



GLOUCESTERSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SCOPING REPORT

Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

➔Update 1 – November 2005◀



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

The original Context Report & Scoping Report, produced in August 2005 have been reviewed and updated following a period of consultation and subsequent representations from the four Authorities with environmental responsibility in relation to the SEA Directive, and other stakeholders. Minor amendments have also been made following the publication of the final version ODPM Guidance on SA (November 2005).¹

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

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¹ Original reports were developed using: ODPM Guidance (September 2004) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents – Consultation Paper. Updates have been made in accordance with: ODPM (November 2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.

1. Addressing the SEA Directive / Delivering Sustainable Development

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

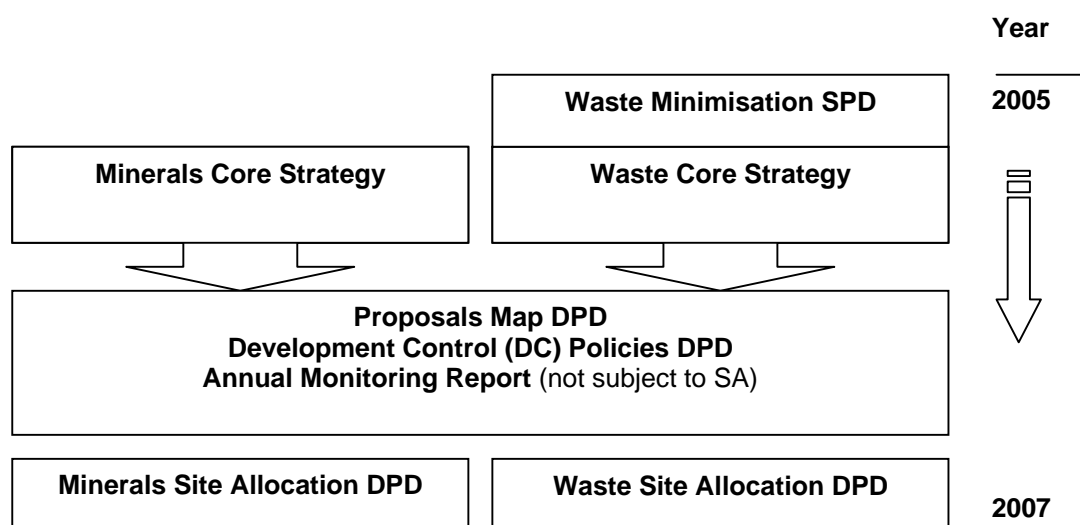


Figure 1. Components of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework subject to Sustainability Appraisal.

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

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

Table 1. Addressing the SEA Directive.

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

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

2. Approach to Consultation

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

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

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

economic and environmental issues. As indicated in Table 1 in order to address the requirements of the SEA Directive, authorities with environmental responsibilities, that is, the Countyside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency have been consulted.

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

3. Sustainability Appraisal Process – Methodology

- 3.1 In September 2004 the ODPM published draft guidance on carrying out SA of DPDs. Both the Context Report and the Scoping Report were initially developed following this draft guidance. In November 2005 the final version guidance was published. The M&WDS identifies a timeframe for the preparation of the M&WDD, of which the SA is an integral part of the process. (See Appendix 1.) There are 5 key stages outlined in the (final version) ODPM Guidance:

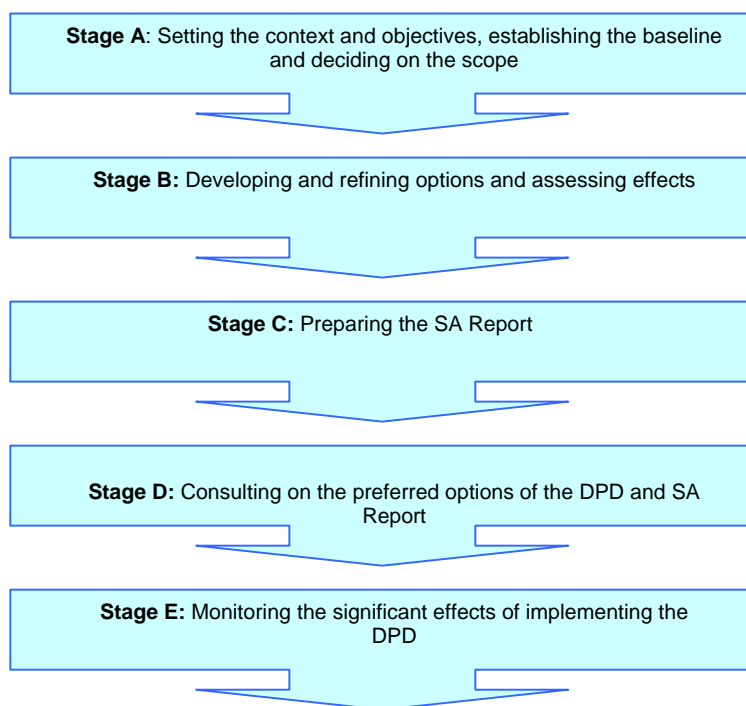


Figure 2. Key stages of the Sustainability Appraisal Process.

- 3.2 The Minerals and Waste Policy Team has developed the SA Framework guided by ODPM guidance and a review of good practice in the public and private sector.

- 3.3 This report summarises the conclusion of **Stage A** of this guidance, providing a basis for the SA Framework against which all aspects of the M&WDF subject to SA will be tested.

Stage A	Description	Action
1	Identify other relevant plans and programmes and sustainability objectives	An approach was agreed for identifying relevant plans and programmes (A1 - See section 4). Relevant plans and programmes were scoped to identify social, environmental and economic issues relevant to the development of minerals and waste policy, (A1 – See Section 4) Detailed information on Stage A1 is provided in the Annex to this report i.e. the Context Report.
2	Collect baseline information	Contextual and output indicators were devised relating to the objectives, key messages and sustainability issues. These indicators have provided the basis for collecting baseline data. Gaps in data have been identified during this process as well as a programme for addressing this weakness in the process. (See Section 6 and Appendix 3)
3	Identify sustainability issues and problems	The scoping process has assisting in identifying key messages and highlighted sustainability issues and problems. (A3 - See section 5 and Appendix 4)
4	Developing the SA Framework	Headline objectives were devised on the basis of the scoping exercise. The development of which is charted in Appendix 5. These objectives were tested for internal consistency (See Appendix 6.)
5	Consulting on the scope of the SA	Consultation has taken place (Between 25 th August and 29 th September) and the changes are reflected in this report.

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

Limitations:

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

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

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

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

■ **List of Gaps:**

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

4. Relevant Plans and Programmes

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

- 4.6 Table 2 below lists relevant plans, programmes and strategies. Table 3 provides a summarised justification as to the non-inclusion of certain plans and programmes. The Context Report provides additional, and more detailed information on the review of these documents.

Table 2. Relevant Plans and Programmes.

Relevant Plan and Programmes	
International / European	
EU Water Framework Directive	
EU Birds and Habitats Directives (i.e. EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC))	
EU Landfill Directive	
EU Mining Directive (Proposed)	
EU Waste Framework and Hazardous Waste Directives	
EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directives	
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive	
EU Incineration Directive	
EU End of Life Vehicles Directive	
EU Animal By-Products Regulation	
National	
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	
PPG2: Green Belts	
PPG3: Housing	
PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms	
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	
PPG10: Planning and Waste Management	
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies	
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	
Also including:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Companion Guide to PPS12 ▪ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (Consultation Paper) ▪ PPS12 Monitoring Guidance 	
PPG13: Transport	
PPG14: Planning Development on Unstable Land	
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment	
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning	
PPG18: Enforcing Planning Control	
PPG21: Tourism	
PPS22: Renewable Energy	
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	
PPS23: Annex 1	
PPS23: Annex 2	
PPG24: Planning and Noise	
PPG25: Development and Flood-risk	
MPG1: General Considerations	
MPS1: Consultation Paper: Planning and Minerals (and Associated Good Practice Guidance)	
MPG2: Applications, Permissions and Conditions	
MPS2: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Mineral Workings	
MPS2: Annex 1: Dust	
MPS2: Annex 2: Noise	
MPG3: Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal	
MPG4: Compensation Regulations	
MPG5: Stability in Surface Mineral Workings and Tips	
MPG6: Aggregates Provision	
National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England (2001 – 2011)	
MPG7: Reclamation of Mineral Workings	

