. • To provide accurate and evidence-based advice to staff who are involved in government policy and service delivery, and who work in the voluntary and private sectors. • To raise awareness and develop knowledge and understanding about the benefits of physical activity and provide access to information. • To carry out research, monitoring and evaluation.
<p>Scottish Executive (2003) 'Partnership for Care': Scotland's Health White Paper</p>	<p>Objectives: The white paper sets out the Executive's policy on health. It is about the promotion of health in the broadest possible sense and the creation of a health service that is fit for the 21st century.</p> <p>It sees patients and national standards as key drivers of change in the health service and frontline staff as leaders of the change process; it outlines ways in which the redesign, integration and quality of services can be systematically progressed and it seeks a step change in approach to health improvement as an essential complement to the modernised, patient focused services of the 21st century.</p> <p>The health improvement strategy identifies the following broad objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new approach to improve health in Scotland and to reduce health inequalities; • A sustained effort to tackle the lifestyles and circumstances which damage health; • New actions focused on early years; teenage transition; the workplace; and in communities; and • Legislation to secure the place of Health Improvement in Community Planning.
<p>The Scottish Executive (2003)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
Improving Health in Scotland – The Challenge	<p>To set out the work programme of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scottish Executive's actions to improve health the strengthened Special Health Board formed by the integration of the Public Health Institute of Scotland (PHIS) with the Health Education Board for Scotland (HEBS) health improvement activities within NHS Boards. • To relate work programmes and processes across Scotland that are central to health improvement including health improvement as a cross-cutting policy for the whole Programme for Government; Community Planning Partnerships; the health improvement work of COSLA and local authorities and the impact on health that arises from the work of the business sector, voluntary sector and other strands of Scottish life. • To encourage the many organisations and individuals within Scotland who contribute to health improvement and to allow them the opportunity to influence future work and phases of this long-term plan for change.
National (Wales)	
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)	<p>Objectives: Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. With regard to health, the Assembly states that planning policies and proposals should contribute to the protection and, where possible, the improvement of people's health and well-being. Consideration of the possible impacts of developments – positive and/or negative – on people's health at an early stage will help to clarify the relevance of health and the extent to which it needs to be taken into account.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Human Health (Noise)	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002 – 2012)	<p>Objectives: The 6th EAP takes a broad look at the environmental challenges and provides a strategic framework for the Commission's environmental policy up to 2012.</p> <p>The 6th EAP identifies four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Nature and biodiversity • Environment and health • Natural resources and waste. <p>Targets: This includes a long term objective which states: "to achieve reduction of the number of people regularly affected by long-term high noise levels from an estimated 100 million in 2000 by around 10% in 2010, and by 20% in 2020".</p>
EU Directive (2002) 2002/49/EC Relating to the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise - The Environmental Noise Directive	<p>Objectives: The aim of the Directive is to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects including annoyance due to exposure to environmental noise. Each Member State is expected to determine exposure to environmental noise through noise mapping, ensure that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public and to adopt action plans based upon noise mapping results with a view to preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary, and particularly where exposure effects could induce harmful effects on human health.</p> <p>Targets: There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>
World Health Organization (1999) Guidelines for Community Noise	<p>Objectives: This provides recommendations for guideline levels to prevent critical health effects including LAeq levels for outdoor living areas, dwelling indoors, inside bedrooms and sound pressure levels for impulse sounds: toys, firearms, fireworks.</p> <p>Targets: This sets specific standards to prevent health impacts.</p>
WHO (2000) Transport, Environment and Health	<p>Objectives: This report primarily focuses on increasing road transport, noting that road users generate excessive costs to themselves, other individuals and society - through noise, pollution and accidents - in the form of illness, injuries, deaths and damage to mental health and social relationships. The</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>challenge is to promote healthy and sustainable transport alternatives to prevent the negative effects of transport systems on human health. Meeting this challenge requires commitment and action from governments. It summarises the latest scientific evidence on the impact of transport-generated air pollution, noise and accidents on behaviour and physical and mental health. The report also highlights the potential health benefits from non-motorised forms of transport, such as cycling and walking.</p> <p>Targets: The report highlights the need for policy-makers to address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transport-related noise pollution • transport-related air pollution • the effects of transport of mental health and wellbeing • identifying key groups affected by transport health risks • improving provisions for cycling and walking.
National (UK)	
Environmental Protection Act 1990	<p>Objectives: Defines within England, Scotland and Wales the legal framework for duty of care for waste, contaminated land and statutory nuisance (including noise emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance).</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Control of Pollution Act 1974 (and subsequent amendments)	<p>Objectives: This makes further provision with respect to waste disposal, water pollution, noise, atmospheric pollution and public health.</p> <p>Targets: There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>
Noise Insulation (Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems) Regulations 1996	<p>Objectives: These Regulations apply to railway, tramway and other guided transport systems which have been authorised by or under statute. They impose a duty on the authority responsible for constructing the transport system concerned, or for adding to an existing system, to provide certain buildings with insulation against noise or to pay grant for insulation work to be carried out to such buildings.</p> <p>Targets: There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>
DTI (2001) The Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1701 as amended)	<p>Objectives: Guide seeks to explain the requirements of the Regulations for technical documentation only and does not attempt to address all requirements of the Regulations, with respect to noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors.</p> <p>Targets: Permissible sound levels are given for different types of equipment.</p>
Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006	<p>Objectives: These regulations transpose the requirements under Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 (often known as the Environmental Noise Directive (END)). The END requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of harmonised noise indicators and computational measures so that data can be collected and compared in a standardised way • Common protocols for noise mapping • The drawing up of noise maps • Making information available to the public • The drawing up of local action plans • Collection of data by the Commission to inform future Community policy. <p>The Regulations will help identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which people are exposed to high levels of noise • What areas of relative quiet we might or could have to enable the development of measures to protect them and not have the noise environment inadvertently eroded. <p>Targets: No relevant targets or indicators.</p>
ODPM (1994) PPG 24 Planning and Noise	<p>Objectives: This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise and builds on the advice previously contained in DOE</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>Circular 10/73. The aim of this guidance is to provide advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business. The PPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise • Introduce the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise • Advise on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise. <p>Targets: No relevant targets or indicators.</p>
<p>Rail Safety and Standards Board (2007) Overview of Environmental Noise, Diffuse Pollution and Biodiversity Management in the Great Britain Rail Industry</p>	<p>Objectives: This research summarises the current situation in the management of environmental noise, diffuse pollution and biodiversity. The output of this work is intended to inform the rail industry in the development of a sustainability strategy and inform Department for Transport (DfT) in the development of the long-term strategy for rail.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</p>	<p>Objectives: Introduces noise, litter and waste controls including site waste management plans, and classifies artificial lighting and insects as statutory nuisances.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for Use Outdoors Regulations 2001 SI 1701</p>	<p>Objectives: Establishes maximum noise levels for equipment used outdoors, mainly in construction and land maintenance, such as generators, lawn mowers, compaction machines and concrete breakers.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Control of Noise (Codes of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) (England) Order 2002 SI 461</p>	<p>Objectives: Approves four British Standards Institution codes of practice for appropriate methods of minimising noise and vibration from construction and open sites in England.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
National (MOD)	
<p>Secretary of State's Policy Statement on Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in the Ministry of Defence (2009)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise work-related injuries and ill-health. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>MOD JSP 375, MOD Health and Safety Handbook (largely re-written through JSP 815, Defence Environment and Safety Management)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct defence activities in a way that minimises the risk to personnel and to others, including members of the public, to As Low as is Reasonably Practicable (ALARP). <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>JSP 418 Leaflet 15, Statutory Nuisance.</p>	<p>The MOD has exemption from the health and statutory nuisances provisions of Part III of the Environmental Protection Act, in relation to Clause 79 (1) (g) - noises emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance. However this only applies to operational activities directly related to national security. MOD establishments are not allowed to create excessive noise liable to cause a nuisance as part of activities not directly connected with the operation of equipment, training of personnel or other military operations. Objectives:</p> <p>To reduce and where possible avoid the effects and causes of statutory nuisance and to comply with all relevant UK environmental legislation.</p> <p>To make every effort to keep the disturbance to the public caused by the noise generated by military activity to a minimum. Where possible, activities generating substantial noise will be kept at a distance from residential areas, and night time activity will be limited to achieving training objectives which cannot be met during the day.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	Targets: No formal targets.
National (Scotland)	
Scottish Executive - Sound Advice on Noise - Don't suffer in silence	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tells you what you can do about noise from neighbours, local commercial and industrial premises and vehicles. describes additional noise controls such as bylaws and specific controls on noise from construction sites and loudspeakers. explains how you can get involved in planning to prevent noise. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Scottish Executive Development Department Circular 10/1999 - Planning and Noise	<p>Objectives: Development plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> guide noise-sensitive developments away from existing sources of significant noise or from programmed development such as new roads or areas reserved for noisy uses or activities; and ensure that potentially noisy developments are located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be contained or minimised. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Scottish Executive (1999) Planning Advice Note: PAN 56 Planning and Noise	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> indicates how noise issues should be handled in development plans and development control; outlines ways of mitigating the adverse impact of noise; provides specific guidance on noisy and noise-sensitive development; introduces the use of noise exposure categories; gives guidance on the use of planning conditions relating to noise. <p>Targets: Sets out noise exposure categories for dwellings.</p>
NHS Highland (2007) Your guide to local health services in Argyll & Bute Community Health Partnership	<p>Objectives: Guide has been produced to inform public about community health services across Argyll and Bute. It outlines some of their plans for improving services and how you can get involved. It includes useful contact information to help you get the services you need.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
National (Wales)	
Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note 11: Noise	<p>Objectives: Sets out that local planning authorities must ensure that noise generating development does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance. They should also bear in mind that if subsequent intensification or change of use results in greater intrusion, consideration should be given to the use of appropriate conditions. Conversely, local planning authorities should consider whether proposals for new noise-sensitive development would be incompatible with existing activities, taking into account the likely level of noise exposure at the time of the application and any increase that may reasonably be expected in the foreseeable future. Such development should not normally be permitted in areas which are, or are expected to become, subject to unacceptably high levels of noise and should not normally be permitted where high levels of noise will continue throughout the night.</p> <p>Targets: Contains recommended noise exposure categories for new dwellings near existing noise sources.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)	<p>Objectives: Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. With regard to noise, PPW states that local planning authorities should make a careful assessment of likely noise levels where appropriate and have regard to any relevant Noise Action Plan before determining planning applications.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>



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Soil and Geology	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
<p>EC (2006) Framework for the protection of soil and amending Directive 2004/35/EC</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The proposed Directive includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of a common framework to protect soil on the basis of the principles of preservation of soil functions, prevention of soil degradation, mitigation of its effects, restoration of degraded soils and integration in other sectoral policies. • The requirement to identify, describe and assess the impact of some sectoral policies on soil degradation processes with a view to protect soil functions. • The requirement for land users to take precautionary measures when their use of the soil can be expected to significantly hamper soil functions. • An approach to soil sealing to ensure a more rational use of land • Identification of areas at risk of erosion, organic matter decline, salinisation, compaction and landslides, and establishment of national programmes of measures. • Measures to limit the introduction of dangerous substances into the soil, to avoid accumulation in soil that would hamper soil functions and create a risk to human health and the environment. • Setting up an inventory of contaminated sites, a mechanism for funding the remediation of orphan sites, a soil status report, and establishing a national strategy for remediation of the contaminated sites identified. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
<p>EC (1991) Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designate as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) all land draining to waters that are affected by nitrate pollution. • establish a voluntary code of good agricultural practice to be followed by all farmers throughout the country. • establish a mandatory Action Programme of measures for the purposes of tackling nitrate loss from agriculture. The Action Programme should be applied either within NVZs or throughout the whole country. • review the extent of their NVZs and the effectiveness of their Action Programmes at least every four years and to make amendments if necessary. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001 – Amended in 2007</p>	<p>Objective: Regulations require consent to be obtained for geological surveys related to oil and gas activities undertaken on the UKCS. The Amendment Regulations 2007 extend these provisions to UK waters (sea adjacent to UK from the low water mark up to the seaward limits of territorial waters), as well as requiring prior consent for the testing of equipment to be used in geological surveys.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
National (UK)	
<p>ODPM (2005). PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</p>	<p>Objectives: The statement sets out a number of key planning principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas; • Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests; • Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology and should recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features make, both individually and in combination;



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development; • Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted; and • The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. <p>Targets: No specific targets are given but it is noted that Sites of regional and local biodiversity and geological interest have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets; contributing to the quality of life and the well-being of the community; and in supporting research and education.</p>
UK Soil Indicators Consortium (Defra) – Formed in 2003	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a set of policy relevant and scientifically robust indicators of soil quality that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover all of the functions of soil • Will pick up significant changes in soil quality in a timely manner • Will meet the different requirements of the member organisations (make best use of collected data) • Make use of existing research into indicators being supported by the member organisations. 2. To develop a UK monitoring scheme that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will better establish the state of our national soils • Can be tailored to available resources and individual organisation needs • Will be designed to pick up significant changes in soil quality • Builds upon previously funded research on the design of monitoring schemes. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
PPG14 Development on Unstable Land (1990)	<p>Objective: Purpose of PPG14 is principally to advise local authorities, landowners and developers on the exercise of planning controls over development on land which is unstable or is potentially unstable.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Minerals Policy Statements (MPS) 1 – 'Planning and Minerals' (2006)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction; • to conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply; • to safeguard mineral resources as far as possible; • to prevent or minimise production of mineral waste; • to secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals; • to protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in exceptional circumstances; • to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment; • to maximise the benefits and minimise the impacts of minerals operations; • to promote the sustainable transport of minerals; • to protect and seek to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased; • to secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management; and



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to encourage the use of high quality materials. Targets: No formal targets
MPS 2 – ‘Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England’ (2005)	<p>Objectives: Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) should incorporate the objectives of sustainable development in minerals planning. These objectives recognise the potential conflict between the exploitation of resources and environmental aims. In order to reconcile such conflicts, MPAs should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the needs of society; ensure that the environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept to an acceptable minimum; minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high-quality materials, and recycling of waste; encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices during minerals extraction and to conserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased; safeguard the long-term capability of best and most versatile agricultural land, and conserve soil resources for use in a sustainable way; and 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. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
MPG 7 – Reclamation of mineral workings (1996)	<p>Objective: Guidance deals with policies, consultations and conditions which are relevant to achieving effective reclamation of mineral workings.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 SI 1380 (also equivalents for Wales and N.Ireland).	<p>Objective: Sets out provisions relating to the identification and remediation of contaminated land. Identifies sites requiring regulation as ‘special sites’ and adds land contaminated by radioactive substances to this classification.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
1995 Environment Act	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The main purpose of the Environment Act is to protect and preserve the environment and guard against pollution to air, land or water. The Act adopts an integrated approach to environmental protection and outlines where authorisation is required from relevant authorities to carry out certain procedures as well as outlining the responsibilities of the relevant authorities.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Communities and Local Government (2010) Consultation Paper a new Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Health Environment	<p>Objectives: Once approved, this PPS will replace PPS9, PPG17, PPG20 and PPS7 in so far as it relates to landscape protection, soil and agricultural land quality, forestry, coastal access, heritage coast and the undeveloped coast. With regard to soil, the paper sets out that, when considering applications involving significant areas of agricultural land, local planning authorities should take account of the presence of best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) alongside other sustainability considerations. Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, local planning authorities should seek to develop areas of poorer quality land (grades 3b, 4 and 5) in preference to that of a higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations. Little weight should be given to the loss of agricultural land in grades 3b, 4 and 5, except in areas (such as uplands) where particular agricultural practices may themselves contribute to the quality and character of the environment or the local economy. Regarding geology, the paper states that local planning authorities should maximise opportunities for building-in beneficial geodiversity features in and around developments, as part of good design, using planning obligations where appropriate. Development</p>



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



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use and recycling of secondary materials in development plan policies in addition to those for the release of sites for extraction of primary materials; Protect international, national and locally designated areas of acknowledged natural or built heritage importance from adverse impacts; and Minimise the potential adverse impact of minerals extraction on communities. <p>SPP also states that development on prime agricultural land should not be permitted unless it is to meet an established need, for example for major infrastructure development, where no other suitable site is available.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations 2000 SSI 178	<p>Objectives: Introduces a scheme for remedying contaminated land, identifies 'special sites' enforced by SEPA, remediation notices and their contents, and sets out the information to be held on a contaminated land register maintained by local councils.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
National (Wales)	
Welsh Assembly Government (2000) Technical Advice Note 6: Agricultural and Rural Development	<p>Objectives: TAN 6 stipulates that, in considering planning applications, local planning authorities should consider the quality of agricultural land and other agricultural factors and seek to minimise any adverse affects on the environment.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Minerals Technical Advice Note 1: Aggregates	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide aggregate resources in a sustainable way to meet society's needs for construction materials in line with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maximising the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste where practicable; ensuring planning permissions for future primary extraction are essential and properly planned for in accord with the Regional Technical Statement; eliminating over the next 5 years any likelihood of future primary aggregate extraction at historically obsolete and long dormant sites. To prevent unacceptable aggregates extraction from areas of acknowledged landscape, cultural, nature and geological conservation and hydrological importance. To reduce the impact of aggregates production To achieve a high standard of restoration and aftercare, and provide for a beneficial after-use To encourage the efficient use of minerals and maximising the potential use of alternative materials as aggregates <p>Targets: To increase the proportion of aggregates production n Wales from secondary and recycled sources to at least 25% of total aggregates supply within 5 years.</p>
Water	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
European Commission (2000) The Water Framework Directive	<p>Objectives: This Directive establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal water and groundwater. It also encourages the sustainable use of water resources.</p> <p>The key ones at European level are general protection of the aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats, protection of drinking water resources, and protection of bathing water.</p> <p>Targets: Requires surface freshwater and ground water bodies - such as lakes, streams, rivers,</p>



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	estuaries, and coastal waters - to be ecologically sound by 2015 and that the first review of the River Basin Management Plans should take place in 2020.
Dangerous Substances Directive (76/464/EEC)	<p>Directive covers discharges to inland surface waters, territorial waters, inland coastal waters and ground water.</p> <p>Objective: It had the ambitious objective of regulating potential aquatic pollution by thousands of chemicals already produced in Europe at that time.</p> <p>Targets: Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>
Directive 2006/7/EC concerning the management of bathing water quality	<p>Objectives: Directive lays down provisions for:</p> <p>(a) the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality;</p> <p>(b) the management of bathing water quality; and</p> <p>(c) the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality.</p> <p>The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by complementing Directive 2000/60/EC.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	<p>Objective: Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste water • Mixture of waste water • Waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive). <p>Targets: Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>
Directive on Priority Substances (Directive 2008/105/EC)	<p>Objective: That good chemical status is reached for a water body when compliance with all environmental quality standards for the priority substances and other pollutants listed in Annex I of the directive is achieved.</p> <p>Targets: Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>
Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC)	<p>Objective: The purpose of this Directive is to prevent the pollution of groundwater by substances belonging to the families and groups of substances in lists I or II in the Annex.</p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary steps to:</p> <p>(a) prevent the introduction into groundwater of substances in list I ; and</p> <p>(b) limit the introduction into groundwater of substances in list II so as to avoid pollution of this water by these substances.</p> <p>Targets: Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>
EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive Marine Strategy Framework Directive(June 2008)	<p>Objective: The aim of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe. It aims to achieve good environmental status of the EU's marine waters by 2021 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend.</p> <p>It dictates that the marine strategies to be developed by each Member State must contain a detailed assessment of the state of the environment, a definition of "good environmental status" at regional level and the establishment of clear environmental targets and monitoring programmes.</p> <p>Targets: Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment by the year 2020 at the latest.</p>
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	<p>Objectives: The objective of this Directive is to protect the health of the consumers in the European Union and to make sure the water is wholesome and clean.</p> <p>The Directive also sets standards for the most common substances (so-called parameters) that can be</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>found in drinking water. In the DWD a total of 48 microbiological and chemical parameters must be monitored and tested regularly.</p> <p>Targets: Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>
<p>EU Floods Directive - On the assessment and management of flood risks (2007)</p>	<p>Objectives: Directive's aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Directive applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU.</p> <p>Targets: Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p>
<p>Surface Water Abstraction Directive (75/440/EEC)</p>	<p>Objective: Directive concerns the quality requirements which surface fresh water used or intended for use in the abstraction of drinking water, hereinafter called "surface water", must meet after application of appropriate treatment. Ground water, brackish water and water intended to replenish water-bearing beds are not subject to this Directive.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets but legislation.</p>
<p>Shellfish Waters (79/923/EEC)</p>	<p>Objective: Directive concerns the quality of shellfish waters and applies to those coastal and brackish waters designated by the Member States as needing protection or improvement in order to support shellfish (bivalve and gasteropod molluscs) life and growth and thus to contribute to the high quality of shellfish products directly edible by man.</p> <p>Targets: Directive uses legislation to reinforce the above objective.</p>
National (UK)	
<p>Environment Agency (2009) Water for people and the environment - Water resources strategy for England and Wales</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change • allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate • reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use • encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty • better protect vital water supply infrastructure • reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use • improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change. <p>Target: In England, the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.</p>
<p>Defra (2005) Making Space for Water: Taking forward a new Government Strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England</p>	<p>Objectives: To reduce the threat of flooding to people and their property. Also to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>DCLG (2006) PPS25: Development and Flood Risk</p>	<p>Objectives: PPS25 aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall. The PPS also instructs regional and local planning authorities to prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development that take into account flood risk.</p> <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>
<p>DCLG (2010) <i>Planning Policy Statement 25 Supplement:</i></p>	<p>Objectives: This supplement sets out planning policies for managing development on coastal areas affected by coastal change. It states that planning should:</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
<i>Development and Coastal Change</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that policies and decisions in coastal areas are based on an understanding of coastal change over time; prevent new development from being put at risk from coastal change by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -avoiding inappropriate development in areas that are vulnerable to coastal change or any development that adds to the impacts of physical changes to the coast, and -directing development away from areas vulnerable to coastal change ensure that the risk to development which is, exceptionally, necessary in coastal change areas because it requires a coastal location and provides substantial economic and social benefits to communities, is managed over its planned lifetime, and ensure that plans are in place to secure the long term sustainability of coastal areas. <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>
Future Water, the Government's Water Strategy for England (Feb 08)	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>By 2030 at the latest, we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; cut greenhouse gas emissions; and embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. <p>Targets: Key targets are within the objectives above & further a number of sub-targets are included within the document.</p>
Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales (2001)	<p>Objectives: This strategy seeks to promote water efficiency with household water metering to become widespread over the next 25 years. It also recommends the active promotion of water efficiency opportunities for commerce and industry.</p> <p>Targets: Enhancement of water supply by up to 1100 Ml/d above present levels by the improvement of existing schemes and the development of some new resources.</p>
1995 British Waterways Act	<p>Objectives: Act covers entry onto land and sets out regulations and management for inland waterways.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
UK Strategy for Radioactive Discharges 2001-2020 (published by Defra in July 2002)	<p>Objectives: To deliver the UK's obligations under the OSPAR Radioactive Substances Strategy, in respect of progressive and substantial reductions in radioactive discharges. The objective of the OSPAR strategy is to prevent pollution of the maritime area covered by the OSPAR Convention (Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic) from ionising radiation.</p> <p>In particular, the OSPAR objective for 2020 is to reduce discharges to levels where the additional concentrations in the marine environment above historic levels, resulting from such discharges, are close to zero.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> progressive and substantial reduction of radioactive discharges and discharge limits, to achieve the strategy targets for each sector; progressive reduction of human exposure to ionising radiation arising from radioactive discharges, as a consequence of reductions in discharges, such that a representative member of a critical group of the general public will be exposed to an estimated mean dose of no more than 0.02 millisieverts (mSv) a year from liquid radioactive discharges to the marine environment made from



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	2020 onwards; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> progressive reduction of concentrations of radionuclides in the marine environment resulting from radioactive discharges, such that by 2020 they add close to zero to historic levels. (The terms “close to zero” and “historic levels” are not defined in the OSPAR Strategy and the OSPAR Commission is continuing to work on establishing agreed definitions.)
Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets	<p>Objectives: The Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the Government’s estate is resilient to the impacts of changing climate. The framework also includes challenging targets on waste reduction and recovery, more efficient use of water, and it promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, and positive engagement with the community.</p> <p>Targets: Targets relating to water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce water consumption by 7% (non-office estate) by 2016/17, relative to 2010/11 levels Achieve a water consumption level of 6m³ per FTE on office estate by 2016/17
National (MOD)	
MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008 & MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all our sites become more water efficient to comply with Government and MOD targets. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020 reduce water consumption by 25% on the office and non-office estate, relative to 2004/2005 levels (SOG target). By December 2020 reduce water use (from consumption and leakage) by 6 million cubic metres from 2005/06 (MOD commitment). Ongoing target to ensure that all new builds and major refurbishments are designed in line with water efficiency best practice through adherence to BREEAM/DREAM standards. By 2012 conduct water audits across our whole estate and implement recommendations.
MOD JSP 418, leaflet 19 - Water Pollution MOD JSP 418, leaflet 10 – Marine Environmental Legislation	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>To conduct activities in accordance with government policy and to comply with the letter and spirit of environmental law.</p> <p>To support the aims and objectives of the UK Marine Bill, with exceptions negotiated solely to support operational capability or retain classified information.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
National (Scotland)	
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy	<p>Objectives: Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out the Scottish Government’s policy on land use planning. With regard to flood risk, SPP states that developers and planning authorities should take a precautionary approach in taking decisions when flood risk is an issue and that development should not take place on land that could otherwise contribute to managing flood risk, for instance through managed coastal realignment, washland creation or as part of a scheme to manage flood risk. With respect to coastal issues, SPP states that planning authorities should take the likely effect of proposed development on the marine environment into account when preparing when making decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Scottish Water Delivery Plan - May	<p>Objectives: Delivery Plan sets out two key objectives:</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
(2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will progressively remove constraints on development in Scotland that are currently caused by lack of capacity for water or for waste water treatment; and We will improve the standard of service to our customers, giving even better quality and reliability. <p>Targets: In turn Scottish Water is committed to delivering the Ministerial Directions and other regulatory targets for the 2006 – 2010 period within the financial limits set out in the Final Determination. A number of targets are specified throughout the document in order to achieve this.</p>
The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005	<p>These regulations set out the process by which activities that have the potential to affect Scotland's water environment are regulated. Authorisation under the Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR) is required for discharging to waters, disposal of pollutants to land, abstractions, impoundments and engineering works affecting water bodies.</p> <p>The CAR provide for three levels of authorisation over point source discharges, abstractions, impoundments and engineering activities. This allows for proportionate controls over such activities so that environmental protection can be provided whilst minimising the regulatory burden.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Scottish Environment Protection Agency 19 Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland	<p>Objective: Details policies aimed to provide a sustainable future for Scotland's groundwater resources by protecting legitimate uses of groundwater and providing a common SEPA framework.</p>
Scottish Executive (2006) Bathing Water Strategy for Scotland	<p>Objectives: The Bathing Water Strategy sets out a framework for meeting the challenges associated with implementing the revised Bathing Water Directive.</p> <p>This revision requires stricter bacteriological standards to be met in the future and sets new requirements for the provision of information on water quality to the public, as well as for engaging public participation in matters relating to bathing waters.</p>
Scottish Executive Scottish Coastal Forum (2004) A Strategy for Scotland's Coast and Inshore Waters	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The main goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To deliver integrated management for the whole Scottish coast at the most appropriate geographical scale. Establish an integrated system of spatial planning for Scotland's inshore marine area which combines with the terrestrial planning system. To achieve effective, strategic and adequately resourced leadership for the management and sustainable use of coastal resources. To safeguard the resources of Scotland's coast and inshore waters and to promote awareness of their value. To better understand and work with natural processes as far as possible. To achieve effective stakeholder participation at the appropriate geographical and administrative levels. To co-ordinate research, data and information management activities, monitoring and evaluation of Scotland's Coasts and Inshore waters across Scotland.
Scottish Executive (2001) Rivers, Lochs, Coasts: The Future for Scotland's Waters	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>Improvements to management and protection practises will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting ecology at the heart of the system; Tackling issues such as the impact of diffuse pollution from agriculture and urban areas; Establishing a system of management that recognises that water systems are interdependent and ensures all those with an interest get their say; Requiring the collection of better information so the problems are located; Introducing a regime for regulation of the abstraction of water and other physical impacts on water



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>courses so that where they cause problems they can be tackled;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the existing system for control of discharges to make it more relevant and better able to cope with new industries; Promoting sustainable development and biodiversity; and Doing all of the above in a manner that properly balances the interests of the environment with those who depend upon it.
<p>Scottish Executive (2004) Implementation of the Water Environment and Water Services (WEWS) (Scotland) Act 2003 – Annual Report to the Scottish Parliament</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The basic objectives to be achieved as set out in Article 4(1) of the WFD are summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevent deterioration in the status of surface water bodies; protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water with the aim of achieving good surface water status by 2015; prevent deterioration of the status of groundwater bodies; protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater with the aim of achieving good groundwater status by 2015; prevent or limit the input of pollutants to groundwater and reverse any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of pollutants in groundwater; comply with European wide measures against priority and priority hazardous substances; and achieve compliance with any relevant standards and objectives for protected areas.
<p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency (2005) River Basin Planning Strategy for the Scotland River Basin District</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>This Strategy describes planned actions within three key areas necessary for the development of effective river basin planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing administrative arrangements and working principles to support RBMP production; Delivering opportunities for participation and consultation; and Integrating and coordinating the RBMP with other plans and planning.
<p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency (2007) Solway Tweed River Basin Planning – A Plan of Action (Consultation Document)</p>	<p>The Plan of Action describes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders who SEPA/EA want to involve in river basin planning; The ways in which the public can influence the river basin planning work; The way SEPA/EA will work with existing groups; The key documents that SEPA/EA will produce; How SEPA/EA will link with other planning processes; and The river basin planning process and time scales set out in the Solway Tweed Regulations.
<p>The Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevent deterioration in the status of surface water bodies; protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water with the aim of achieving good surface water status by 2015; prevent deterioration of the status of groundwater bodies; protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater with the aim of achieving good groundwater status by 2015; prevent or limit the input of pollutants to groundwater and reverse any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of pollutants in groundwater; comply with European wide measures against priority and priority hazardous substances; and achieve compliance with any relevant standards and objectives for protected areas. Establish a River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for each River Basin District.