MPG8: Interim Development Order Permissions
MPG9: Interim Development Order Permissions – Conditions
MPG10: Provision of Raw Materials for the Cement Industry
MPG12: Treatment of Disused Mine Openings
MPG14: Review of Mineral Planning Permissions
Rural White Paper
Urban White Paper
Waste Strategy 2000
Changes to Waste Strategy 2000
UK Biodiversity Action Plan
National Sustainable Development Strategy
Waste not, Want not – A Strategy for Tackling the Waste Problem in England
The Sustainable Communities Plan
National Trails Publication
DTI Sustainability Strategy
A Development Plan for Marine Aggregate Extraction
Better Buildings
Planning for the Supply of Natural Building Stone
Planning for Waste Management Facilities
Collation of the Results of The 2001 Aggregate Mineral Survey for England and Wales
Survey of Land for Mineral Workings in England 2000
Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003
Circular 1/97 Planning Obligations
Circular 6/98 Planning and Affordable Housing
Circular 15/97 The UK National Air Quality Strategy
Circular 02/98 Prevention of Dereliction through the Planning System
Circular 2/99 Environmental Impact Assessment
Circular 4/01 Control of Development Affecting Trunk Roads
Circular 1/03 Safeguarding Aerodromes
Circular 06/05 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
Authorities with Environmental Responsibility in Relation to the SEA Directive
The Countryside Agency –The State of the Countryside in the South West
English Nature –Policy Position Statement on Aggregate Extraction and Nature Conservation
English Nature - Policy Position Statement on Non-Aggregate Mineral Extraction
English Heritage - A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West
The Environment Agency – Position Statement on Sustainable Construction
The Environment Agency – Position Statement on Managing Hazardous Waste
The Environment Agency – Position Statement on Resource Efficiency
Regional
Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (To be added * likely March 2006)
South West Climate Change Impact Scoping Study
South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan
Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England
Our Environment Our Future -The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment
Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West
Regional Quality of Life Counts
Towards 2015 – Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism
Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future
Just Connect – An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004 –2026 (Draft)
Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Study Area (Submission Document) – To be added
Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10 – Interim RSS10)
Regional Waste Strategy for the South West
County & Local
Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Gloucestershire
Gloucestershire Waste Partnership Joint Strategy Statement
Gloucestershire Landscape Character Assessment
Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Action Plan
The Community Strategy for Gloucestershire
Local Agenda 21 Strategy for a Sustainable Gloucestershire

Health Plan – In the absence of a suitable policy based health plan – see the relevant sections of the County and District Community Strategies
Education Plan – In the absence of a suitable policy based education plan – see the relevant sections of the County and District Community Strategies
Gloucestershire Structure Plan Second Review (Adopted Plan)
Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan
The Gloucestershire Economic Strategy
The Rural Economic Strategy for Gloucestershire
Biodiversity Action Plan for Gloucestershire
Cotswold Water Park Biodiversity Action Plan
Cotswold Water Park Supplementary Planning Guidance
Wye Valley AONB Management Plan
Cotswolds AONB Management Plan
Gloucester Local Plan
Gloucester Community Strategy
Tewkesbury Local Plan
The Partnership Plan for Tewkesbury
Stroud Local Plan
Stroud District Community Strategy
Cheltenham Local Plan
Cheltenham's Community Plan
Forest of Dean Local Plan
Forest of Dean Community Plan
Cotswolds Local Plan
Cotswolds Community Strategy

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

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

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

5. Gloucestershire Context: Key Messages & Sustainability Issues

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

Table 4. Sustainability Issues and Problems.

No.	Sustainability Issues and Problems
1	<p>High house prices</p> <p>The disproportionate growth in house prices is making homes increasingly unaffordable. In 2003 the average house cost 8.7 times the average salary.</p> <p>The continued supply of minerals is critical to the delivery of future housing development. The extraction and transport of minerals can have a negative environmental impact and it is important to ensure that this finite resource is used carefully.</p> <p>The Government initiative to provide more affordable homes must be linked with a sustainable waste management strategy.</p>
2	<p>Low average income</p> <p>In 2003 the average income in Gloucestershire was almost £840 per annum lower than the national average, but it was higher in Cheltenham and Tewkesbury.</p> <p>Minerals and Waste industry can contribute to the local economy.</p>
3	<p>Crime levels</p> <p>Rates for key crimes of violent offences, vehicle crime and robbery in Gloucestershire are below national levels, although they are higher in Cheltenham and Gloucester.</p>
4	<p>Health</p> <p>In 2001, 91,164 people in Gloucestershire (16% of the total population) suffered from a Limiting Long-Term Illness (up from 1991 figure of 59,895). 38,000 of the 2001 figure were of working age. 42,743 of the county's population also noted that their health was 'Not Good' over the 12 months leading up to the 2001 Census night.</p> <p>Waste management facilities and mineral workings can potentially have a negative impact on local amenity.</p>
5	<p>Traffic impacts and congestion</p> <p>There are high levels of traffic congestion particularly in Cheltenham and Gloucester at peak hours. Car ownership in Gloucestershire amounts to just over one car per household, one of the highest figures nationally. Since 1985 (to 2003) traffic in the county has grown by 42%, and the County Council's household surveys of 1999 revealed that 72% of all journeys are made by car (65% car driver, 7% car passenger), 10% on foot, 3% on public transport and 5% by bicycle.</p> <p>Minerals and Waste sites generate lorry movements, which can create additional congestion often on local road networks. All minerals extracted in Gloucestershire and waste generated and disposed of in the County is transported by road. (See Appendix 7.)</p>
6	<p>Rural economy</p> <p>There is a need for diversification and initiatives to boost and support the rural economy in Gloucestershire. Due to the location of mineral resources this is potentially important in the rural economy.</p>
7	<p>Areas of deprivation and social exclusion</p> <p>There are significant areas of deprivation and social exclusion in the County, particularly in parts of Gloucester and Cheltenham. Although Gloucestershire is ranked as one of the least deprived counties in England, there are marked differences in deprivation scores for the six districts. Gloucester is the most deprived district in the county, ranking 139th most deprived English district according to the Rank of Average Score measure out of 354 English districts. The Forest of Dean is next most deprived at 195th. The least most deprived is the Cotswolds at 314th. (UK Indices of</p>

No.	Sustainability Issues and Problems
	Deprivation 2004, issued by ODPM).
8	<p>Potential for flooding</p> <p>In the western part of the County lies the floodplain of the River Severn, which is a significant constraint on development. The Upper Thames floodplain also affects the existing workings within the Cotswolds Water Park area. There is a potential for the pollution of water resources from minerals and waste operations should they be subject to flooding. Flooding is not solely restricted to the floodplain and can also occur as a result of increased surface water run-off from new development.</p>
9	<p>Waste to landfill</p> <p>Approximately 1.1 million tonnes of waste is handled in Gloucestershire each year the majority still going to landfill and land raising. In 2002/03 73.8% of waste was disposed of through landfill and land raising.</p>
10	<p>Growing levels of waste in Gloucestershire</p> <p>The quantity of household waste per head of the population has grown steadily over the last few years. In 2003/04 it was 51kg per head of population higher than the national average.</p> <p>Assuming the same rate of growth as last year of approximately 7kg per head per year, related to the projected population growth, household waste would grow to just under 234,000 tonnes in 2005/06. This is approximately 27,600 tonnes more waste than in 2003/04.</p>
11	<p>Recycling / composting rates</p> <p>Gloucestershire's recycling / composting rate in 2002/ 2003 was 16.7 %. The target for 2005 / 2006 is 36%* (*revised to 30% in the MWS).</p>
12	<p>Minerals restoration</p> <p>Increasingly within the county, there is a lack of inert material that could be used for appropriate restoration schemes following mineral extraction. There are issues over the general quality of minerals restoration. There are also problematic issues in the Cotswold Water Park regarding wet restoration and 'bird strike' issues related to RAF Fairford.</p>
13	<p>Protecting Gloucestershire's environment whilst providing minerals needed by society</p> <p>Minerals can only be worked where they occur and this is often in what is considered to be sensitive environments, for example the two principle limestone resource areas in the County: Forest of Dean and Cotswold are designated Areas of Outstanding Beauty or special landscape areas due to the landscape value. However building stone particularly for the Cotswold AONB is essential for maintaining the vernacular.</p>
14	<p>Renewable energy</p> <p>The current total renewable energy capacity in Gloucestershire is 8.873MW – almost all of this is from landfill and sewage gas. There is a target for Gloucestershire of the production of 40-50MW by 2010 (enough electricity to supply 45,750 – 52,250)</p>
15	<p>The general state of Gloucestershire's biodiversity, the condition of SSSIs, sites protected under the Habitat's Directive and locally designated sites</p> <p>Detailed information on the general state of Gloucestershire's biodiversity, in particular relating to various habitats are contained in the Gloucestershire BAP.</p> <p><u>The South West:</u></p> <p>The region has 965 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), representing nearly a quarter of the total for England (4,113), a little over a fifth (47) of the country's 214 National Nature Reserves and 66 of the country's 230 Special Areas of Conservation (2003 figures).</p> <p>Of the region's SSSI habitats in 2003, only 52.9% were in a 'favourable' condition although this indicates an upward trend when compared to the 51.0% recorded in 2002 and the 44% recorded in 2001. In addition, a further 14.8% of SSSI habitats were classed as 'unfavourable recovering' and so taken together, two-thirds of the region's sites were favourable or recovering, a proportion some 10% higher than the 57.3% recorded for the country as a whole.</p> <p>Nonetheless, 14.2% of the region's SSSI habitats were recorded as 'unfavourable declining'.</p> <p><u>SSSIs in Gloucestershire:</u></p> <p>There are currently 121 SSSIs in the county (September 2005) and the following statistics apply:</p> <p>% area favourable = 79.27 % area unfavourable but recovering = 2.85 % area unfavourable - no change = 13.94 % area unfavourable declining = 3.94 % area destroyed / part destroyed = 0.00</p> <p>These figures indicate that Gloucestershire has a good record in the protection of its SSSIs but that more needs to be done. English Nature state (Sept 2005) that "This does not represent an increase from the 1999 figure but it is anticipated that there will be a decline in the area in</p>