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	Targets: The WEWS sets out a timetable for implementation of requirements of the WDF up until 2015.
National (Wales)	
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)	<p>Objectives: Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Regarding water resources, PPW seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and improve water resources through increased efficiency and demand management of water, particularly in those areas where additional water resources may not be available; and • ensure that appropriate sewerage facilities are provided to convey, treat and dispose of waste water in accordance with appropriate legislation and sustainability principles. <p>In relation to flooding, Planning Policy Wales states that development proposals in areas defined as being of high flood hazard should only be considered:</p> <p>Development proposals in areas defined as being of high flood hazard should only be considered where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new development can be justified in that location, even though it is likely to be at risk from flooding; and • the development proposal would not result in the intensification of existing development which may itself be at risk; and • new development would not increase the potential adverse impacts of a flood event. <p>In terms of coastal development, PPW states that, before major developments are permitted, it will be essential to demonstrate that a coastal location is required. Where development is considered to satisfy this test it should be designed so as to be resilient to the effects of climate change over its lifetime.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk	<p>Objectives: TAN 15 sets out a precautionary framework to guide planning decisions. The approach seeks to first, direct new development away from those areas which are at high risk of flooding and, second, where development has to be considered in high risk areas (zone C), allow only those developments which can be justified to be located within such areas.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (1998) Technical Advice Note 14: Coastal Planning	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the coastline in relation to development, landscape, biodiversity and recreation <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Air	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
EC Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008) (Directive 2008/50/EC)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defines and establishes objectives for ambient air quality to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole; • assesses the ambient air quality in Member States using common methods and criteria; • obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and Community measures; • ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public; • maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases; • promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution.



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	Targets: Targets set out in methodology for ambient air quality assessment.
UNCED Earth Summit Rio (1992) Agenda 21, Chapter 9: Protection of the Atmosphere.	<p>Objectives: This chapter of Agenda 21 seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the scientific basis for decision-making; • Promote sustainable development with regards to: energy development, efficiency and consumption, transportation, industrial development, terrestrial and marine resource development and land use; • Prevent stratospheric ozone depletion; and • Monitor and reduce transboundary atmospheric pollution. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
European Commission (1996) Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC)	<p>Objectives: Overall, the improvement of air quality with adequate information obtained on ambient air quality to be provided to the public.</p> <p>Targets: Mandatory limits or reductions for 11 air pollutants including: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p>
EU Thematic Strategy on Air Quality (2005)	<p>The CAFÉ Programme forms the basis of the Thematic Strategy for Air Pollution for the EU. The Strategy sets health and environmental objectives and emission reduction targets for the main pollutants.</p> <p>The aim of the CAFE Programme is to establish a longterm, integrated strategy to tackle air pollution and to protect against its effects on human health and the environment.</p> <p>CAFE's objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop, collect and validate scientific information on the effects of air pollution. • To support the correct implementation and review the effectiveness of existing legislation and to develop new proposals as and when necessary. • To ensure that the requisite measures are taken at the relevant level, and to develop structural links with the relevant policy areas. <p>To develop an integrated strategy to include appropriate objectives and cost-effective measures. The thematic strategy on air quality identifies that despite significant improvements in air quality across the EU, a number of serious air quality issues still persist. The strategy promotes an approach, which focuses upon the most serious pollutants, and that more is done to integrate environmental concerns into other policies and programmes. The objective of the strategy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attain levels of air quality that do not give rise to significant negative impacts on and risks to human health and the environment. <p>The strategy emphasises the need for a shift towards less polluting modes of transport and the better use of natural resources to help reduce harmful emissions.</p>
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002 – 2012)	<p>The 6th EAP takes a broad look at the environmental challenges and provides a strategic framework for the Commission's environmental policy up to 2012.</p> <p>The 6th EAP identifies four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Nature and biodiversity • Environment and health • Natural resources and waste. <p>The fields for which the strategies are developed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Waste prevention and recycling • Marine environment • Soils



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticides • Natural resources • The urban environment. <p>Targets: A number of targets arise out of the priority areas, originating from other policy sources.</p>
European Commission (1999) The Landfill Directive	<p>The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.</p> <p>Targets: Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities of biodegradable waste being sent to landfill.</p>
WHO (2005) Health Effects of Transport-Related Air Pollution	<p>Objectives: This WHO report highlights the dangers which transport-related air pollution poses to people and society. Based on a substantial amount of evidence, it notes that an increase in car use across the world disproportionately affects the most vulnerable social groups, such as children and the elderly. The effects highlighted in the report mainly relate to those presented by air pollutants such as particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). However, it also highlights the increased risk of road accidents and fatalities with increased car use.</p> <p>Targets: Transport-related air pollution must be reduced so its effects on health can be prevented, and this requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • combining the development of cleaner transport technologies with the implementation of effective policies to manage the demand for transport • selecting modes of transport that are safer for health and the environment
National (UK)	
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	<p>Objective: The Strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</p> <p>Targets: Specific limits on concentrations of the following air pollutants: benzene; butadiene; carbon monoxide; lead; nitrogen dioxide; ozone; particulate matter (PM10) and sulphur dioxide.</p>
ODPM (2004) PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	<p>Objectives: The PPS is in line with the Government's commitment to the principles of sustainable development and the importance of controlling and minimising pollution. Appendix A contains matters that should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents and when taking decisions on individual planning applications. However, it does not contain a specific set of objectives.</p> <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>
UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)	<p>Objectives: The Strategy sets out five guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within Environmental Limits: Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations. • Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society: Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all. • Achieving a Sustainable Economy: Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentives. • Using Sound Science Responsibly: Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting Good Governance: Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people’s creativity, energy, and diversity. <p>It also sets out four priorities shared across the UK, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Consumption and Production; Climate Change and Energy; Natural resources protection and environmental enhancement; Sustainable Communities. <p>Targets: Strategy lists 68 high level UK government strategy indicators, which will be used to measure the success with which the above objectives are being met. Relevant to air quality are:</p> <p>Air quality and health: (a) annual levels of particles and ozone (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher.</p>
Defra (2000) Rural White Paper “Our Countryside: the Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England”	<p>Objectives: The aim of this paper is to sustain and enhance the distinctive environment, economy and social fabric of the English countryside for the benefit of all.</p> <p>The vision is of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services A working countryside, with a diverse economy giving high and stable levels of employment A protected countryside in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy <p>A vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and with its voice heard by Government at all levels.</p> <p>Targets: This paper sets a number of targets in order to achieve its aims. However a number of these are not directly relevant to this AoS.</p> <p>The paper also sets out a number of useful indicators including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in countryside quality including biodiversity, tranquillity, heritage, and landscape character Populations of farmland birds Condition of SSSIs Rivers of good or fair quality Air quality (low level ozone) in rural areas
Air Quality Regulations 2000 and The Air Quality (Amendment) Regulations 2002	<p>Objectives: The Air Quality Regulations set out the air quality objectives for the UK for the following pollutants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benzene, 1,3 Butadiene Carbon Monoxide Lead Nitrogen Dioxide Particulates (PM10) Sulphur Dioxide. <p>Targets: The Regulations sets objectives for each air quality pollutant e.g. to achieve and maintain 40µg.m-3 of annual average nitrogen dioxide.</p>
HM Government (2007) PSA Delivery Agreement 28 Secure a Healthy Natural Environment for Today and the Future	<p>Objectives: “Lead the global effort to avoid dangerous climate change”, and PSA 28, “Secure a healthy natural environment for today and the future”. For each of these Agreements the Treasury has set out a number of individual areas in which progress will be tracked, to build up a picture of how well the overall objective is being delivered.</p> <p>Targets: Indicator 3 is relevant to this topic:</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	Air quality—meeting the Air Quality Strategy objectives for eight air pollutants as illustrated by trends in measurements of two of the more important pollutants which affect public health: particles and nitrogen dioxide.
1995 Environment Act	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The main purpose of the Environment Act is to protect and preserve the environment and guard against pollution to air, land or water. The Act adopts an integrated approach to environmental protection and outlines where authorisation is required from relevant authorities to carry out certain procedures as well as outlining the responsibilities of the relevant authorities.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
WHO (2000) Transport, Environment and Health	<p>Objectives: This report primarily focuses on increasing road transport, noting that road users generate excessive costs to themselves, other individuals and society - through noise, pollution and accidents - in the form of illness, injuries, deaths and damage to mental health and social relationships. The challenge is to promote healthy and sustainable transport alternatives to prevent the negative effects of transport systems on human health. Meeting this challenge requires commitment and action from governments. It summarises the latest scientific evidence on the impact of transport-generated air pollution, noise and accidents on behaviour and physical and mental health. The report also highlights the potential health benefits from non-motorised forms of transport, such as cycling and walking.</p> <p>Targets: The report highlights the need for policy-makers to address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transport-related noise pollution • transport-related air pollution • the effects of transport of mental health and wellbeing • identifying key groups affected by transport health risks • improving provisions for cycling and walking.
National (MOD)	
<p>MOD JSP 418, leaflet 9 – Local Air Quality</p> <p>MOD JSP 418 leaflet 15 - Statutory Nuisance</p>	<p>The MoD has an exemption from the Statutory Nuisance provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 for operational activities directly related to national security.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To comply with the letter and spirit of relevant environmental legislation and work towards reducing the Department's contributions to, and impacts of, air pollution. Crown exemption remains for smoke, but for training and operational purposes only. • To minimise gaseous and particulate emissions, particularly where they include heavy metals or other substances on the Red List of substances considered particularly harmful in water. • To ensure vehicles comply with emission limits. • To ensure vessels in harbour or close to shore comply with Clean Air legislation. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
National (Scotland)	
<p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency Policy Priorities Relevant to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (Paper 2004/13)</p>	<p>Objectives: Paper summarises policies and priorities of the Scottish Executive, which, together with the specific provisions in SEPA's Management Statement Financial Memorandum and SEPA's statutory powers and duties, form the main elements of the policy framework for SEPA's activities.</p> <p>Targets: Key target with reference to this topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality and Global Atmosphere – minimise emissions of harmful pollutants to the air. Work within the UK strategy with a view to meeting by 2010 the targets in the National Emissions Ceilings Directive.



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
National (Wales)	
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)	<p>Objectives: Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Regarding air quality, PPW sets out the following potential material planning considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location, taking into account such considerations as the reasons for selecting the chosen site itself; • impact on health and amenity; • the risk and impact of potential pollution from the development, insofar as this might have an effect on the use of other land and the surrounding environment (• prevention of nuisance; and • impact on the road and other transport networks, and in particular on traffic generation. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Climate Change and Energy Use	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
EU Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS)	<p>Objectives: The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) is a Europe wide scheme which aims to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and combat the serious threat of climate change. EU ETS puts a price on carbon that businesses use and creates a market for carbon. It has been in place since 2005. The UK is committed to building on the EU ETS as its main way of pricing carbon in the economy, to ensure emissions are effectively limited, and sees the EU ETS Review as an excellent opportunity to map out a long term policy framework and provide clear and convincing signals about the scheme. The key areas that need to be addressed to ensure EU ETS meets its potential are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting safe, stable and affordable emissions limits • building a global carbon market • expanding the scheme • Improving efficiency. <p>Target: The UK will allocate 246,175,998 allowances per annum in the second phase of the EU ETS (2008-2012), including those to be auctioned or sold. This equates to a cap of 1230,879,9916 allowances over the whole period.</p>
UNCED Earth Summit Rio (1992) Agenda 21, Chapter 9: Protection of the Atmosphere.	<p>Objectives: This chapter of Agenda 21 seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the scientific basis for decision-making; • Promote sustainable development with regards to: energy development, efficiency and consumption, transportation, industrial development, terrestrial and marine resource development and land use; • Prevent stratospheric ozone depletion; and • Monitor and reduce transboundary atmospheric pollution. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
United Nations (1997) The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC	<p>Objectives: To prevent “dangerous” human interference with the climate system, namely through reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Targets: A 12.5% reduction by 2008-2012 in the 1990 levels of the six listed gases: Carbon dioxide; Methane; Nitrous oxide; Hydrofluorocarbons; Perfluorocarbons and Sulphur hexafluoride.</p>
EU Green Paper “adaptation to climate change in Europe – options for EU action”	<p>Objectives: Sets out how Europe must adapt to climate change and a number of scenarios on how the EU can react.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>