No.	Sustainability Issues and Problems
	<p>favourable condition as a result of more stringent assessment guidelines.” Certain SSSIs designated in the County are a product of mineral working.</p> <p><u>Sites protected under the Habitats Directive:</u></p> <p>There are a number of SPA / SAC / Ramsar sites in the County, including: Cotswolds Beachwoods, Dixon Wood, Rodborough Common, River Wye Sites, Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites, Wye Valley Woodland, North Meadow & Clattinger Farm (Wilts site), Walmore Common and the Severn Estuary. A number of candidate SAC sites (included in the above list) have recently gained full SAC status. These sites may potentially be affected by minerals and waste development, although there are policies and mechanisms in place to protect them.</p> <p><u>Locally designated sites:</u></p> <p>There are 0.4138 Ha (2003) of local nature reserves per 1000 of population in Gloucestershire and 696 (12,845 Ha) Key Wildlife Sites. Again, these sites may potentially be affected by minerals and waste development, although there are policies and mechanisms in place to protect them.</p>
16	<p>Decline in species biodiversity - in particular of certain bird species in Gloucestershire</p> <p><u>Biodiversity decline:</u> The specifics of various species are contained in the Gloucestershire BAP.</p> <p><u>Bird populations:</u></p> <p>In the South West between 1994 and 2002: Farmland birds = down 9%, Woodland birds = little change.</p> <p>In the South West from 1979-2005: Starlings declined by 71%, House sparrow declined by 52% Song thrush declined by 34%, Blackbirds declined by 31%.</p> <p>Farmland birds in Gloucestershire: Skylark, Grey Partridge, Corn Bunting, Linnet, Reed Bunting, Tree Sparrow, Bullfinch, Turtle Dove, Song Thrush and Lapwing have all declined in Gloucestershire, reflecting a national decline in numbers. (The specifics are contained in the Gloucestershire BAP) Other species of birds that have suffered dramatic declines include: Bittern, Nightjar, Woodlark and Spotted flycatcher.</p> <p>(“Birds are generally good indicators of the broad state of wildlife and the countryside, because they are wide-ranging in habitat distribution and tend to be at or near to the top of the food chain”)</p> <p>Source: Government’s indicators of sustainable development.</p>
17	<p>Increases in serious pollution incidents</p> <p>The South West: There were 3,538 substantiated pollution incidents in the South West in the South West during 2004, a reduction of over 30% since 2000. The number of Category 1 incidents (the most serious) increased from 3 in 2003 to 11 in 2004.</p> <p>Gloucestershire: <i>[No figures as yet – under investigation]</i></p>
18	<p>Possible damage to the historic environment</p> <p>There are 496 Scheduled Monuments in the county, covering roughly 0.57% of the county.</p> <p>There are 23920 Locally Important Sites registered on the SMR. –an estimated 2% of the county.</p> <p>There are 12860 Listed buildings in the county, (31 Grade 1 and Grade II* Listed Buildings in the county are on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register)</p> <p>There are 264 Conservation areas covering c.2.3% of the county.</p> <p>There are 2 Registered battlefields covering 277.57ha (0.1% of the county).</p> <p>There are 99 Registered parks and gardens, in total these cover 6109ha (c.2.26% of the county).</p> <p><i>[More figures regarding damage to SAMs etc – A study is currently being carried out to provide a clearer assessment of damage occurring as a result of minerals and waste development]</i></p>
19	<p>Detrimental changes to landscape character</p> <p>There are three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the County and a number of areas designated in Local Plans as Special Landscape Areas.</p> <p>In October 2004 Gloucestershire County Council in association with the 6 Districts appointed consultants to undertake a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Severn Vale ❑ The Upper Thames Valley ❑ The Vale of Moreton ❑ The Vale of Evesham Fringe <p>Sections of the county for which a detailed LCA have already been completed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Forest of Dean District ❑ The Cotswold’s AONB <p><i>[Further information required – under investigation]</i></p>

6. Summary of Baseline Data and Indicators

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

Resource Area	Mineral Type
Forest of Dean	<input type="checkbox"/> Limestone (Carboniferous) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandstone <input type="checkbox"/> Clay <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Ore <input type="checkbox"/> Coal
Cotswolds	<input type="checkbox"/> Limestone (Jurassic)
Upper Thames Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Sand and Gravel <input type="checkbox"/> Clay

	<input type="checkbox"/> Cornbrash (Jurassic Limestone)
Vale of Moreton	<input type="checkbox"/> Sand and Gravel
Severn Vale	<input type="checkbox"/> Sand and Gravel <input type="checkbox"/> Clay

- 6.7 The MPA collects annual sales and reserve figures for mineral sites in Gloucestershire. The site-specific information is commercially confidential however the collective data is published in the Annual Monitoring Report.
- 6.8 There are 36 operational minerals sites in the County (2003 figures). 18 are within the Cotswolds and the Forest of Dean, extracting limestone both for aggregate and non-aggregate purposes. Ten sites, primarily located in the Upper Thames Valley are extracting sand and gravel. There are a further 8 sites in the County extracting either sandstone or clay. Additionally there are a number of inactive and dormant sites where minerals may potentially be worked in the future.
- 6.9 Gloucestershire makes an important contribution to the regional supply of aggregate minerals. Much of the County's output is used within the region. Roughly 78% of the crushed rock and 49% of the sand and gravel is used in the South West. The destination of sand and gravel won from the Upper Thames Valley is more difficult to quantify as some sites straddle the border with Wiltshire. A significant proportion of aggregate goes to construction in the South East and 15% of crushed rock goes to the Midlands.
- 6.10 Although mineral working can have an impact on the environment, mineral products are used to improve our quality of life. For example the continued extraction of building stone in the Cotswold maintains the local vernacular. It must also be acknowledged that mineral workings are considered to be a temporary land-use and when properly restored, the after use can enhance the environment. For example the Cotswold Water Park, one of the largest man-made inland water areas in the UK is a product of sand and gravel extraction. The area is popular for various leisure activities (water sports etc) and is also an area of rich and improving biodiversity. According to the naturalist David Bellamy it is now an area "...of national importance, and heading for international recognition for its wetlands". (<http://www.waterpark.org/>)
- 6.11 Finally, primary minerals are a finite natural resource, which must be used prudently. Up-to-date minerals plans ensure that all new planning applications for mineral working have a clear policy context with the objective of ensuring sustainable development.
- 6.12 **Waste Planning in Gloucestershire**
We all generate waste but a large percentage of our waste produced at home and at work is still disposed of in landfill or landraising sites. Approximately 1.2 m tonnes of waste is handled in the County each year. In 2002/3 73.8% was disposed of in landfill and landraising. The following table shows a breakdown by waste type:

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

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

6.13 **Character of the County**

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

6.14 **Population**

There are approximately 565,000 people living in Gloucestershire. The County's population grew by 29,000 between 1991 and 2001 and is expected to continue to increase. Work undertaken as part of the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West suggests an increase in population of approximately 69,000 in Gloucestershire between 2006 – 2026, most of which is from net-migration. Population projections at district level will be influenced by planning policy, particularly through the emerging RSS, which seeks to locate the majority of development at Gloucester and Cheltenham. The County Council has recently submitted its 'First Detailed Advice' to the South West Regional Assembly (SWRA) with regard to the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Study Area element of the RSS. This advice proposes the following levels of dwelling development in each District to accommodate population growth in the period 2006 – 2026:

District	Overall Policy Provision Range	
Cheltenham	7,068	8,237
Cotswold	7,054	7,243
Forest of Dean	6,122	5,828
Gloucester	11,089	10,965
Stroud	8,201	7,164
Tewkesbury	8,753	9,347
County	48,287	48,784

The SWRA propose to undertake public consultation on the emerging RSS in the Spring / Summer of 2006.

- 6.15 Population projections are used to estimate how many residential units might be required in future years. Figures will be influenced by planning policy in the RSS and LDFs and in turn under plan, manage and monitor need will require plans to be reviewed in light of new projections. The purpose of modernising the planning system was to move away from the limitations of the land-use remit and to develop policy spatially. Therefore minerals, and more particularly waste planning policy, will need to support the sustainable development aims of emerging spatial strategies.