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European Climate Change Programme (ECCP)	<p>Objective: The goal of the ECCP is to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol. The Second ECCP (running from 2005) includes a review of ECCP 1, aviation, CO2 & cars, carbon capture and storage, adaptation and a review of the EU ETS.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002 – 2012)	<p>The 6th EAP takes a broad look at the environmental challenges and provides a strategic framework for the Commission's environmental policy up to 2012.</p> <p>The 6th EAP identifies four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Nature and biodiversity • Environment and health • Natural resources and waste. <p>Targets: A number of targets arise out of the priority areas, originating from other policy sources.</p>
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)	<p>Objective:</p> <p>The Community recognises the need to promote renewable energy sources as a priority measure given that their exploitation contributes to environmental protection and sustainable development. In addition this can also create local employment, have a positive impact on social cohesion, contribute to security of supply and make it possible to meet Kyoto targets more quickly. It is therefore necessary to ensure that this potential is better exploited within the framework of the internal electricity market. The Directive's various Articles set out how this is to be achieved.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>Targets are largely enforced through Directive's Articles. The European Community as a whole is to generate 22% of its electricity from renewable energy by 2010, with an individual 10% figure placed on the UK.</p>
2020 Climate and Energy Package (EC, 2008)	<p>This package of far-reaching proposals aims to deliver the EU's ambitious commitments to fight climate change and promote renewable energy up to 2020 and beyond. The main aim is to help transform Europe into a low-carbon economy and increase its energy security.</p>
National (UK)	
UK Climate Change Act 2008	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and • to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year. <p>Key Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally binding targets - Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%. • A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009. The Government must report to Parliament its policies and proposals to meet the budgets as soon as practical after that.
Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow's Climate Today's Challenge (HM Government, March	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The Climate Change Programme sets out the Government's commitments both at international and domestic levels to meet the challenge of climate change. It also sets out our approach to strengthening</p>



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2006)	<p>the role that individuals can play. We will encourage individuals as citizens, consumers, motorists and business people to take the action needed to help meet our goals. The Programme addresses:</p> <p>The primary elements of the programme come at the following levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Domestic sector • Energy supply sector • Business sector • Transport sector • Public sector and local government • Agriculture, forestry and land management sector • Personal action. <p>Targets:</p> <p>The package of existing and new policy measures in the Programme are projected to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 15-18 per cent below 1990 levels – the new measures saving 12 million tonnes of carbon by 2010.</p>
Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2007)	<p>Review assessed a wide range of evidence on the impacts of climate change and on the economic costs, and has used a number of different techniques to assess costs and risks. The Review estimates that if we don't act, the overall costs and risks of climate change will be equivalent to losing at least 5% of global GDP each year, now and forever. If a wider range of risks and impacts is taken into account, the estimates of damage could rise to 20% of GDP or more.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Key elements of future international frameworks should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions trading: Expanding and linking the growing number of emissions trading schemes around the world is a powerful way to promote cost-effective reductions in emissions and to bring forward action in developing countries. • Technology cooperation: Informal co-ordination as well as formal agreements can boost the effectiveness of investments in innovation around the world. Globally, support for energy R&D should at least double, and support for the deployment of new low-carbon technologies should increase up to five-fold. • Action to reduce deforestation: The loss of natural forests around the world contributes more to global emissions each year than the transport sector. Curbing deforestation is a highly cost-effective way to reduce emissions; largescale international pilot programmes to explore the best ways to do this could get underway very quickly. • Adaptation: The poorest countries are most vulnerable to climate change. It is essential that climate change be fully integrated into development policy, and that rich countries honour their pledges to increase support through overseas development assistance. <p>Targets: The review does not provide specific targets but does outline scenarios for climate change adaptation and their potential economic consequences.</p>
Environment Agency Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2008-11)	<p>Objective: Seeks to embed climate change risk management into all aspects of its business to ensure future resilience for communities, businesses and the environment. A key aim is to continue to collect adaptation case-studies which capture best practice, and lessons learned.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
DCLG (2007) Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1	<p>Objectives: To deliver sustainable development, and in doing so a full and appropriate response on climate change, regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should prepare, and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; • in providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities, and in



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	<p>renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; • secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; • conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; • reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and • respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change. <p>Targets: No specific targets</p>
ODPM (2004) PPS22: Renewable Energy	<p>Objectives: This planning policy statement aims to encourage positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. The PPS contains a number of principles that should be adhered to in planning for renewable energy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development proposals should demonstrate environmental, economic and social benefits as well as how any environmental and social impacts have been minimised through careful consideration of location, scale, design and other measures. <p>In siting a renewable energy development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to have an adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature and heritage conservation, permission should only be granted once it has been shown that the site's integrity would not be adversely affected; • Within nationally recognised designations, permission for renewable energy projects should only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of designation of the area will not be compromised by the development and any significant adverse effects on the area are clearly outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits; • In Green Belt, careful consideration will need to be given to the visual impact of projects and developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances that clearly outweigh any harm by reason of inappropriateness and other harm if projects are to proceed. <p>Targets: To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper ('Our energy – creating a low carbon economy') sets out the Government's aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020.</p>
DTI (2003) White Paper: 'Our Energy Future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy' Also '	<p>Objectives: Long-term the objective of the white paper is to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by the year 2050. It also seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • Promote competitive markets to help sustainable economic growth and improved productivity; and • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of energy to be generated from renewable sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020. • No homes to be in fuel poverty by 2016-2018.
DTI (2006) The Energy Challenge: Review' (2006)	<p>Objectives: Provides an update of the 2003 White Paper.</p>
DTI (2007) 'Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy'	<p>Objectives: White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic Energy Strategy to respond to changing circumstances with respect to tackling climate change and ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel. It addresses the long term energy challenges faced and delivers four energy policy goals.</p>



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	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put ourselves on a path to cutting CO2 emissions by some 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020; To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.
Energy Electricity Act 1989	<p>Objectives: Provides the core legislation for planning consents for the construction and operation of generating stations within England and Wales.</p> <p>All planning proposals must address concerns about potential local environmental impacts, and effects on the community, etc. All Section 36 proposals must be submitted with an Environmental Impact Statement (ES). LPAs can also request an ES for non-Section 36 proposals. However, the development of renewables must be kept in the overall context of climate change and improving security of energy supply.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets, but legislation supports objectives.</p>
DECC (2010) CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme	<p>Objectives: The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme is a new Government backed legislative carbon emissions trading scheme and will cover large business and public sector organisations.</p> <p>CRC is intended to have a significant impact on reducing UK carbon emissions and offers the potential to save money through energy efficiency. It is designed to drive changes in behaviour and infrastructure, generate corporate awareness of the detrimental impacts of carbon emissions, and improve energy management practice.</p> <p>The Scheme will begin in Mid 2010. Organisations that meet the criteria to participate will have to monitor emissions from energy use, report these emissions annually, and purchase and surrender a corresponding number of carbon emission allowances on a cap and trade basis.</p> <p>CRC is considered to be broadly revenue neutral to the Exchequer. All revenue raised from the annual sale of allowances will be recycled back to participants. A proportion of this repayment will be based on the participant's performance in the Scheme.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets	<p>Objectives: The Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the Government's estate is resilient to the impacts of changing climate.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 34% by 2020 (from 1999/2000 levels). By 2015 all Departments to have completed a risk assessment and developed, implemented, monitored and reviewed an action plan to improve their estate's preparedness to the impacts of climate change.
National (MOD)	
MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008 & MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be a leader amongst UK Government departments and Defence departments in EU and NATO States in the sustained reduction of CO₂ and other GHG emissions, and to ensure the continued delivery of Defence capability in a changing climate. Ensure that the effect of emissions from the GHGs that result from defence activities are continually reduced, such that Defence will eventually not be a significant contributor to the causes of climate change Agree and implement an effective process to enable Defence activities to continually adapt to a



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	<p>changing climate, such that Defence capability is not compromised and any potential benefits from the future climate are realised</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce carbon dioxide emissions from buildings across the non operational estate by 12.5% by 2010/ 2011 and 30% by 2020, relative to 1999/2000 baseline (SOGE target). • Source at least 15% of MOD total non operational electricity needs from good quality Combined Heat and Power Systems, and 10% from renewable sources by 2010 (SOGE target). • Increase MOD-wide energy efficiency by 15% per m² by 2010 and 30% per m², relative to 1999/ 2000 levels (SOGE target). • Ensure all new buildings comply with "Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable energy" so a percentage of energy requirements are from on-site renewable sources (aiming for 10%) and, wherever possible, carbon neutral (by means of energy efficiency, self generation and carbon offsetting). • Gain accreditation to the Energy Efficiency Accreditation Scheme across the MOD estate by December 2009. • By March 2010 validate MOD TLB energy management structures through accreditation to the Carbon Trust Standard (previously the Energy Efficiency Accreditation Scheme).
MOD Climate Change Strategy 2009	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce non-operational energy consumption and consequent CO₂ emissions across the MOD estate to their lowest sustainable levels, without compromising the delivery of UK defence capability • Embed climate change awareness into MOD leadership, decision making and working culture. • Ensure that MOD GHG data reporting is timely, relevant, comprehensive, transparent and of the highest quality. • Ensure that ownership and responsibility for the development and delivery of the climate change strategy is clearly defined throughout the MOD. • To reduce the use of marine, land and aviation fuels as much as is reasonably practicable without impacting on operational capability, whilst at the same time assessing the viability of alternatives to those fuels. • To reduce dependency on fossil fuels by ensuring that military equipment, estate and services are energy efficient and use low or zero-carbon energy sources where practicable. • To procure and operate military equipment that has the adaptive capability to be capable of meeting its performance objectives across the required range of foreseeable operating environments. • To have an estate that is resilient to the impacts of climate change and adapted to take advantage of opportunities as a consequence of climate change. <p>Targets: As above.</p>
National (Scotland)	
Scottish Executive (2006) Changing our ways: Scotland's Climate Change Programme	<p>Objectives: The guiding principles for sustainable development and climate change from the UK strategy are reflected in Scotland's program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promoting good governance; and • Using sound science responsibly. <p>Target: The Scottish target is to exceed the Scottish share of CO₂ reductions by one million tonnes of</p>



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



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the need to tackle the causes of climate change by moving towards a low carbon economy. This includes facilitating development that reduces emissions of greenhouse gases in a sustainable manner, provides for renewable and low carbon energy sources at all scales and facilitates low and zero carbon developments • Minimise the risks posed by, or to, development on, or adjacent to, unstable or contaminated land and land liable to flooding. This includes managing and seeking to mitigate the consequences of climate change • Play an appropriate role to facilitate sustainable building standards (including zero carbon) that seek to minimise the sustainability and environmental impacts of buildings • Play an appropriate role in securing the provision of infrastructure to form the physical basis for sustainable communities (including water supplies, sewerage and associated waste water treatment facilities, waste management facilities, energy supplies and distribution networks and telecommunications), while ensuring proper assessment of their sustainability impacts • Maximise the use of renewable resources, including sustainable materials (recycled and renewable materials and those with a lower embodied energy). Where it is judged necessary to use non-renewable resources they should be used as efficiently as possible. The use of renewable resources and of sustainably produced materials from local sources should be encouraged and recycling and re-use levels arising from demolition and construction maximised and waste minimised • Promote a greener economy <p>Targets: To achieve annual carbon reduction-equivalent emissions reductions of 3% per year by 2011 in areas of devolved competence.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2005) Technical Advice Note 8: Planning and Renewable Energy	<p>Objectives: TAN 8 provides advice on renewable energy and planning including in relation to offshore wind and other onshore renewable energy technologies.</p> <p>Targets: Reiterates the Assembly Government's target of 4TWh of electricity per annum to be produced by renewable energy by 2010 and 7TWh by 2020. In order to meet these targets the Assembly Government has concluded that 800MW of additional installed (nameplate) capacity is required from onshore wind sources and a further 200MW of installed capacity is required from offshore wind and other renewable technologies.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 12: Design	<p>Objectives: TAN 12 sets out the Assembly Government's policies and objectives in respect of the design of new development. In relation to climate change and energy, these objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving efficient use and protection of natural resources • Designing for change <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Technical Advice Note 22: Planning for Sustainable Buildings	<p>Objectives: Technical Advice Note 22 (TAN22) provides technical guidance on the implementation of the national planning policy on planning for sustainable buildings through the planning application process. It sets out that developers should provide clear evidence with their application (such as through the Design and Access Statement) to demonstrate compliance with national and local planning policies, and how they have taken a realistic, considered and achievable approach in designing to meet the policy.</p> <p>Targets: No targets set.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) A Low Carbon Revolution: The Welsh Assembly Government Energy Policy Statement	<p>Objectives and Targets: This policy statement sets out the Assembly Government's ambitions for low carbon energy in Wales. It comprises the following aims/targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a step-change in the energy efficiency performance of all housing stock in Wales • a significant proportion of our energy to be generated locally or domestically • to promote the optimum use of offshore wind around the coast of Wales in order to deliver a further 15 kWh/d/p of capacity by 2015/16 • to test the appropriateness and cost effectiveness of steps to exploit the tidal range of the Severn estuary



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to capture at least 10% (8 kWh/d/p) of the potential tidal stream and wave energy off the Welsh coastline by 2025 to have 4.5 kWh/d/p of installed onshore wind generation capacity by 2015/2017 to support small scale hydro and geothermal schemes where they are environmentally acceptable in order to generate at least 1 kWh/d/p to deliver by 2020 up to 6 kWh/d/p in Wales of electricity from biomass – 50% indigenous/50% imported – and a heat potential of 2-2.5 kWh/d/p in Wales that any new fossil fuel plants should be carbon capture ready with fully developed plans for carbon capture and storage; and that these plants maximise efficiency through use of waste heat and cofiring where appropriate to maximise the short and long-term benefits for Wales' economy and society of the move to a low carbon energy system
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) One Wales: One Planet, A New Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales</p>	<p>Objectives: The Sustainable Development Scheme sets out the Assembly Government's vision of a sustainable Wales and describes specific outcomes that WAG will seek to achieve through its main policies and programmes and processes that it will put in place to ensure its work coherently reflects the goals of sustainable development. The Scheme's vision is for Wales to be a nation that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lives within its environmental limits, using only its fair share of the earth's resources so that our ecological footprint is reduced to the global average availability of resources, and we are resilient to the impacts of climate change; has healthy, biologically diverse and productive ecosystems that are managed sustainably; has a resilient and sustainable economy that is able to develop whilst stabilising, then reducing, its use of natural resources and reducing its contribution to climate change; has communities which are safe, sustainable, and attractive places for people to live and work, where people have access to services, and enjoy good health; and is a fair, just and bilingual nation, in which citizens of all ages and backgrounds are empowered to determine their own lives, shape their communities and achieve their full potential. <p>The Scheme is underpinned by 2 core principles and 6 supporting principles all of which are pertinent to waste management. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core principle 1: Involvement - to involve stakeholders in the development of policies and programmes, and the identification of solutions that meet their needs, promoting innovation in the way the Assembly Government deliver services Core principle 2: Integration - making connections between, and effectively integrating economic, social and environmental challenges Supporting principle 1: Reducing Wales' Ecological Footprint Supporting principle 2: Full costs and benefits - identifying and taking account of the full range of costs and benefits, including those over the long-term, those not measured in monetary terms (such as environmental costs and benefits), and those costs that are global as well as local in our policy making Supporting principle 3: Precautionary principle - using an evidence-based approach to decision-making Supporting principle 4: Polluter pays principle - ensuring that social and environmental costs of development fall on those who impose them Supporting principle 5: Proximity principle - solving problems, especially in managing waste and pollution locally, rather than passing them onto other places or to future generations Supporting principle 6: Reflecting distinctiveness - reflecting and responding to the particular needs and issues of communities, and the differing economic, social and environmental circumstances in different parts of Wales



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	<p>Targets: To reduce by at least two thirds the total resources Wales currently uses by, amongst other elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> radically reducing by 80-90% use of carbon-based energy; and moving towards becoming a zero waste nation with 70% recycling across all sectors, and diverting waste from landfill by 2025.
Material assets (Transport)	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
Directive 85/337/EEC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment - as amended by Directive 97/11/EC	<p>Objectives: The European Union requires an environmental impact assessment to be carried out before approval can be granted for certain public and private projects. The Directive lists the projects concerned, the information to be provided and the third parties to be consulted in connection with approving such a project.</p> <p>Targets: An assessment is obligatory for transport infrastructure such as railways, airports, motorways, inland waterways and ports when the infrastructure exceeds certain specific thresholds.</p>
Fuel Quality Directive (FQD) (to be published 2009) – coupled with renewable energy directive	<p>Objectives: The FQD will require member states to ensure a 6% GHG reduction from Transport Sector by 2020.</p> <p>Targets: The UK target is 15% renewable energy overall for all sectors including transport, electricity heat, there is also a separate 10% target for renewable energy in transport which will include biofuels, electric cars, hydrogen etc.</p>
WHO (2000) Transport, Environment and Health	<p>Objectives: This report primarily focuses on increasing road transport, noting that road users generate excessive costs to themselves, other individuals and society - through noise, pollution and accidents - in the form of illness, injuries, deaths and damage to mental health and social relationships. The challenge is to promote healthy and sustainable transport alternatives to prevent the negative effects of transport systems on human health. Meeting this challenge requires commitment and action from governments. It summarises the latest scientific evidence on the impact of transport-generated air pollution, noise and accidents on behaviour and physical and mental health. The report also highlights the potential health benefits from non-motorised forms of transport, such as cycling and walking.</p> <p>Targets: The report highlights the need for policy-makers to address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transport-related noise pollution transport-related air pollution the effects of transport of mental health and wellbeing identifying key groups affected by transport health risks improving provisions for cycling and walking.
European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (EC, 2001)	<p>Objectives: The policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.</p> <p>Targets: No specific targets.</p>
National (UK)	
The Planning Act 2008	<p>Objectives: The legislation builds on the proposals set out in the Planning White Paper, published on 21st May 2007, and introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a</p>



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	<p>clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.</p> <p>Targets: No specific targets.</p>
<p>DfT (2008) Carbon Pathways: Informing Development of a Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport</p>	<p>Objectives: This paper takes forward the analysis originally promised in TaSTS. It updates projections of transport CO2 emissions, clarifying the scale of the challenge facing transport. It considers the drivers of transport demand which should help in the identification of options for CO2 reduction.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>PPS 1: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS 1 (ODPM, 2007)</p>	<p>Objectives: This PPS sets out how spatial planning (in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities) should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation). Includes the key planning objective:</p> <p>Deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Towards a Sustainable Transport System (TaSTS): Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (DfT, 2007)</p>	<p>Objectives: Document has three aims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It describes how the Government is responding to the recommendations made in the Eddington study to improve transport's contribution to economic growth and productivity, and how it is ensuring that transport will play its part in delivering the overall level of reductions in carbon emissions recommended by the Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change. • It sets out the Department for Transport's ambitious policy and investment plans for the period to 2013-14. • It proposes a new approach to longer term transport strategy, building on the model recommended by Sir Rod Eddington, and explains how we will engage with passengers, users, the transport industry and other stakeholders as we develop and implement that process. <p>Targets: The report identifies "five very broadly defined goals, which capture the full range of Government objectives that could be furthered by transport":</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximising the overall competitiveness and productivity of the national economy, so as to achieve a sustained high level of GDP growth. 2. Reducing transport's emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of avoiding dangerous climate change. 3. Contributing to better health and longer life expectancy through reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health. 4. Improving quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, including through a healthy natural environment, with the desired outcome of improved well-being for all. 5. Promoting greater equality of transport opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society.
<p>The Eddington Transport Study (2006)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK's congested and growing urban areas and their catchments. • The UK's international gateways and supporting surface infrastructure: in particular, the major international passenger routes and principal international freight routes, where delays, including on surface access routes, and current and future capacity constraints, look likely to damage the competitiveness of the UK's imports and exports, and its leading role in the global airfreight logistics sector; • A limited number of inter-urban corridors connecting urban areas and international gateways:



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	<p>where the unreliability of the transport network is adding costs to business, threatening productivity and innovation in the freight and logistics industries and both interregional and international trade. From a passenger perspective these corridors connect urban areas with each other and with international airports, and from a freight perspective they connect ports with distribution hubs and distribution hubs with their eventual markets.</p> <p>Targets: Decision-making principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start with a clear articulation of the policy objectives, and the transport outcomes required to deliver these objectives, focusing where relevant on the whole journey, rather than particular stages or modes in a journey 2. Consider the full range of policy options for meeting the policy objectives 3. Prioritise limited public resources on those policies that most cost-effectively deliver Government's objectives 4. Ensure the evidence base can support this process Strategic Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on GDP • Impact on productivity • Contribution to economic welfare • Reliability of the transport system
HM Government (2007) PSA Delivery Agreement 5: Deliver Reliable and Efficient Transport Networks that Support Economic Growth	<p>Objectives: This PSA will focus government investment in transport on supporting sustainable economic growth, and will set a clear strategic framework to facilitate private sector investment.</p> <p>Targets: PSA sets out following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journey time on main roads into urban areas • Journey time reliability on the strategic road network, as measured by the average delay experienced in the worst 10 per cent of journeys for each monitored route • Level of capacity and crowding on the rail network • Average benefit cost ratio of investments approved over the CSR07 period
Young People and Transport: Understanding their Needs and Requirements (DfT, 2006)	<p>Objectives: This document highlights some important findings in relation to young people and their transport needs and requirements. The study explores the importance of travel in young people's lives, patterns of travel behaviour, experiences of travel and barriers to travel by different modes of transport. Key findings included that cost and accessibility issues can act as a barrier for young people attempting to access further education, jobs and key services.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Local Transport Bill (2008)	<p>Objectives: The Government is committed to ensuring that we are well equipped to meet not only today's transport challenges, but also those of ten or twenty years' time.</p> <p>The Local Transport Bill is a key part of the Government's strategy for sustainable development. This Bill empowers local authorities to take appropriate steps to meet local transport needs in the light of local circumstances.</p> <p>Targets: The Bill includes provisions on the frequency and timing of services as well as maximum fares. This is not directly relevant to this study.</p>
Railways Act (2005)	<p>Objectives: The main purpose of this Act is to tackle the longstanding structural problems of the railways. The Act gives effect to the proposals that require primary legislation in the White Paper The Future of Rail (2004).</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DaSTS) (DfT, 2008)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks • To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>outcome of tackling climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute to better safety and health and longer life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Road Safety Act 2006	<p>Objectives: "An Act to make provision about road traffic, registration plates, vehicle and driver information, hackney carriages and private hire vehicles, and trunk road picnic areas."</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (DfT, 2004)	<p>Objectives: This White Paper builds on the implementation of the 10 Year Plan for transport, and sets out the vision for transport for the following 30 years. It is a long-term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system backed up by sustained high levels of investment. The aim is for a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but that can also achieve environmental objectives.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12 per cent in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region. Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40 per cent and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50 per cent, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities. Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5 per cent below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment.
PPG13 Transport (DfT, 2001)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping and leisure facilities, by public transport, walking and cycling. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
National (MOD)	
<p>MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, 2008</p> <p>MOD Climate Change Strategy, 2009</p> <p>MOD JSP 418, leaflet 16 – Travel and Transport</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the use of marine, land and aviation fuels as much as is reasonably practicable without impacting on operational capability, whilst at the same time assessing the viability of alternatives to those fuels. To achieve a continued reduction in air, road and rail business administration travel by MOD personnel. The development of a Defence Travel Emissions Strategy in 2009 will bring with it targets and actions for modes of business transport other than road transport. Develop a Defence Travel Emissions Strategy with targets and actions for all modes of transport. Manage the social impacts of defence activities on UK Civilian and Armed Forces communities <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce emissions from road vehicles by 15% by 2010 against a 2005/06 baseline. By 2010 Average new car emission level of 130g/km



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



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



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of people • Improve the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of freight • Improve sustainable access to key visitor attractions • Increase the use of more sustainable materials in our country's transport assets and infrastructure • Reduce the impact of transport on greenhouse gas emissions • Adapt to the impacts of climate change • Reduce the contribution of transport to air pollution and other harmful emissions • Improve the positive impact of transport on the local environment • Improve the effect of transport on our heritage • Improve the impact of transport on biodiversity <p>Targets: The Transport Strategy identifies a number of key indicators related to the outcomes highlighted above.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) National Transport Plan	<p>Objectives: There are five strategic priorities for the next 5 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts • Integrating local transport • Improving access between key settlements and sites • Enhancing international connectivity • Increasing safety and security <p>Targets: None identified.</p>
Material Assets (Waste Management)	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
European Commission (2008) Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)	<p>Objectives: Overarching EU directive on waste and lays down basic guidance on the management of waste. It includes basic concepts and definitions related to waste management and lays down waste management principles such as the "polluter pays principle" or the "waste hierarchy".</p> <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>
European Commission (1999) The Landfill Directive	<p>Objectives: This Directive is aimed at controlling the environmental impacts of waste disposal associated with landfills. The objective of note relates to the imposing of reduced limits on municipal waste allowed to be sent to landfill.</p> <p>Targets: By 2010 the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill must be 75% of the total produced in 1995; by 2013 the amount must be reduced to 50% and by 2020 to 35%.</p>
EU Directive on Waste 75/442/EEC (as replaced by Directive 2006/12/EC)	<p>Objectives: The essential objective of all provisions relating to waste management should be the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. Some key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials should be encouraged; • Member States should, in addition to taking responsible action to ensure the disposal and recovery of waste, take measures to restrict the production of waste; • It is important for the Community as a whole to become self sufficient in waste disposal and desirable for Member States individually to aim at such self sufficiency. • Waste management plans should be drawn up in the Member States. • Movements of waste should be reduced;



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a high level of protection and effective control • Subject to certain conditions, and provided that they comply with environmental protection requirements, some establishments which process their waste themselves or carry out waste recovery may be exempted from permit requirements; • That proportion of the costs not covered by the proceeds of treating the waste must be defrayed in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. <p>Targets: Document includes legislation rather than targets.</p>
EU Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste (2002-2012) (to be reviewed in 2010)	<p>Objective: This long-term strategy aims to help Europe become a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource. It will draw on the knowledge that the thematic strategy on resources, also adopted on 21 December 2005, will generate. Forms part of the Environment Action Programme of the European Community 2002-2012.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
The Euratom Treaty 1957.	<p>Objective: Initially created to coordinate the Member States' research programmes for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the Euratom Treaty today helps to pool knowledge, infrastructure and funding of nuclear energy. It ensures the security of atomic energy supply within the framework of a centralised monitoring system.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Convention on Nuclear Safety Commission Decision 1999/819/Euratom	<p>Objective:</p> <p>to achieve and maintain a high level of nuclear safety through the enhancement of national measures and technical cooperation;</p> <p>to establish and maintain effective defences against radiological hazards in nuclear installations in order to protect people and the environment, etc.;</p> <p>to prevent nuclear accidents and limit their consequences.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Council Directive establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations [23/06/2009]	<p>Objective:</p> <p>To establish a Community framework in order to maintain and promote the continuous improvement of nuclear safety and its regulation;</p> <p>To ensure that Member States shall provide for appropriate national arrangements for a high level of nuclear safety to protect workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiations from nuclear installations.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Shipments of radioactive waste (Directive 92/3/Euratom)	<p>Objective: To establish a system of control and prior authorisation for shipments of radioactive waste, to protect the health of workers and the general public and to avoid illicit traffic of such materials.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
National (UK)	
DEFRA (2007) Waste Strategy for England 2007	<p>Objective: Sets out Defra's vision for sustainable waste management. Specific objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>for municipal and non-municipal waste;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 – a reduction of 45%. • recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; and • recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.
High Activity Sealed Radioactive Sources and Orphan Sources Regulations 2005 SI 2686	<p>Objectives: Specifies how high-activity sealed radioactive sources should be registered, kept, used or disposed of. Also covers detecting, recovering and dealing with radioactive sources that are not currently regulated ('orphan sources').</p>
Ionising Radiations Regulations 1999 SI 3232.	<p>Objectives: Requires employers to protect employees and other people against ionising radiation arising from work with radioactive substances and other sources of ionising radiation. Also imposes certain duties on employees</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Radioactive Material (Road Transport) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 SI 1867	<p>Objectives: Sets out measures to regulate the transportation of radioactive material by road, including prohibition and enforcement notices, powers of entry and offences.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Radioactive Substances Act 1993	<p>Objectives: Sets out measures to regulate the use and disposal of radioactive substances including registration, authorisation, enforcement and offences.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Trans-frontier Shipment of Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Regulations 2008 SI 3087	<p>Objectives: Establishes a system of authorisation and approval for shipping radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel between member states and into and out of the EU</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
ODPM (2005) PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	<p>Objectives: The statement sets out a number of key planning objectives that aim to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy; • Provide sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of their communities; • Implement the national waste strategy and support European legislation; • Secure the recovery and disposal of waste and ensure it does not harm human health or the environment; • Ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to the place of production; • Reflects the concerns and interests of local communities, needs of waste collection/disposal authorities and business and encourages competition; and • Ensure the layout and design of new development should support sustainable waste management. <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>