6.16 **Economy and Labour Supply**

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

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

- 6.17 At a sectoral level the growth in the service sector and the decline in manufacturing over the last 10 years will continue up to 2015. Unemployment in Gloucestershire is low at 1.8% in August 2003, well below the national average at 2.3%. The average County income was £19,857 in 2003 almost £1000 low than the national average. However the average income in Tewkesbury and Cheltenham are well above the national average with the Forest of Dean well below. While average earnings in the County rose by 18.6% between 1999 and 2003, average property prices rose by 81.5% in the same period.

7. SA Framework – Objectives

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

Table 5. Sustainability Appraisal Headline Objectives.

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

SOCIAL
4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county.
5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
6. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.
ECONOMIC
7. To conserve minerals resources from inappropriate development whilst providing for the supply of aggregates and other minerals sufficient for the needs of society.
8. To provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas of the County, promoting diversification in the economy.
ENVIRONMENTAL
9. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's biodiversity, natural environment, landscape and tourist assets including the historic environment.
10. To prevent flooding, in particular preventing inappropriate development in the floodplain and to ensure that development does not compromise sustainable sources of water supply.
11. To protect and enhance Gloucestershire's environment – (the land, the air and water) from pollution and to apply the precautionary principle.
12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities, through reducing the need to travel, promoting more sustainable means of transport (including through sensitive routing and the use of sustainable alternative fuels) and to promote the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations.
13. To restore mineral sites to a high standard in order to achieve the maximum environmental and nature conservation benefits.
14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste.
15. To reduce contributions to and to adapt to Climate Change.

8. Next Steps

- 8.1 A key part of the SA process is the testing of plan objectives against those of the SA Framework (Stage B of ODPM Guidance). As plan objectives are developed they will be tested and this will inform and influence the development of options.

- 8.2 The purpose of the emerging M&WDF is to facilitate the adequate supply of minerals for local and national need in a sustainable way, and to ensure the sustainable management of waste. The SA Objectives in Table 5 (above) will help to assess the implications of emerging M&WDPD objectives.
- 8.3 This Scoping Report has been out to consultation for 5 weeks (25th August to 29th September) and has been amended to reflect views of stakeholders, where considered appropriate and the latest ODPM Guidance on SA. This report, allied with the revised Context Report now provides the basis for undertaking the SA of the M&WDPDs and SPD.
- 8.4 The Minerals and Waste Core Strategies and the Waste Minimisation SPD have been identified in the Development Scheme as the first part of the Development Framework subject to SA. (See Appendix 1)
- 8.5 A range of strategies scenarios and policies will need to be tested through the SA Framework. These may include:
- ❑ Existing Strategy and Policies continued over the next plan period,
 - ❑ Without the Plan, and
 - ❑ Considering a range of Alternatives in light of emerging regional and national policy.
- 8.6 Following the testing of this range of potential strategies, a full SA will be carried out of the resulting core strategy and subsequent detailed aspects of the DPD and SPDs.
- 8.7 SA Reports will be made available when parts of the M&WDF subject to SA are made available for consultation either during pre-submission and submission stages of the plan making process. The Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme (M&WLDS) timeframe is appended which indicates at which stages SA reports will be made available (See Appendix 1.)
- 8.8 The appraisal process will offer mitigation measures based on the following hierarchy: avoid, mitigate, enhance and compensate. The SA process is likely to raise a number of questions, areas of risk and uncertainties, which require action and resolution.
- 8.9 SA is not considered to be a one-off process and the Framework will need to be kept under review to inform plan making and guide the monitoring and implementation of policies. It should be noted that the SA Framework will be adapted accordingly to consider strategic policy implications as well as site specific matters, particularly at the site allocation stage of the Framework. (Minerals Site Allocation scheduled for Summer 2008 and Waste Site Allocations Summer/Autumn 2010). In particular the level of baseline data required to assess sites comprehensively will need to be revisited. There is the need for a rolling programme to up-date data sets to address gaps in knowledge identified from the outset.

9. Further Information

1. Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Please contact:

Kevin Phillips

Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader

Telephone: 01452 427979

Email: Kevin.Phillips@gloucestershire.gov.uk

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

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

2. Sustainability Appraisal

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

David Ingleby

Planning Officer

Telephone: 01452 426338

Email: david.ingleby@gloucestershire.gov.uk

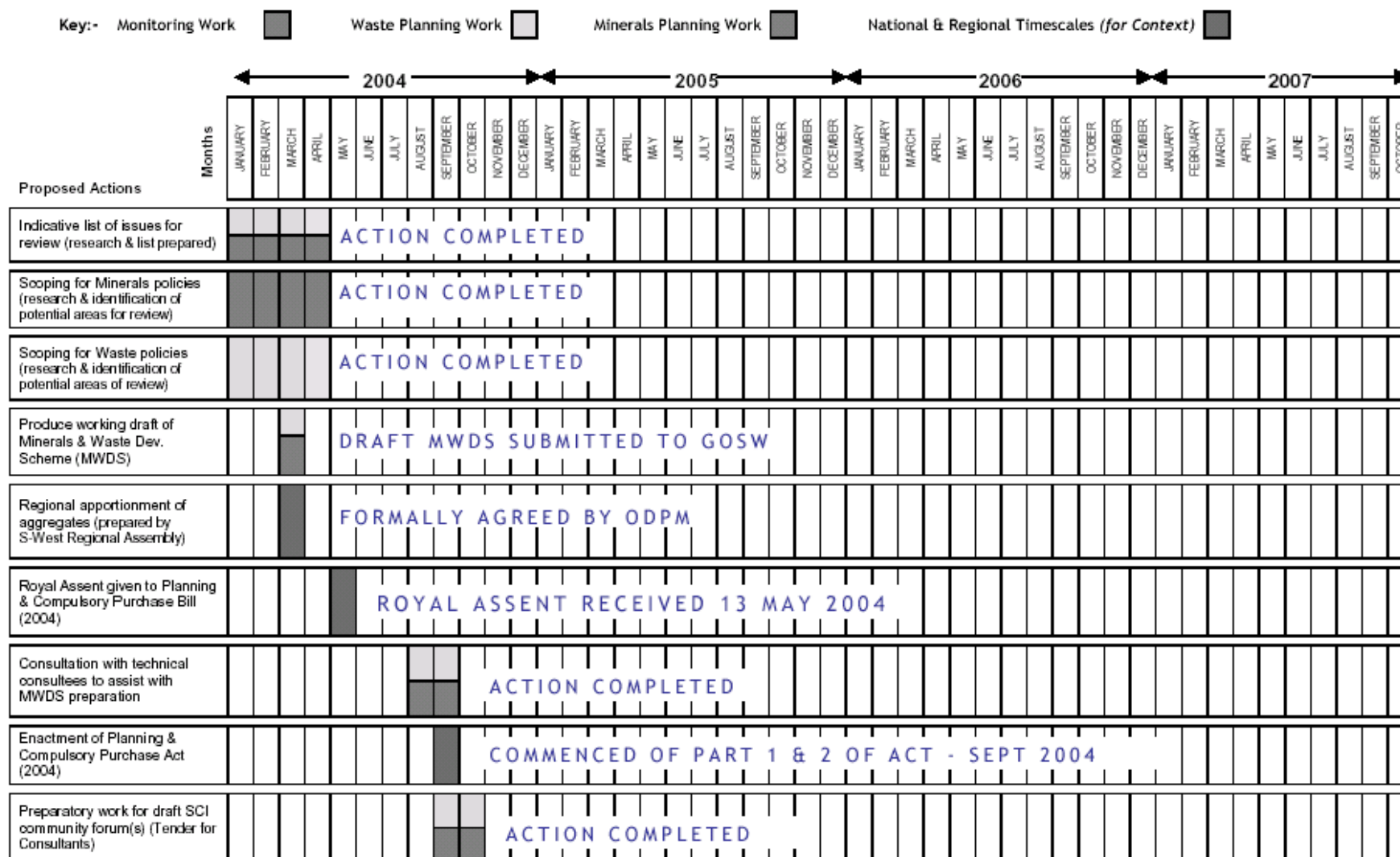
3. Useful Websites and Guidance related to the SA Process