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Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets	<p>Objectives: The Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the Government's estate is resilient to the impacts of changing climate. The framework also includes challenging targets on waste reduction and recovery, more efficient use of water, and it promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, and positive engagement with the community.</p> <p>Targets: Targets related to waste management include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase waste recovery (recycling, external re-use, composting and energy from waste) to 80% of waste arisings by 2016/17 (60% of which would need to be achieved by recycling, external re-use, and composting.) • In support of the joint industry and Government Sustainable Construction Strategy's ambition of reducing construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) to landfill, set procurement requirements on each project over £300k to include targets for waste reduction, reuse and recovery in the Site Waste Management Plan from an early design stage, and report annually on the percentage of waste from these projects diverted from landfill.
National (MOD)	
MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008 & MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recover and recycle more waste than is sent to landfill by 2012. • Become a zero waste to landfill organisation by 2020. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce total waste arisings by 5% by 2010 and 25% by 2020, relative to the 2004/05 baseline • Increase recycling levels to 40% of total waste by 2010 and 75% by 2020 • By 2012, work with WRAP to stop half of MOD construction waste going to landfill.
MOD JSP 418, Leaflet 18 – Waste Management MOD Sustainable Waste Management Strategy (2007)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To actively support the Government's Waste Management Strategy and manage wastes in accordance with the waste management hierarchy. • Reduce and minimise the production of all waste streams (both hazardous and non-hazardous waste) from all units and/or establishments. • Depending on the waste management infrastructure available, consign all residual waste to energy recovery operations by Dec 2012. <p>Targets: As above.</p>
MOD JSP 418, Leaflet 14 – Radiation MOD JSP 392, Radiation Safety Handbook (2008)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce exposure of the workforce, members of the public and the environment to levels which are as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
National (Scotland)	
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy	<p>Objective: Sets out a sustainable approach to waste management planning relies on a number of objectives including those reflected in the waste hierarchy, reduced reliance on landfill and a set of policy and spatial principles including the polluter pays; the precautionary and proximity principles (which address waste management, waste transport, environmental and health issues and cumulative impact).</p> <p>Target: Scottish Government has adopted Zero Waste as a goal.</p>
Scotland's National Waste Strategy SEPA (1999)	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The main objectives of this strategy are set out in Schedule 12 of the Environment Act 1995 as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring that waste is recovered or disposed of without using processes or methods which could



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>harm the environment and, in particular, without –</p> <p>(a) risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals</p> <p>(b) causing nuisance through noise or odours; or</p> <p>(c) adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p> <p>2. Establishing an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations, taking account of the best available technology not involving excessive costs.</p> <p>3. Ensuring that the network referred to in paragraph 2 above enables –</p> <p>(a) the European Community as a whole to become self sufficient in waste disposal, and the Member States individually to move towards that aim, taking into account geographical circumstances or the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste; and</p> <p>(b) waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health.</p> <p>4. Encouraging the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, in particular by –</p> <p>(a) the development of clean technologies more sparing in their use of natural resources;</p> <p>(b) the technical development and marketing of products designed so as to make no contribution or to make the smallest possible contribution, by the nature of their manufacture, use or final disposal, to increasing the amount or harmfulness of waste and pollution hazards;</p> <p>(c) the development of appropriate techniques for the final disposal of dangerous substances contained in waste destined for recovery.</p> <p>5. Encouraging –</p> <p>(a) the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials; and</p> <p>(b) the use of waste as a source of energy.</p>
Scotland's National Waste Plan (2003)	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The Plan aims to minimise the impact of waste on the environment, both locally and globally, to improve resource use efficiency in Scotland, and to remedy the environmental injustices suffered by those who have to live with the consequences of a wasteful society. In Building a Better Scotland the Executive set an overall objective of ensuring progress towards sustainable management of Scotland's waste and achievement of European Union landfill reduction targets by 2010, 2013 and 2020.</p> <p>Building a Better Scotland also established two interim targets, which reflect the short-term need to focus on municipal waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to increase the amount of waste collected by local authorities that is recycled or composted to 25% by 2006; and • to reduce landfilling of biodegradable waste collected by local authorities to 1.5 million tonnes per year by 2006. <p>The focus on municipal waste (i.e. waste collected by local authorities), and particularly biodegradable municipal waste, reflects the importance of the latter in relation to climate change. However, the Plan also addresses the work that needs to be done to improve our management of other wastes.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>Implementing this national plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide widespread segregated kerbside waste collections across Scotland (to over 90% of households by 2020); • aim to stop growth in the amount of municipal waste produced by 2010; • achieve 25% recycling and composting of municipal waste by 2006, and 55% by 2020 (35% recycling and 20% composting); • recover energy from 14% of municipal waste; • reduce landfilling of municipal waste from around 90% to 30%;



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide widespread waste minimisation advice to businesses; and • develop markets for recycled material to help recycling become viable and reduce costs.
National (Wales)	
Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)	<p>Objectives: Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. It sets out that decisions on planning applications should have regard to the waste management objectives in the national waste strategy. The environmental impact of proposals for waste management facilities must be adequately assessed, supported by independent surveys where appropriate, to determine whether a planning application is acceptable and, if the adverse impacts on amenity cannot be mitigated, planning permission should be refused. Adequate facilities for the collection, composting and recycling of waste materials should be incorporated into the design of any major development.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2001) Technical Advice Note 21: Waste	<p>Objectives: TAN21 sets out the following key principles in relation to the management of waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity - waste should be treated and or disposed of as near to the source of origin as possible and as far as practically possible. • Self-Sufficiency - waste should be treated or disposed of within a sensibly defined region. • The Waste Hierarchy – to manage waste in accordance with the following hierarchy: reduce; re-use; recover; disposal. <p>Targets: Sets out targets for waste to landfill in accordance with the Landfill Directive.</p>
Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Towards Zero Waste – Consultation draft	<p>Objectives: Once adopted, Towards Zero Waste will replace Wise About Waste, The National Waste Strategy for Wales 2002. The Strategy is underpinned by the key principles of protecting the environment and human health, proximity principle and self sufficiency, polluter pays, source separation and the waste hierarchy. Its aim is to produce no waste in the long term by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly promoting waste reduction, using targets to set goals and encourage action, with support provided where appropriate and needed, and with a strong focus on eco-design. • Encouraging everyone to reduce, reuse and recycle, and use waste management treatment and disposal facilities that contribute to tackling climate change and reducing Wales' ecological footprint. To achieve a high level of recycling, we need to make sure that all our recyclates are separated at source so that they are clean and of high value. In particular, we aim to develop an efficient and effective collection system to separate mixed commercial and industrial waste. • Prioritising what waste materials we deal with first - these waste materials will be those which, if managed in the best way, will give us the greatest environmental benefits. • Seeking to make producers more responsible for the waste that they produce, or cause others to produce. • Generating renewable energy from biowastes. • Phasing out landfill sites and developing high efficiency energy from waste plants for residual waste. <p>Targets: The strategy sets out a long-term aim of zero waste by 2050 and a medium term aim of achieving a high recycling society by 2025. This is supported by a range of recycling and other waste management targets including in relation to commercial and industrial waste.</p>
Material Assets (Land Use and Materials)	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
European Commission (1999) European Spatial Development Perspective	<p>Objectives: The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) is a framework for policy guidance to improve cooperation among Community sectoral policies which have a significant impact in spatial terms. The policy objectives and options of the ESDP are as follows:</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of a polycentric and balanced urban system; • The production of integrated transport and communications concepts offering parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge throughout the Union; and • The development and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage. <p>Targets: No formal quantitative targets.</p>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection - Among others, preventing and reducing environmental pollution and promoting sustainable consumption and production • Social equity and cohesion- Promoting a democratic, socially inclusive, healthy, safe and just society • Economic prosperity • Meeting the EU international responsibilities. <p>Targets:</p> <p>The following key challenge areas include a number of targets in achieving their respective objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and clean energy • Sustainable Transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public Health • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges.
United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002) Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit	<p>Objectives: The World Summit on Sustainable Development proposed broad-scale principles which should underlie sustainable development and growth. It included objectives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency (including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); • Support for business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • Work on waste and producer responsibility; • Removal of market barriers and creation of a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency; • New technology development; • Technology demonstration and risk limitation; • Push on energy efficiency; • Integration of water management plans; • Distribution and decentralisation of energy; and • Minimisation of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment from chemicals by 2020. <p>Targets: There are a number of follow-up processes e.g. “significantly” reduce rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010, but no specific targets.</p>
National (UK)	
ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	<p>Objectives: PPS1 supports the reform programme and, in particular, the Government’s objectives for planning cultural change, by setting out the Government’s vision for planning, and the key policies and principles that should underpin the planning system. These are built around three themes:</p>



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	<p>1. Sustainable development – the purpose of the planning system; 2. The spatial planning approach; and 3. Community involvement in planning.</p> <p>The key policy messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for planning authorities to take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources; • The need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control; • The need for plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration; and • The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement. <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>
<p>HM Treasury and ODPM (2004) Government's Barker Review of Housing Supply Delivering Stability: Securing our Future Housing</p>	<p>Objective: The barker review sets out the principle housing challenges facing the UK and recommendations for improving housing availability and affordability and set out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to achieve improvements in housing affordability in the market sector; • a more stable housing market; • location of housing supply which supports patterns of economic development; and • an adequate supply of publicly-funded housing for those who need it. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
<p>Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (2007)</p>	<p>Objectives: Five core principles underpin the Paper's proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges such as increasing globalisation and climate change, and properly integrate our economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable development; • the planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable; • there must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement; • the planning system should be transparent and accountable; and • planning should be undertaken at the right level of government – national, regional and local. <p>Targets: No formal targets but a number of objectives regarding numerous topics within Paper.</p>
<p>UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>The Strategy sets out five guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within Environmental Limits to improve our environment and ensure that natural resources are unimpaired and remain so for future generations. • Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society: Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all. • Achieving a Sustainable Economy: Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentives. • Using Sound Science Responsibly: Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values. • Promoting Good Governance: Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity.



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>It also sets out four priorities shared across the UK, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production; • Climate Change and Energy; • Natural resources protection and environmental enhancement; • Sustainable Communities. <p>Targets: Securing the Future committed all government departments to produce action plans setting out what they planned to do to deliver the above objectives. These are quantified within the Framework for Sustainable Development on the Government Estate.</p>
<p>Securing the Regions' Futures – Strengthening the Delivery of Sustainable Development in the English Regions (2006)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the sustainable development principles and priorities to underpin the refreshed or updated high-level regional strategies. • Creating a strengthened role for regional sustainable development roundtables as 'champion bodies'. • Embedding sustainable development within the work of Government Offices and across their organisations so as to become exemplars in the regions. • Supporting the role of Regional Assemblies in delivering sustainable development through all their functions. • Working with Regional Development Agencies to help them deliver economic productivity, which delivers sustainable development at the same time - and to ensure that this contribution is fully reflected in Regional Development Agency assessments. • Maximising the contribution which city-regions, sub-regions and inter-regional strategies can make to delivering sustainable development through innovative ways of working at these levels. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>HM Government (2005) Securing the Future: the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy.</p>	<p>Objectives: The strategy sets out five key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits: respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society: meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all; • Achieving a sustainable economy: building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them, and efficient resource use is incentivised; • Promoting good governance: actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity; and • Using sound science responsibly: ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty as well as public attitudes and values. <p>It also sets out four priorities shared across the UK, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production; • Climate change and energy; • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • Sustainable communities. <p>Targets: Securing the Future committed all government departments to produce action plans setting out what they planned to do to deliver the above objectives. These are quantified within the Framework for Sustainable Development on the Government Estate.</p>
<p>ODPM (2005) PPS6: Planning for Town Centres</p>	<p>Objectives: The Government is committed to developing and supporting successful, thriving, safer and inclusive communities, both urban and rural. Its key objective for town centres is to promote their</p>



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	vitality and viability by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and • Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. Targets: This PPS does not contain any targets.
DCLG (2007) Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More homes to meet growing demand; • Well-designed and greener homes, linked to good schools, transport and healthcare; • More affordable homes to buy or rent. Target: Deliver 2 million homes by 2016 and 3 million homes by 2020.
ODPM (2004) PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Objectives: The Government's objectives for rural areas relevant to this PPS are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas; • To promote more sustainable patterns of development; • Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance; and • To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors. Targets: There are no specific targets in the PPS.
UK Government Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sustainably built and managed central government estate that minimises carbon emissions, waste and water consumption and increases energy efficiency (in line with Departmental sustainable operations targets); • Sustainably built and managed properties and roads throughout the public sector; • Government supply-chains and public services that are increasingly low carbon, low waste and water efficient, which respect biodiversity and deliver wider sustainable development goals. Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by 2020, the Government office estate would have reduced its emissions by around 180,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide; • save around 75,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide by 2010/11 from road vehicles; • achieving a carbon neutral office estate by 2012 through offsetting between 475,000 and 550,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide per annum; • in addition, by 2009, around 100,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year will be offset through the air travel offsetting scheme (to which all Departments have signed up); • by 2020, the Government would increase its energy efficiency by around 100kWh per square metre and save around £1 million (based on net present value). • by 2020, the Government estate would reduce its total waste arising by 30,000 tonnes and recycle around 65,000 tonnes of waste. • a total of 220 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) on the Government estate would be in target condition by 2010. • by 2020, the Government estate would have reduced its office water consumption by around 65,000 cubic metres.
Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development in Government Framework Targets	Objectives: The Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) framework was announced in March 2010, this will replace the SOGE targets when they expire in 2010/11. This framework is intended to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the public sector is resilient to the impacts of changing climate. The framework also includes challenging targets on waste reduction and recovery, more efficient use of water, and it promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, and positive engagement with the community.



Targets: Targets relating to procurement include:

	<p>Targets: Targets relating to procurement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Government Departments and executive agencies to reach an average of Level 3 (mode) of the Flexible Framework that includes at least a Level 3 for measurement and results by end of 2012 and at Level 5 for all areas by end of March 2015 • Executive NDPBs all to reach Level 1 or above (across all areas: People, Policy) by 2011/12 and thereafter Level 5 by end of March 2015. This includes Non-Ministerial Departments who don't currently report against the SOGE targets.
National (MOD)	
<p>MOD JSP 434 – Defence Construction in the Built Environment</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure development satisfies the defence business need, whilst also satisfying the Government's commitment to sustainable development. • Procurement decisions to take full account of whole life value, and include justification for any decision to procure new facilities as opposed to the re-use of existing facilities. Decisions should also take account of all likely economic, environmental and social costs and benefits. • Apply Office of Government Commerce (OGC) minimum procurement standards, including "Quick Win" specifications wherever practicable, and meeting agreed BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology), DREAM (Defence-Related Environmental Assessment Methodology) or equivalent standards, • Suppliers are required to operate their own EMS, or equivalent systems for their own processes for which they are responsible, in a way that supports MOD EMSs. • Targets: No formal targets.
<p>MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008, MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008, MOD JSP 418, Chapter 17 – Sustainable Procurement; and MOD Sustainable Procurement Strategy 2009</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become a national leader in sustainable procurement by 2009 • Deliver sustainable defence buildings. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve Level 3 of the Sustainable Procurement Task Force National Action Plan's Flexible Framework in all themes (and Level 5 in Engaging Suppliers). • Use Project Oriented Environmental Management Systems (POEMS) on all new equipment projects and implement lessons learned by sharing best practice. • Embed sustainable procurement principles into all commercial standards, guidance, processes and procurement strategy and policy. • Ensure that all new contracts comply with appropriate sustainability standards, such as OGC's 'Buy Sustainable' (previously Quick Wins) minimum requirements and BREEAM/ DREAM standards. • Ongoing target to participate in OGC's Property Benchmarking Scheme – aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of corporate estate management.
National (Scotland)	
<p>Scottish Executive (2005) Choosing our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy</p>	<p>Objectives: The guiding principles for sustainable development and climate change reflect the five UK principles.</p> <p>Targets: No direct targets but a range of suggestions for improving sustainability.</p>
<p>Scottish Executive (2009) National Planning Framework for Scotland 2</p>	<p>Objectives: The National Planning Framework sets out the spatial strategy for Scotland to 2030. This strategy is underpinned by the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to contribute to a wealthier and fairer Scotland by supporting sustainable economic growth and improved competitiveness and connectivity; • to promote a greener Scotland by contributing to the achievement of climate change targets and protecting and enhancing the quality of the natural and built environments; • to help build safer, stronger and healthier communities, by promoting improved opportunities and a better quality of life; and • to contribute to a smarter Scotland by supporting the development of the knowledge economy.