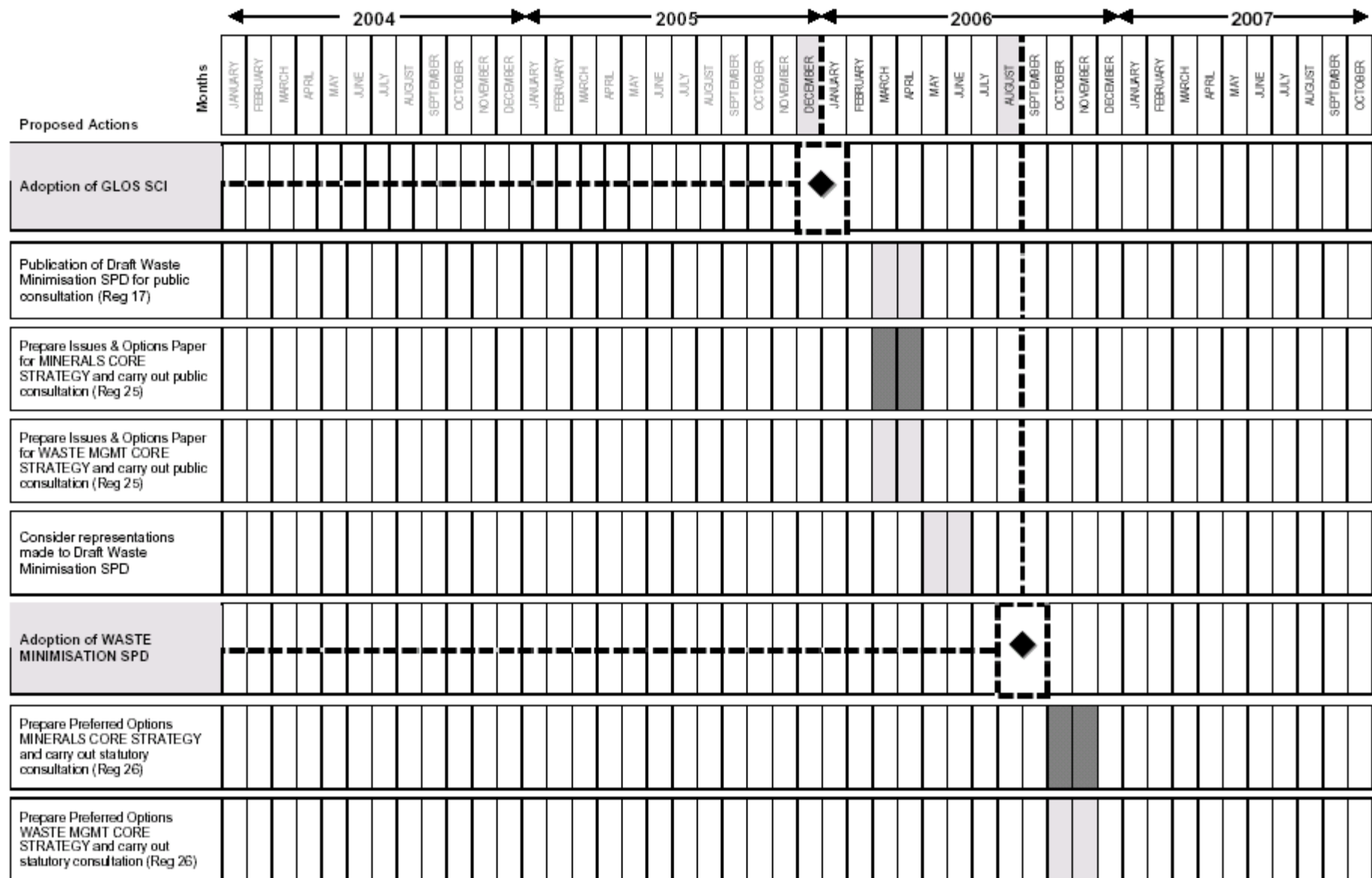
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) <http://www.odpm.gov.uk> to access the following useful documents:

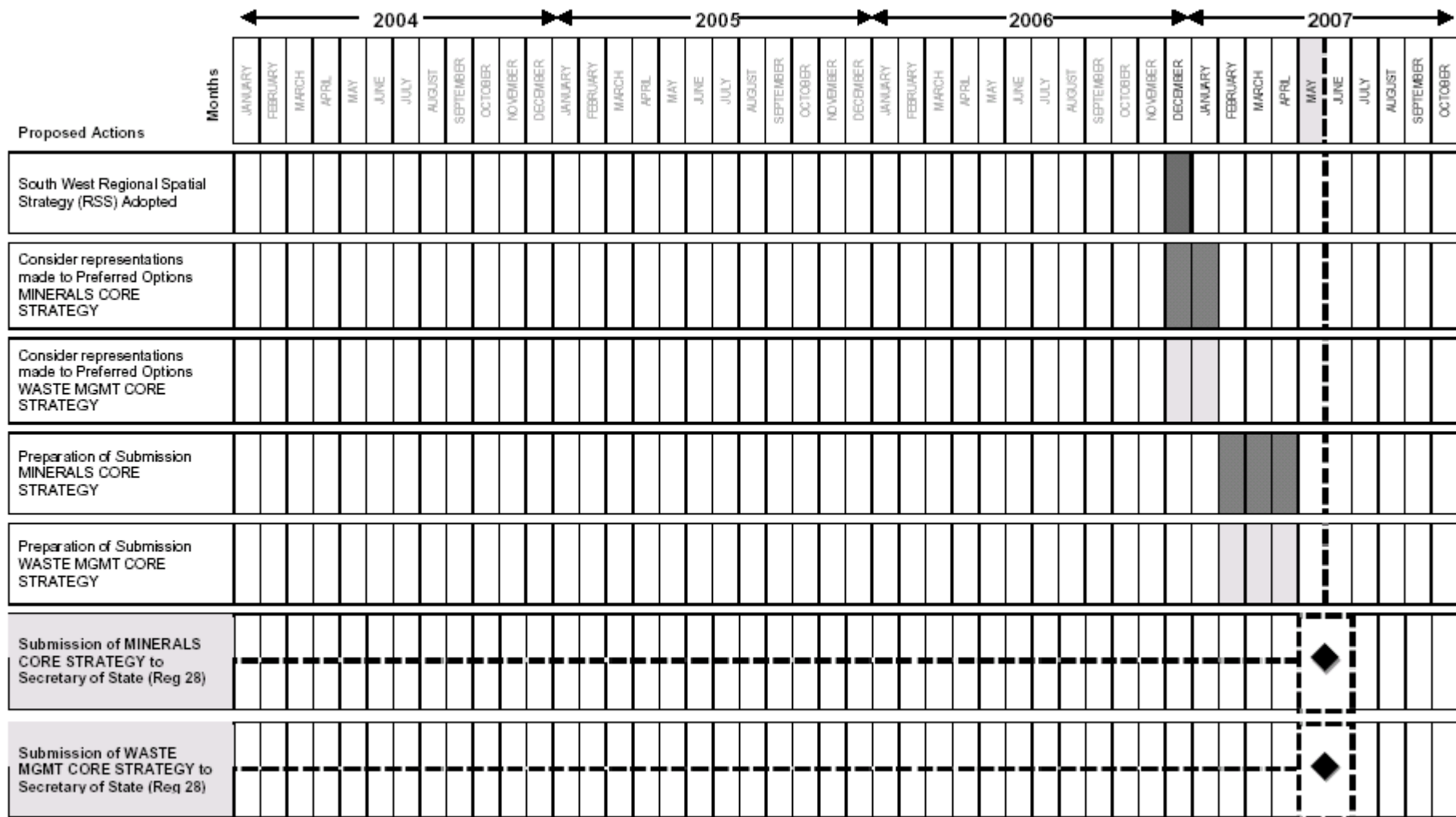
- The SEA Directive: Guidance to Planning Authorities.
- ODPM (November 2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks.
- Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks.
- Creating Local Development Frameworks: A Companion Guide to PPS12.



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







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

Appendix 2. Draft Annual Monitoring Report Objectives

Monitoring Objectives		Related Policies from the Adopted Minerals & Waste Local Plans
General		
1	Safeguard natural and historic environmental assets from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste developments	MLP Policies – E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, E9, E10, E11, E12 WLP Policies – 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 43
2	Safeguard local communities, public amenity and health from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste developments	MLP Policies – DC1, DC4, E17, E18, E19, E20, EM1, EM2, EM4, EM6 WLP Policies – 17, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45
3	Ensure that appropriate reclamation, re-instatement and environmental enhancement schemes have take place for worked-out and / or discontinued mineral and waste sites	MLP Policies – R1, R2, R3, R4 WLP Policies – 42, 43
4	Encourage the more efficient use of minerals and waste materials during development and re-development	WLP Policies – 36
5	Safeguard existing and future minerals and waste resources from non-minerals developments	MLP Policies – SE3, E21 WLP Policy – 7
6	Ensure the sustainable and safe transportation of minerals and waste materials	MLP Policies – E19, E20 WLP Policies – 37, 39, 40
Minerals-related		
7	Ensure the consistent and appropriate landbank provision and supply of aggregates in line with the regional guidelines set out in MPG 6	MLP Policies A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7
8	Facilitate the continued and sustainable supply of locally required building stone materials	MLP Policy NE2
9	Facilitate the continued and sustainable supply of clay minerals	MLP Policy NE1

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

Appendix 3. Baseline Data

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


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

Headline Objectives

U.I

Under Investigation - no data at the present time

★ (For Draft Monitoring Objectives, See Appendix 2)

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

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

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

	Huntsman's (Crushed Rock – Cotswolds) Dryleaze Farm (Sand & Gravel) Cerney Wick (Sand & Gravel) Horcott / Lady Lamb Farm (Sand & Gravel) Kempsford / Whelford (Sand & Gravel)					
Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) in the Adopted Minerals Local Plan ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 5, 7, 8 & 9)	Currently there is a MCA to safeguard the sand and gravel resources of the Upper Thames Valley	Potential in the County for other MCAs to be defined				1
4. To protect and improve the health and well being of people living in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county						
Average Life Expectancy ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 2)	2000 –2002 Figures Men = 77.3 Women = 81.6 This is slightly higher than the National average which is: Men = 75.9 Women = 80.6				Gloucestershire Population Monitor 2005	2
% Population with Limiting Long-Term Illness ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 2)	16.1%	SW: 18.1% England: 17.9%			Census 2001 SWO	3
% Of People Describing their Health as not Good ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 2)	42,743 of the Counties population (568, 500 in mid 2003) - about 7% described their health as 'not good' over the 12 months leading up to the 2001 Census night				The Gloucestershire Story (2005) – produced by GCC Environment Directorate Research Team	3

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

Objective 6)						
No. of Inquiries / Complaints to County Council Enforcement	In 2004 = 197 inquiries / Complaints. 121 – (61%) were resolved by December 2004) 162 – (82%) were related to planning conditions) 35 – (17.8%) were related to other matters e.g. illegal tipping etc. 9 – (4.6%) resulted in formal action e.g. through the use of stop notices				Gloucestershire County Council Enforcement Team Data	1
7. To conserve minerals resources from inappropriate development whilst providing for the supply of aggregates and other minerals sufficient for the needs of society						
Crushed Rock Limestone Reserves ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 7)	(As of 31 st December 2003) 27.85M Tonnes	Expected contribution to meet SW Regional apportionment will contribute to depletion of reserves			Minerals Local Plan & 2003 Annual Minerals Monitoring Report	2
Non-Aggregate Limestone (Building stone & Agricultural Lime) Reserves ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 8)	(As of 31 st December 2003) 4.07M Tonnes reserve				Minerals Local Plan & 2003 Annual Minerals Monitoring Report	2
Sand & Gravel Reserves ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 7)	(As of 31 st December 2003) Sand = 5.29 M Tonnes Gravel = 4,12 M Tonnes Total = 9.41 M Tonnes				Minerals Local Plan & 2003 Annual Minerals Monitoring Report	2
Non-Aggregate Sandstone Reserves ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 8)	(As of 31 st December 2003) 0.58 M Tonnes				Minerals Local Plan & 2003 Annual Minerals Monitoring Report	2
Clay Minerals	(As of 31 st December 2003)				Minerals Local Plan &	2

Reserves ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 9)	1M Tonnes (made up of clay and colliery shale)				2003 Annual Minerals Monitoring Report	
8. To provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas of the County, promoting diversification in the economy						
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate	4.1%	SW: 3.5% GB: 5.0%	37.5% decrease in rate (1998-2004) UK: 38.3%	There are various ways of calculating the employment rate - Need to verify that the figures are comparable	Labour Force Survey www.nomisweb.co.uk The Gloucestershire Story (2005)	3
LTU (Claiming Benefits and out of Work for 12 months+) as % of Overall Unemployed	13.43%	England: 15.17%	1999: 22.43%		www.nomisweb.co.uk	3
Stock of VAT Registered Business	21,385 (2003) 11.47% Increase (1994/03)	England: 12.15% (1994/03)		Gloucestershire has a generally smaller increase than the UK average but mirrors national trends.	The Gloucestershire Story (2005) – produced by GCC Environment Directorate Research Team	3
9. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's biodiversity, natural environment, landscape and tourist assets including the historic environment						
Number of SSSI ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	121 sites		106 covering 4039.4 Ha (1996) 122 covering 5496.18 Ha (1999)		County Ecologist / English Nature	2
% of SSSI in a Good / Favourable Condition ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	Total number of sites = 121 % of area in favourable condition = 79.27 % of are in unfavourable but recovering condition = 2.85 % of area unfavourable with no change = 13.94		English Nature state that "These figures do not represent an increase from the 1999 figure, but it is anticipated that there will be a decline in the area in favourable		Figure from English Nature (2005)	2

	% of area unfavourable and declining = 3.94		condition as a result of more stringent assessment guidelines."			
Extent of AONB ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	136,400Ha (51% of County)	Amount of AONB within 'change in countryside character' area		129,800Ha of this is in the Cotswolds		2
Change in Countryside Character (% of County Area) ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	U.I	U.I	U.I	U.I Requires GIS Calculation	English Nature 'State of the Countryside in the South West 2004'	/
Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1000 of population ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	0.4138 Ha (2003)		Up from 0.2112 Ha (1999)		County Ecologist	2
No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	496 SAMs covering 1536.79Ha				County Archaeologist	1
Extent of Conservation Areas ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	264 Conservation Areas Covering 6233 Ha				County Archaeologist	1
No. of Listed Buildings ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	12,860 Listed Buildings	England has 30,491 buildings or groups of buildings listed Grade I and II*			County Archaeologist & English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register 2005	1
No. of Listed Buildings on the 'at risk' Register ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	There are 31 Grade 1 and Grade II* Listed Buildings in Gloucestershire on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register. Figures for Gloucestershire Districts on the number of listed buildings and	In England 3.4% of Grade I and II* list entries – 1 in 30 – remain at risk of loss through neglect and decay. 1.9 – 2.4% at risk in			English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register 2005	1

	<p>structures 'at risk'.</p> <p><u>Gloucester</u>: 47 of 700+ Listed Buildings</p> <p><u>Cheltenham</u>: 1 of 2,602 Listed Buildings</p> <p><u>Stroud</u>: [No data as yet]</p> <p><u>Forest of Dean</u>: 27 of (unknown) Listed Buildings</p> <p><u>Tewkesbury</u>: 208 of 1,800+ Listed Buildings</p> <p><u>Cotswold</u>: 196 of 6,496 Listed Structures</p>	the South West				
No. of Locally Important Archaeological Sites ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	23,920 Locally Important Sites listed in the SMR (05/2005)				County Archaeologist	1
Sites Protected under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	<p>Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) = 6 (2,739 Ha)</p> <p>RAMSAR = 2 (8,450 Ha)</p>					1
Number of Key Wildlife Sites & their condition ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	<p>Key Wildlife Sites: 696 (12,845 Ha)</p> <p>(No data currently available regarding the condition of Key Wildlife Sites, but this will be monitored).</p>	Targets for biodiversity are in the County BAP			County Ecologist	2
Declining bird species ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	<p>In the South West between 1994 and 2002: Farmland birds = down 9%, Woodland birds = little change.</p> <p>In the South West from 1979-2005: Starlings declined by 71%, House sparrow declined by 52%,</p>	Targets are contained in the County BAP			Gloucestershire BAP	1

	<p>Song thrush declined by 34%, Blackbirds declined by 31%.</p> <p>Farmland birds in Gloucestershire: Skylark, Grey Partridge, Corn Bunting, Linnet, Reed Bunting, Tree Sparrow, Bullfinch, Turtle Dove, Song Thrush and Lapwing have all declined in Gloucestershire, reflecting a national decline in numbers. Other species of birds that have suffered dramatic declines include: Bittern, Nightjar, Woodlark and Spotted flycatcher.</p>					
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Reported levels of damage to designated sites / species due to development resulting from the plan ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)		
Achievement of BAP targets due to development resulting from the plan ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)		
Achievement of 'Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards' due to development resulting from the plan ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)		
Number / area of Local Nature Reserves resulting from the plan ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)	(Data to be added as a result of monitoring)		
Extent of Old Orchards and their condition ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	Estimated 280 Ha (No data currently available regarding the specific condition of Old Orchards but this will be monitored).	75% of Gloucestershire's orchards have been lost in the past 50 years	Loss has now stabilised, 3000 fruit trees planted since 1992	Old Orchards are a locally important feature of Gloucestershire's landscape and the county is a nationally important area for	Defra Agricultural and Horticultural Census (2002) http://www.orchard-group.uklinux.net/gloss/overview.html	2

				their conservation. 'Old Orchards' are defined as follows: <i>"Sites with a continuous presence since before 1950 of fruit or nut trees on vigorous rootstocks and at traditional standard spacing, with a grass sward usually either grazed by livestock or cut for hay."</i>		
No. of Public Rights of Way (PROW) ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	Approx 16,000 paths making up 9662 PROW				PROW, Environment Dept, Gloucestershire County Council	2
PROW (Miles) ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	3397 miles in Gloucestershire				PROW, Environment Dept, Gloucestershire County Council	2
% of Workforce Employed in Tourism	8% of Gloucestershire's overall workforce				2003 Gloucestershire Economic Impact Report pdf	2
Contribution of Tourism to the Local Economy	Total tourism spend in 2003 = £4200710 (need to check figure)	8% of overall spend in SW region	35% increase 2001-2003	More clarification needed on these figures – under investigation	2003 Gloucestershire Economic Impact Report pdf	3
10. To prevent flooding, in particular preventing inappropriate development in the floodplain and to ensure that development does not compromise sustainable sources of water supply						
% of County Area / Numbers of Houses in Flood Risk Area	U.I	U.I	U.I	Possibly use GIS overlay to ascertain areas at risk	http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/mapController	/