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	<p>The main elements of the spatial strategy to 2030 are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support strong, sustainable growth for the benefit of all parts of Scotland; • promote development which helps to reduce Scotland's carbon footprint and facilitates adaptation to climate change; • support the development of Scotland's cities as key drivers of the economy; • support sustainable growth in the rural economy; • conserve and enhance Scotland's distinctive natural and cultural heritage, and continue to safeguard internationally protected sites, habitats and species; • expand opportunities for communities and businesses by promoting environmental quality and good connectivity; • promote development which helps to improve health, regenerate communities and enable disadvantaged communities to access opportunities; • strengthen links with the rest of the world; • promote more sustainable patterns of travel, transport and land use; • realise the potential of Scotland's renewable energy resources and facilitate the generation of power and heat from all clean, low carbon sources; • encourage a sufficient supply of homes which are affordable in places where people want to live; and • facilitate the implementation of the National Waste Management Plan including waste management targets. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997	<p>Objectives: Principle piece of planning legislation governing the use and development of land within Scotland. Covers topics such as development plans, development control, compensation and enforcement.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Scotland Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 – The Strategic Plan	<p>Objectives: Rural Scotland should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be integral to Scotland's success, dynamic in harnessing its traditional strengths, and with an appetite for change; • provide opportunity for young people – so that they do not have to leave rural areas to progress; • offer a high quality of life to all its citizens, with access to quality services; and • sustain and make the most of its natural and cultural heritage. <p>The following cross-cutting principles are to guide the approach to the strategy and the Programme itself:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an integrated approach to policy delivery that combines economic, social and environmental actions; • flexibility to meet diversity and local distinctiveness across rural Scotland; and • promotion of sustainability, resilience and vigour in the rural economy, communities and natural heritage.
National (Wales)	
Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Futures: The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update	<p>Objectives: The Wales Spatial Plan provides the context and direction of travel for local development plans and the work of local service boards. The 2008 update brings the Wales Spatial Plan into line with One Wales, and gives status to the area work which has developed since 2006. The key themes of the update (and the Wales Spatial Plan before it) are set out below:</p> <p>Building Sustainable Communities</p>



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	<p>Our future depends on the vitality of our communities as attractive places to live and work. We need to reduce inequalities between communities whilst retaining their character and distinctiveness.</p> <p>Promoting a Sustainable Economy</p> <p>We need an innovative, high value-added economy for Wales which utilises and develops the skills and knowledge of our people; an economy which both creates wealth and promotes the spreading of that prosperity throughout Wales; an economy which adds to the quality of life as well as the standard of living and the working environment.</p> <p>Valuing our Environment</p> <p>The quality of our natural environment has an intrinsic value as a life support system, but also promotes wellbeing for living and working and contributes to our economic objectives. Safeguarding and protecting our natural and historic assets, and enhancing resilience to address the challenges of climate change, will enable us to attract people to our communities and provide the wellbeing and quality of life to encourage them to stay and preserve the foundations for the future.</p> <p>Achieving Sustainable Accessibility</p> <p>We will develop access in ways that protect the environment, encourage economic activity, widen employment opportunities, ensure quality services and integrate the social, environmental and economic benefits that travel can have.</p> <p>Respecting Distinctiveness</p> <p>A cohesive identity which sustains and celebrates what is distinctive about Wales, in an open and outward-looking way, is central to promoting Wales to the World, as well as to our future economic competitiveness and social and environmental wellbeing.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
Cultural Heritage	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage 1992	<p>Objectives: Convention made agreements under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of the archaeological heritage • Identification of the heritage and measures for protection • Integrated conservation of the archaeological heritage • Financing of archaeological research and conservation • Collection and dissemination of scientific information • Promotion of public awareness • Prevention of the illicit circulation of elements of the archaeological heritage • Mutual technical and scientific assistance. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)	<p>Objectives: Convention defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>The Convention sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage.</p>



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	Targets: No formal targets.
The World Heritage Committee's 'Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention' (2008)	<p>Objectives: Guidelines set the procedure for: setting forth the procedure for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger; b) the protection and conservation of World Heritage properties; c) the granting of International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund; and d) the mobilization of national and international support in favor of the Convention. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
National (UK)	
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).	<p>Objectives: This is the Act which provides for the scheduling of ancient monuments and protection of archaeological sites in U.K. law.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	<p>Objectives: This legislation outlines the level of protection received by listed buildings, scheduled monuments and buildings within conservation areas.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
ODPM (1994) PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment	<p>Objectives: PPG15 does not contain a specific set of objectives, but states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning process should reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and historic environment; • Local Authorities should maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment, and to reflect it in their policies and their allocation of resources; and • The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields should be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control. <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>
ODPM (1990) PPG16: Archaeology and Planning	<p>Objectives: Objectives outlined in PPG16 relevant to the ASG proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote positive planning and management to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and to reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation; and • To adopt a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings when they are affected by proposed developments. <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>
Protection of Wrecks Act 1973	<p>Objectives: Act sets out that on account of the historical, archaeological or artistic importance of a vessel, or of any objects contained or formerly contained in it which may be lying on the sea bed in or near the wreck, sites ought to be protected from unauthorised interference.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
Protection of Military Remains Act 1986	<p>Objectives: The Act protects a number of named military vessel remains.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper	<p>Objectives: This is a White Paper for England & Wales with some UK-wide elements. It has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective



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	<p>planning system.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.</p>
Treasure Act 1996	<p>Objective: Act designed to deal with finds of treasure, its ownership & rewards.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
English Heritage: Wind Energy and the Historic Environment (guidance paper 2005)	<p>Objectives: English Heritage provide the following best practice objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implications for the historic environment of wind energy developments should be reflected in Regional Spatial Strategies, Local Development Frameworks and Supplementary Planning Documents; • Effects of wind energy programmes and projects on the historic environment should be evaluated in all levels of environmental impact assessment; • Consideration of the historic environment should include World Heritage Sites; marine, coastal and terrestrial archaeology; historic buildings and areas; designed landscapes ;and the historic character of the wider landscape; • Significance of internationally and nationally designated sites should be safeguarded, and physical damage to historic sites should be avoided. • Impact of wind energy developments on the setting and visual amenity of historic places should also be considered; • Where wind energy developments affect historic sites, national planning policies on the historic environment should be taken into account; • Consideration should always be given to the reversibility of wind energy projects. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
English Heritage: Biomass Energy and the Historic Environment (guidance paper)	<p>Objectives: English Heritage provide the following best practice objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implications for the historic environment of biomass energy developments should be reflected in Regional Spatial Strategies, Local Development Frameworks and Supplementary Planning Documents; • Effects of biomass energy programmes and projects on the historic environment should be evaluated in all levels of environmental impact assessment; • Consideration of the historic environment should include World Heritage Sites; marine, coastal and terrestrial archaeology; historic buildings and areas; designed landscapes; and the historic character of the wider landscape • Significance of internationally and nationally designated sites should be safeguarded and physical damage to other historic sites should be avoided • Impact of biomass energy projects on the setting and visual amenity of historic places and landscapes should also be considered • Where biomass energy developments affect historic sites, national planning policies on the historic environment should be taken into account • Local Authority Historic Environment Records should be consulted at an early stage in project planning. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
English Heritage: Climate Change and the Historic Environment (guidance paper)	<p>Objectives: Sets out English Heritage’s current thinking on the implications of climate change for the historic environment. The paper is intended both for the heritage sector and also for those involved in the wider scientific and technical aspects of climate change; in the development of strategies and plans relating to climate change impacts; or in projects relating to risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
English Heritage: Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (2008)	<p>Objectives: English Heritage sets out in this document a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of England’s historic environment. This will help to ensure consistency in English Heritage carrying out their role as the Government’s statutory advisor on the historic environment.</p>



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	Targets: No formal targets.
Department for Culture, Media and Sport - Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; • the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; • the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; • the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; • the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. Targets: No formal targets.
1983 National Heritage Act (amended 2002)	Objectives: Act makes further provision in relation to the functions of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England. Targets: No formal targets.
National (MOD)	
MOD Sustainable Development Strategy, December 2008, MOD Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan 2008, and MOD Heritage Report 2005-7	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the historic environment for the benefit of future generations and to reflect the ethos and heritage of the MOD. • Appropriately monitor, maintain and manage MOD listed buildings, scheduled monuments and other historic environment features. • Ensure that the MOD's historic environment is reflected within any contractual framework with partners • Ensure that the MOD's own ethos and heritage are reflected within its' estate management. • Where possible, promote public access to the historic estate. Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove MOD Buildings at Risk against baseline reported in the previous DCMS/ English Heritage Biennial Conservation Report.
MOD SOGE Strategic Statement on Heritage	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the sustainable use of the MOD historic environment, in recognition of its importance as an integral part of cultural heritage and the role it plays in supporting defence capability. • Have a historic environment that is protected and well maintained or the benefit of current and future generations. • Ensure the historic environment is managed to reflect the ethos and heritage of MOD and to promote a "sense of place" for those who work on, live on and visit the MOD estate. • Ensure the MOD historic environment is valued and promoted wherever practically possible. • Have in place arrangements for protecting, maintaining and enhancing other heritage sites including, for example, archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens for which the MOD is responsible. Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt the Department for Culture Media and Sport's Protocol for the Care of the Historic Government Estate. Where responsibility for management of historic property is transferred to the private sector, for example through PPP/PFI arrangements, the Protocol standards will be incorporated into contractual arrangements.
National (Scotland)	
Planning (Listed Buildings and	Objectives: This legislation outlines the level of protection received by listed buildings, scheduled



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Conservation Areas (Scotland) Act 1997	monuments and buildings within conservation areas. Targets: No formal targets
Scottish Executive (2006) Scotland's Culture	Objectives: The policy aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support nationally for talent and excellence in culture, and enable more people to enjoy culture; • To encourage more people to enjoy cultural activities locally by asking local authorities to develop cultural 'entitlements' for their area, to undertake cultural planning. Targets: No specific targets identified, but next steps set out.
Scottish Executive. (1998) National Planning Policy Guidance 5: Archaeology and Planning	Objectives: The NPPG 5 sets out the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking after properties in Government care; • Promoting enjoyment and understanding of the heritage; • Encouraging private sector efforts, and making financial assistance available to help meet the extra costs of maintaining and restoring heritage property; • Identifying and recording our heritage; and • Ensuring that the legislative system properly protects and preserves it. Targets: No formal targets
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy	Objectives: Policies in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) reflect the importance of the historic environment, as a key part of Scotland's cultural heritage, to the Scottish Government's central purpose. With the careful application of policy and sensitive decision making, the historic environment can often be adapted to accommodate new uses, offering opportunities for new and creative design, whilst retaining its special character. In principle, therefore, the aim should be to identify the best viable use that is compatible with the fabric, setting and character of the historic environment. Targets: No formal targets
National Planning and Policy Guidance 18 (NPPG18): Planning and the Historic Environment (1999)	Objectives: Key objectives of the guideline are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and its setting, including listed buildings, unlisted buildings in conservation areas, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, gardens and designed landscapes. • To identify priorities for enhancement programmes, and opportunities for regeneration or revitalisation. Guidance to be superseded by SPP 23. Targets: No formal targets
Planning Advice Note 42 (PAN42): Archaeology in the Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures (1994) - Guidance to be superseded by SPP 23.	Objectives: Provides advice on the handling of archaeological matters within the planning process and on the separate controls over scheduled monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Targets: No formal targets
Historic Scotland: Environmental Impact Assessment (Scoping). Scoping of Wind Farm Proposals. Assessment of Impact on the setting of the Historic Environment Resource. Some General Considerations (paper 2007)	Objective: Provides guidance on how impacts are to be assessed on setting and effectively mitigated. Targets: No formal targets
Scottish Historic Environment Policy 1 Scotland's Historic Environment	Objectives: SHEP 1 is the overarching policy statement for the historic environment – it provides a framework for more detailed strategic policies and operational policies that inform the day-to-day working of a range