Main water suppliers in Gloucestershire	Most of the County is supplied by Severn Trent Water. The following areas are supplied by Thames water: Cirencester, Burford, Stow on the Wold, Kington, Withington, Sapperton, Rodmorton or Kemble. The Tetbury area is supplied by Bristol Water.	/	/	/	Gloucestershire County Council – People & Community webpage	/
11. To protect Gloucestershire's environment – the land, the air and water from pollution and to apply the precautionary principle						
Recorded 1&2 Level of Pollution Incidents Affecting Air, Land or Water ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	U.I	SW: 115 incidents	2003: 11.5% 2002: 7.46% 2001: 6.02	[Need to clarify with EA and seek County data] *Some incidents affect more than one media	The Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/eff/pollution/296030/296054/?version=1&lang=e	2
Level 1 & 2 Pollution Incidents Arising from WMFs ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	U.I	SW: 9.5% (11 incidents)	2003: 11.5% 2002: 7.46% 2001: 6.02	No consistent pattern	The Environment Agency	2
% of Rivers of Fair/Good Biological Quality ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	95.97%	England & Wales: 95.1% SW: 99%	Annually variable. Slight improvement since 1999 (95.88)		http://www.swenvo.org.uk/environment/inland_water_graphs.asp#river_chemistry_1990_2003	2
% of Rivers of Fair / Good Chemical Quality ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 1)	97%	England & Wales: 97.4% SW: 93.6%	Major improvement since 1999 (88.69%). Mainly due to an increase in rivers within		http://www.swenvo.org.uk/environment/inland_water_graphs.asp#river_chemistry_1990_2003	2

			good category (57% to 72%)			
12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities, through reducing the need to travel, promoting more sustainable means of transport (including through sensitive routing and the use of sustainable alternative fuels) and to promote the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations						
No. of Registrations of 28T Trucks or over ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 2 & 6)	U.I No data currently available for Gloucestershire	(2003 –2004) Western Area = 14,730 Nationally = 102,946 105,000 registrations of 28T trucks at the end of 2003 in the UK	Nationally there has been a 14% increase in trucks over 28T since 1994	U.I	Western Traffic Area Traffic Commissioners website	2
					Transport Statistics Great Britain 2004 (DfT)	2
No. of Movements on County Roads (by Vehicle Type and Road Type) ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 2 & 6)	U.I But information is available for million vehicle km. 2004 figures for Gloucestershire = 5,941	U.I	U.I	U.I		/
Gloucestershire Million Vehicle Kms ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 2 & 6)	2004 = 5,941	Nationally, total road traffic volume in 2003 was estimated to be 20% higher than in 1990 and 7% higher than in 1998. It has more than doubled since 1970.	1994 = 4,815 / 1995 = 4,941 / 1996 = 5,127 / 1997 = 5,234 / 1998 = 5,307 / 1999 = 5,509 / 2000 = 5,561 / 2001 = 5,644 / 2002 = 5,741 / 2003 = 5,844 /	A clear trend in increasing vehicle Kms in the County.	DfT National Road Traffic Survey Sustainable Development Indicators 2004 – National Statistics.	
Proximity of HGV Generators to Local Villages ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 2 & 6)	U.I	U.I	U.I	U.I [Requires GIS Calculation]		/

Use of Sustainable Alternative Fuels ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 2& 6)	U.I	EU Directive 2003/30/EC 'The Biofuels Directive' came into force in Dec 2004 with the objective of 20% substitution in road transport by 2020. Targets for 2005 = 2% and 2010 = 5.75%	U.I	U.I		
13. To restore mineral sites to a high standard in order to achieve the maximum environmental and nature conservation benefits						
No. of Mineral Sites with Comprehensive Restoration Plans ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 3)	U.I	U.I	U.I	U.I		/
Extent (Ha) of Sites Restored after Use ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 3)	U.I	U.I	U.I	U.I		/
14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste						
Total Municipal Solid Waste Arisings (MSW) ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 4, 10, 11 & 12)	309,499 Tonnes (2004/05)	35% increase since 1994 Average 3.2% per annum			Figures from County Council Waste Management	2
% of Waste Recycled / Composed ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 4, 10,11 & 12)	Of MSW (2004/05) 6.3% composted 19.9 % recycled	English County Councils: 22.49%	Average annual increase of 13.5% since 1994		Figures from County Council Waste Management	2
% of Submission of Waste Minimisation	No data as SPD is in early stages of production	The following applies to all the		The ODPM's Development Control		/

Statements as part of 'Major' Planning Applications ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 4)		above sub-objectives: To obtain 100% submission of Waste Minimisation statements as part of 'Major' planning applications by 2008 (this date was chosen as it ties in with one year after SPD adoption)		Statistics for England, define 'major' development by site size. For residential developments, a major site is one where 10 or more dwellings are to be constructed or, if this is not known, where the site area is 0.5 hectares or more. For other types of development a major site is one where the floorspace to be built is 1,000 square metres or more, or the site area is 1 hectare or more		
Annual Levels of Biodegradable Municipal Waste to Landfill ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	2004/05 = 228,321 Tonnes Assumes bio content is 100%, but probably more like 70%	The target for 2005 / 2006 is 36% (Municipal Waste Strategy (MWS) This has been revised and capped at 30%	(Figures in 1000 Tonnes) 1993/4 = 198 1994/5 = 204 1995/6 = 199 1996/7 = 215 1997/8 = 234 1998/9 = 229 1999/00 = 239 2000/01 = 232 2001/02 = 239 2002/03 = 236 2003/04 = 229	The likely evolution without the plan is only small reductions in BMW to landfill which will result in a failure to meet targets	Figures from County Council Waste Management	1
Annual Level of Municipal Waste Recycled ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	2004/5 = 81,000 Tonnes		(Figures in 1000 Tonnes) 1993/4 = 21 1994/5 = 23 1995/6 = 28 1996/7 = 25 1997/8 = 28 1998/9 = 28		Figures from County Council Waste Management	1

			1999/00 = 29 2000/01 = 36 2001/02 = 38 2002/03 = 48 2003/04 = 63			
Municipal Waste Recycling Rate ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	2004/5 = 26.2%		1993/4 = 10% 1994/5 = 10% 1995/6 = 12% 1996/7 = 10% 1997/8 = 11% 1998/9 = 11% 1999/00 = 11% 2000/01 = 13% 2001/02 = 14% 2002/03 = 17% 2003/04 = 22%		Figures from County Council Waste Management	1
Domestic Recycling Rate ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	2004/5 = 24.2%	The target for 2005 / 2006 is 36% (Revised to 30%)	1993/4 = 10.2% 1994/5 = 10.4% 1995/6 = 12.6% 1996/7 = 9.5% 1997/8 = 10.1% 1998/9 = 10.7% 1999/00 = 10.8% 2000/01 = 13.4% 2001/02 = 13.7% 2002/03 = 16.6% 2003/04 = 20.9%		Figures from County Council Waste Management	1
Household Waste per Head ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	2003/04 = 490Kg		1998/99 = 445Kg 1999/00 = 464Kg 2000/01 = 458Kg 2001/02 = 473Kg 2002/03 = 483Kg	In 2003/04 the production of household waste was 51Kg per head of population higher than the national average	Figures from County Council Waste Management	1
Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) Targets ★ (Link to Monitoring Objectives 10, 11 & 12)	Final Allocations 2005/06 = 158,634 T 2006/07 = 150,100 T 2007/08 = 138,721 T 2008/09 = 124,497 T 2009/10 = 107, 428 T				Figures from County Council Waste Management	1

	This means that businesses in Gloucestershire exported 21,915 tonnes out of the county. Further analysis of detailed movements indicate that for example, 9,690 tonnes was sent to other authorities in the South West, 5,477 tonnes went to the West Midlands, and 2,732 tonnes was sent to the North West.					
15. To reduce contributions to and to adapt to Climate Change						
Installed Capacity of Renewable Energy Installations (MW)	8.9Mw	Target for Gloucestershire of the production of 40 –50 MW by 2010		Potential conflicts with aspirations to reduce biodegradable waste to landfill – reduced production of biogas. Unlikely to meet renewable energy targets and targets to reduce BMW to landfill	Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Action Plan (2005)	2
Levels of NO² and other Pollutants from Road Traffic ★ (Link to Monitoring Objective 6)	Averaged NO ₂ background concentration (µg/m ³) for Districts in Gloucestershire 2005 = Glos = 22.6 / Chelt = 19.5 / Tewks = 14.6 / Stroud = 12.9 / Cots = 12.8 FoD = 10.5 / From modeling results, the highest concentrations of NO ₂ in 1998 came from vehicle emissions along the length of the M5, with NO ₂ concentrations ranging between 50-56µg/m ³ along the seven identified sections of the motorway. Other links/areas included	LTP8 Indicator Air pollutant levels within AQMA areas (two in Gloucester and one near Tewkesbury M5 Jct 10) Annual mean of below 40 microgrammes per cubic metre by the end of 2009. Currently the readings are: - Prior Road,		The 2005 figures are significantly higher than those for 1998	Gloucestershire County Council Local Transport Plan (1) Appendix F: Air Quality Management	2