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment.</p> <p>The three key outcomes that the policy aims to deliver are as follows:</p> <p>a) the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations;</p> <p>b) there is increased public appreciation and enjoyment of the historic environment amongst all the people of Scotland and visitors to the country; and</p> <p>c) the historic environment's importance as a key asset in Scotland's economic, social and cultural success is recognised and skilfully harnessed.</p>
<p>Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2. Scheduling: protecting Scotland's nationally important monuments</p>	<p>Objective: Policy sets out Scottish Ministers' policy for the identification and designation of nationally important ancient monuments. The remains are often very fragile and vulnerable to damage or destruction, the Policy sets out therefore that care must be taken to ensure that they are not needlessly damaged or destroyed.</p> <p>Target: No formal targets</p>
<p>Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>Act established a body to be known as "Scottish Natural Heritage" (in this Part of this Act referred to as "SNH") whose general aims and purposes were to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to secure the conservation and enhancement of; and • to foster understanding and facilitate the enjoyment of, <p>the natural heritage of Scotland; and SNH shall have regard to the desirability of securing that anything done, whether by SNH or any other person, in relation to the natural heritage of Scotland is undertaken in a manner which is sustainable.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
National (Wales)	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)</p>	<p>Objectives: Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Regarding the historic environment, the Assembly Government's objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preserve or enhance the historic environment, recognising its contribution to economic vitality and culture, civic pride and the quality of life, and its importance as a resource for future generations; and specifically to • protect archaeological remains, which are a finite and non-renewable resource, part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales, and valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy, particularly tourism; • ensure that the character of historic buildings is safeguarded from alterations, extensions or demolition that would compromise a building's special architectural and historic interest; and to • ensure that conservation areas are protected or enhanced, while at the same time remaining alive and prosperous, avoiding unnecessarily detailed controls over businesses and householders. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 12: Design</p>	<p>Objectives: TAN 12 sets out the Assembly Government's policies and objectives in respect of the design of new development. In relation to cultural heritage, these objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustaining or enhancing local character • Promoting legible development • Promoting a successful relationship between public and private space • Promoting quality, choice and variety • Promoting innovative design <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2003) Review of the Historic Environment of Wales: A Consultation Document</p>	<p>This document is a review and does not contain objectives or targets as such. It can be assumed however that that the protection and enhancement of the historic environment is a key objective.</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
Landscape	
International / European (e.g. Directives)	
European Landscape Convention of 2000	<p>Objectives: Convention aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. The European Landscape Convention introduced the concept of "landscape quality objectives" into the protection, management and planning of geographical areas.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
National (UK)	
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	<p>Objectives: This Act increased the duty for provision of public access to the countryside and strengthened legislation relating to SSSIs. In particular, it requires public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs both in carrying out their operations, and in exercising their decision making functions.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets, though close monitoring of indicators is to be undertaken.</p>
ODPM (2002) PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	<p>Objectives: PPG17 does not contain a specific set of objectives. However, it does state that well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space and sports and recreational facilities that are of high quality should be recognised and given protection by Local Authorities; and • Subject to designated areas, Local Authorities should encourage the creation of sports and recreational facilities in countryside around towns and the development of areas of managed countryside, such as countryside parks, community forests, and agricultural show-grounds. <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>
The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949	<p>Objectives: An Act to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make provision for National Parks and the establishment of a National Parks Commission; • to confer on the Nature Conservancy and local authorities powers for the establishment and maintenance of nature reserves; • to make further provision for the recording, creation, maintenance and improvement of public paths and for securing access to open country, and to amend the law relating to rights of way; • to confer further powers for preserving and enhancing natural beauty; • and for matters connected with the purposes aforesaid. <p>Targets: Ultimately seeks to conserve and protect countryside and National Parks through legislation.</p>
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	<p>Objectives: The Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; • makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; • amends the law relating to rights of way; • makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; • provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. <p>Targets: Legislation rather than targets in Act.</p>
1967 Forestry Act (as amended 1999)	<p>Objectives: Act restricts and regulates the felling of trees using legislation, under the Forestry</p>



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	Commission. Targets: No formal targets.
1968 Countryside Act	Objectives: An Act to enlarge the functions of the Agency established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, to confer new powers on local authorities and other bodies for the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty and for the benefit of those resorting to the countryside and to make other provision for the matters dealt with in the Act of 1949 and generally as respects the countryside, and to amend the law about trees and woodlands, and footpaths and bridleways, and other public paths. Targets: No formal targets.
1986 Agriculture Act (with numerous revisions)	Objectives: An Act covering the provision of agricultural services & goods, agricultural marketing, compensation to tenants for milk quotas, conservation and farm grants.
Commons Act 2006	Objectives: Act to protect common land and promote sustainable farming, public access to the countryside and the interests of wildlife. The Acts implementation is based around four themes; registration, management, works and town and village greens. Targets: No formal targets
PPG 2: Green Belts (ODPM, 1995, Amended 2001)	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population • Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas • Retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes near to where people live • Improve damaged and derelict land around towns • Secure nature conservation interest • Retain land in agricultural forestry and related uses Targets: No relevant targets or indicators
Communities and Local Government (2010) Consultation Paper a new Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Health Environment	Objectives: Once approved, this PPS will replace PPS9, PPG17, PPG20 and PPS7 in so far as it relates to landscape protection, soil and agricultural land quality, forestry, coastal access, heritage coast and the undeveloped coast. With regard to landscape, it states that planning permissions granted for major developments in nationally designated areas should be carried out to high environmental standards through the use of conditions where necessary. Targets: No formal targets.
National (MOD)	
MOD JSP 362 - Defence Lands Handbook, Chapter 5 (Natural Environment – Conservation).	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the objectives of statutory designated areas (NPs and AONBs) wherever possible. • In respect of landscape designations, reasonable measures should be undertaken to mitigate the impacts of any development proposals on landscape character. • Management of sites should seek to maintain the character of the landscape by safeguarding and, where practicable, enhancing or developing significant landscape features, such as woodland, dry stone walls or hedges. Targets: No relevant targets or indicators.
National (Scotland)	
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy	Objectives: Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out the following broad principles with regard to landscape: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning authorities should take a broader approach to landscape and natural heritage than just conserving designated or protected sites and species, taking into account the ecosystems and natural processes in their area.



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The natural and cultural components of the landscape should be considered together, and opportunities for enhancement or restoration of degraded landscapes, particularly those affecting communities, should be promoted The most sensitive landscapes may have little or no capacity to accept new development. Areas of wild land character in some of Scotland's remoter upland, mountain and coastal areas are very sensitive to any form of development or intrusive human activity and planning authorities should safeguard the character of these areas. Landscapes and the natural heritage are sensitive to inappropriate development and planning authorities should ensure that potential effects, including the cumulative effect of incremental changes, are considered when deciding planning applications. While the protection of the landscape and natural heritage may sometimes impose constraints on development, with careful planning and design the potential for conflict can be minimised and the potential for enhancement maximised. Planning authorities should apply the precautionary principle where the impacts of a proposed development on nationally or internationally significant landscape or natural heritage resources are uncertain but there is sound evidence for believing that significant irreversible damage could occur. Where the precautionary principle is justified, modifications to the proposal which would eliminate the risk of irreversible damage should be considered. The precautionary principle should not be used to impede development unnecessarily. Where development is constrained on the grounds of uncertainty, the potential for research, surveys or assessments to remove or reduce uncertainty should be considered. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
National Trust for Scotland Landscape Policy (2005)	<p>Objectives: The overall aim of this policy is to promote and conserve landscapes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encompass Scotland's distinctive, local and diverse natural landforms, habitats and biodiversity Celebrate Scotland's rich and varied cultural heritage Reflect the achievements of its people and the aesthetic appreciation of its scenery Include places of tranquillity, wildness, drama and beauty Improve our quality of life and sense of well-being. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>
SPP11 Open Space and Physical Activity (2007)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance open space; To ensure a strategic approach to open space and other opportunities for sport and recreation by requiring local authorities to undertake an open space audit and prepare an open space strategy for their area; To protect and support opportunities for sport and recreation; To provide guidance on the quality and accessibility of open space in new developments and on providing for its long-term maintenance and management; and To provide guidance on planning for development of new indoor and outdoor facilities for sport and recreation. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
The Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967	<p>Objectives: access to open country and public paths & long-distance routes.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000	<p>Scottish National Parks deliver more integrated management of areas of outstanding natural and cultural heritage. They have the following four aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage; to promote the sustainable use of the natural resources of the area; to promote understanding and enjoyment (including enjoyment in the form of recreation) of the special qualities of the area by the public; and to promote sustainable social and economic development of the communities of the area



Relevant Plan, Programme, Strategy	Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document
	<p>The National Park Authority for each National Park has responsibility for drawing up a National Park Plan and ensuring its implementation.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>
<p>Forestry Commission Scotland (2006) Scottish Forestry Strategy</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>Seven key themes will help achieve the Strategy's vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using forestry, and adapting forestry practices, to help reduce the impact of climate change and help Scotland adapt to its changing climate. • Getting the most from Scotland's increasing and sustainable timber resource. • Strengthening forestry through business development to underpin sustainable forest management and support economic growth and employment across Scotland. • Improving the quality of life and well-being of people by supporting community development across Scotland. • Making access to, and enjoyment of, woodlands easier for everyone - to help improve physical and mental health in Scotland. • Protecting the environmental quality of our natural resources (water, soil and air), contributing to and improving our scenery, and helping to make the most of our unique historic environment. • Helping to restore, maintain and enhance Scotland's biodiversity, and increasing awareness and enjoyment of it. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Scotland's woodlands increase from 17.1% of our land area to about 25%. <p>The Scottish Executive has two wider commitments relevant to forestry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing 80% of the special features on Scotland's nationally important nature sites into favourable condition by March 2008 • The forestry sector delivering annual carbon savings of 0.6 million tonnes of carbon (MtC) by 2010, 0.8 MtC by 2015 and 1.0 MtC by 2020.
National (Wales)	
<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 2)</p>	<p>Objectives: Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Regarding landscape, the Assembly Government's objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the conservation of landscape and biodiversity, in particular the conservation of native wildlife and habitats; • ensure that action in Wales contributes to meeting international responsibilities and obligations for the natural environment; and • ensure that statutorily designated sites are properly protected and managed; <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>





Submarine Dismantling Project
SEA Scoping Report
Annex C – Abbreviations and Glossary
June 2010

Defence Equipment & Support

ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BPEO	Best Practicable Environmental Option
CADMID	Concept, Assessment, Development, Manufacture, In-service Disposal
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies
CCL	Climate Change Levy
CIOP	Consultation on ISOLUS Outline Proposals
CLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
CoRWM	Committee on Radioactive Waste Management
DBERR	Department of Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (formerly DTI)
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government (formerly ODPM)
DDLDP	De-Equip, De-fuel and Lay-Up Preparations
DE	Defence Estates
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DE&S	Defence Equipment and Support
Defra	Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs
ISM	In-Service Submarines
DfT	Department for Transport
DISM	Director In-Service Submarines
DNEB	Defence Nuclear Executive Board
DNSR	Defence Nuclear Safety Regulator
DoENI	Department of Environment Northern Ireland
DWS	Drinking Water Standards
DWSP	Drinking Water Safety Plans
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ETS	Emission Trading Scheme
EU	European Union
FEC	ISOLUS Front End Consultation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment



HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HLW	Higher-Level Waste
IAB	Investment Approval Board
IAG	ISOLUS Advisory Group (now the SDP Advisory Group)
IEEM	Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
ILW	Intermediate Level Waste
IPT	Integrated Project Team
ISOLUS	Interim Storage of Laid-Up Submarines
KUR	Key User requirement
LDD	Local Development Document
LLW	Low Level Waste
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LUSM	Laid-Up Submarine
MGBC	Main Gate Business Case
MISG	MOD ISOLUS Steering Group (now the SDP Steering Group)
MNR	Marine Nature Reserves
NBC	Naval Base Commander
NDA	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NII	Nuclear Installations Inspectorate of the Health and Safety Executive
NNR	National Nature Reserves
NPS	National Policy Statement
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now CLG)
OGC	Office of Government Commerce
OGD	Other Government Departments
OJEU	Official Journal of European Union
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OSPAR	Oslo-Paris Agreement on the Protection of the North-East Atlantic
PMP	Project Management Plan
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RN	Royal Navy



RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SDP	Submarine Dismantling Project
SE	Scottish Executive
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SOGE	Sustainable Operations on the Government Estate (govt-wide sustainable devt. targets)
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
ToR	Terms of Reference
UK	United Kingdom
UKCIP	UK Climate Impacts Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act
WFD	Water Framework Directive

Glossary of Relevant Terms

Term	Description
Authorisation	Authorisations allow specific defence-related nuclear activity to take place at a specific site. Such 'Authorised' sites are not subject to the Nuclear Installations Act (unlike civil nuclear sites) and so activities are not formally 'Licensed.' Instead, Authorisations are granted by the Defence Nuclear Safety Regulator.
Cut out	This term is used to refer to the option of cutting out the complete Reactor Compartment, thus separating it from the rest of the submarine. The RC is then stored intact. .
Cut up	This term is used to refer to the option of cutting up the Reactor Compartment and the items within it to reduce their size, so that the radioactive waste can be packaged in appropriate containers for storage and transport. .
DDL P	De-fuel, de-equip and lay-up preparation – this is the process for preparing redundant submarines for storage. The high-level radioactive waste fuel is removed; security and re-usable equipment is then removed, and the submarine prepared for safe afloat storage.
ILW	Intermediate level waste Intermediate Level Waste is radioactive waste with a radiological activity above 4 Giga Becquerels (GBq) per tonne of alpha or 12 GBq/tonne of beta-gamma decay, but which does not generate sufficient levels of heat to require it to be



cooled.

License	A nuclear License allows specific nuclear activities to take place at a specific site. Such 'Licensed' sites are subject to the Nuclear Installations Act (1965), with Authorisations being granted by the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate. Nuclear power stations and other civil activities are Licensed in this way.
LLW	Low level waste – Low Level Waste is defined as radioactive waste that has below 4 Gbq/tonne of alpha activity and below 12 GBq/tonne of beta-gamma activity. It covers a variety of materials which arise principally as lightly contaminated miscellaneous scrap and redundant equipment.
Ramsar Sites	The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention), adopted in 1971, entered into force in 1975. The Convention provides a framework for international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. Parties are to designate suitable wetlands for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance, to formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of wetlands included in the List and the wise use of all wetlands in their territory.
RC	Reactor Compartment - the central 'slice' of the submarine which contains the nuclear reactor and associated pipe-work.
Repository	A permanent disposal facility for radioactive wastes.
RPV	Reactor Pressure Vessel - this contains the nuclear reactor and is located within the Reactor Compartment.
VLLW	Very low level waste - this is radioactive waste with very low levels of radioactivity, which can be disposed of to an ordinary landfill site.



**Submarine Dismantling Project
SEA Scoping Report
Annex D – Quality Assurance**

Defence Equipment & Support

The Government's Guidance on SEA² contains a quality assurance checklist to help ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met. Those relevant to this stage have been highlighted below.

Quality Assurance Checklist	
Objectives and Context	
The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.	Section 2.1.
Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Section 4 includes international and European objectives and targets and how these are linked to the emerging SEA objectives. These are also identified in Annex B .
SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Section 6.1 presents the SEA objectives and guide questions.
Links to other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	Section 4 and Annex B identifies relevant plans and programmes
Scoping	
The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Scoping Report.	This is the consultation on the scope of the SEA. It is anticipated that a workshop will be held during the scoping stage, where all the consultation bodies will be invited.
The SEA focuses on significant issues.	Significant issues have been identified in this Scoping Report (see Section 3.3 , Section 5 and Annex A).
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	These are stated throughout the report where appropriate.
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	These are stated in Section 5 , as appropriate.
Baseline Information	
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	Refer to Section 3 and Annex A .
Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan (where practical to do so).	Refer to Annex A .
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	These are stated throughout the report where appropriate.

² ODPM, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, DoENI (2005) *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*, ODPM, London.