	<p>the A417(j) link east of Cirencester and the A417(f) link south east of Gloucester. Two further road links were estimated to contribute to the annual mean concentrations of NO₂ of between 25-30µg/m³ in 1998, and these were links A40d, A40(f), A40(g) and A40(h) to the immediate west of Gloucester, and between Gloucester and Cheltenham. The most heavily trafficked link, the A40d, has a smaller percentage of heavy goods vehicles along it compared to other A40 links, suggesting the volume of traffic to be more significant than % HGV at a given speed.</p>	<p>Gloucester = 42 - Barton St, Gloucester = Between 42 and 46 - Tewkesbury Jct 10 = 42</p>				
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Note: When assessing the quality of data used in the baseline, the following criteria were used:

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 4. Identifying Sustainability Issues / Problems

SEA Directive requirements in relation to sustainability issues / problems: 'The Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

- "any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the Birds Directive] and 92/43/EEC [the Habitats Directive] (Annex 1 (d))

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

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

S	4. Health In 2001, 91,164 people in Gloucestershire (16% of the total population) suffered from a Limiting Long-Term Illness (up from 1991 figure of 59,895). 38,000 of the 2001 figure were of working age. 42,743 of the county's population also noted that their health was 'Not Good' over the 12 months leading up to the 2001 Census night.	UK Census 2001. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued trend of more people suffering from long-term illnesses.
Ec	5. Traffic impacts and congestion There are high levels of traffic congestion particularly in Cheltenham and Gloucester at peak hours. Car ownership in Gloucestershire amounts to just over one car per household, one of the highest figures nationally. Since 1985 (to 2003) traffic in the county has grown by 42%, and the County Council's household surveys of 1999 revealed that 72% of all journeys are made by car (65% car driver, 7% car passenger), 10% on foot, 3% on public transport and 5% by bicycle.	Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2000 & Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan (2) (Draft). (Stage A1 - Review of other plans and programmes) The Gloucestershire Story 2005 – produced by Gloucestershire County Council Environment Directorate Research Team. Also updated figures from GCC Transport Planning Unit. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued congestion and lorry traffic associated with minerals and waste development would add to this problem if it is not addressed through plans, policies and conditions.
Ec	6. Rural economy There is a need for diversification and initiatives to boost and support the rural economy in Gloucestershire.	Gloucestershire Labour Market Information Unit. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline) The rural Economic strategy for Gloucestershire. (Stage A1 - Review of other plans and programmes)	Mineral operators are a significant employer in rural Gloucestershire. Without these jobs the rural economy and rural communities may be less viable.

Ec	7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion There are significant areas of deprivation and social exclusion in the County, particularly in parts of Gloucester and Cheltenham. Although Gloucestershire is ranked as one of the least deprived counties in England, there are marked differences in deprivation scores for the six districts. Gloucester is the most deprived district in the county, ranking 139th most deprived English district according to the Rank of Average Score measure out of 354 English districts. The Forest of Dean is next most deprived at 195 th . The least most deprived is the Cotswolds at 314 th . (UK Indices of Deprivation 2004, issued by ODPM).	Gloucestershire Labour Market Information Unit using data from the Indices of Deprivation 2004, Social Disadvantage Research Centre, University of Oxford, ODPM. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued high levels of deprivation / disadvantage and social exclusion in certain districts and particular areas within districts.
En	8. Potential for flooding In the western part of the County lies the floodplain of the River Severn, which is a significant constraint on development. The Upper Thames floodplain also affects the existing workings within the Cotswolds Water Park area. There is a potential for the pollution of water resources from minerals and waste operations should they be subject to flooding. Flooding is not solely restricted to the floodplain and can also occur as a result of increased surface water run-off from new development.	Environment Agency floodplain maps. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Continued potential for flooding to have a serious and detrimental impact on certain vulnerable areas. This potential may increase with wetter winters etc as a result of a changing climate.
En	9. Waste to landfill Approximately 1.1 million tonnes of waste is handled in Gloucestershire each year the majority still going to landfill and land raising. In 2002/03 73.8% of waste was disposed of through landfill and land raising.	Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan 2002 – 2012. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)	Adherence to the waste hierarchy will continue to be a priority, as it is in the current WLP. Without appropriate plans and policies, waste to landfill will be unlikely to decrease with resulting costs to local authorities and ultimately local communities.

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

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

En	<p>15. The general state of Gloucestershire's biodiversity, the condition of SSSIs, sites protected under the Habitats Directive and locally designated sites</p> <p>Detailed information on the general state of Gloucestershire's biodiversity, in particular relating to various habitats are contained in the Gloucestershire BAP.</p> <p><u>The South West:</u></p> <p>The region has 965 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), representing nearly a quarter of the total for England (4,113), a little over a fifth (47) of the country's 214 National Nature Reserves and 66 of the country's 230 Special Areas of Conservation (2003 figures).</p> <p>Of the region's SSSI habitats in 2003, only 52.9% were in a 'favourable' condition although this indicates an upward trend when compared to the 51.0% recorded in 2002 and the 44% recorded in 2001. In addition, a further 14.8% of SSSI habitats were classed as 'unfavourable recovering' and so taken together, two-thirds of the region's sites were favourable or recovering, a proportion some 10% higher than the 57.3% recorded for the country as a whole.</p> <p>Nonetheless, 14.2% of the region's SSSI habitats were recorded as 'unfavourable declining'.</p> <p><u>SSSIs in Gloucestershire:</u></p> <p>Total number of sites = 121 % of area in favourable condition = 79.27 % of area in unfavourable but recovering condition = 2.85 % of area unfavourable with no change = 13.94 % of area unfavourable and declining = 3.94</p> <p>These figures indicate that Gloucestershire has a good record in the protection of its SSSIs but that more needs to be done. The above figures do not represent an increase from the 1999 figure but it is anticipated that there will be a decline in the area in favourable condition as a result of more stringent assessment guidelines.</p> <p><u>Sites protected under the Habitats Directive</u></p> <p>There are a number of SPA / SAC / Ramsar sites in the County, including: Cotswolds Beachwoods, Dixon Wood, Rodborough Common, River Wye Sites, Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat</p>	<p>Gloucestershire BAP (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)</p> <p>The Countryside Agency - The State of the Countryside in the South West 2004. (Stage A1 - Review of other plans and programmes)</p> <p>English Nature - SSSIs Reports and Statistics. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)</p> <p>Information from the County Council Ecologist. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)</p>	<p>Without the plan (i.e. – specific policies which seek to protect and mitigate against damaging development) there is the potential for a decline in the general state of biodiversity in Gloucestershire and for SSSIs and other protected areas to be degraded or fall into a 'less favourable' condition as a result of minerals and waste development.</p> <p>However it is recognised that without certain sites in a plan, (i.e. if minerals and waste development were not to take place at all) then the condition of that particular area would be likely to improve.</p> <p>A careful balance needs to be struck between providing for the needs of society for certain minerals and facilities to manage the waste it produces, and the protection of biodiversity and designated sites.</p>
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	<p>Sites, Wye Valley Woodland, North Meadow & Clattinger Farm (Wilts site), Walmore Common and the Severn Estuary. A number of candidate SAC sites (included in the above list) have recently gained full SAC status. These sites may potentially be effected by minerals and waste development, although there are policies and mechanisms in place to protect them.</p> <p><u>Locally designated sites</u> There are 0.4138 Ha (2003) of local nature reserves per 1000 of population in Gloucestershire and 696 (12,845 Ha) Key Wildlife Sites. Again, these sites may potentially be affected by minerals and waste development, although there are policies and mechanisms in place to protect them.</p>		
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En	<p>16. Decline in species biodiversity – in particular of certain bird species in Gloucestershire</p> <p><u>Biodiversity decline:</u> (See the Gloucestershire BAP for the specifics on species).</p> <p><u>Bird populations:</u> In the South West between 1994 and 2002: Farmland birds = down 9%, Woodland birds = little change. In the South West from 1979-2005: Starlings declined by 71%, House sparrow declined by 52%, Song thrush declined by 34%, Blackbirds declined by 31%.</p> <p>Farmland birds in Gloucestershire: Skylark, Grey Partridge, Corn Bunting, Linnet, Reed Bunting, Tree Sparrow, Bullfinch, Turtle Dove, Song Thrush and Lapwing have all declined in Gloucestershire, reflecting a national decline in numbers. (The specifics are contained in the Gloucestershire BAP) Other species of birds that have suffered dramatic declines include: Bittern, Nightjar, Woodlark and Spotted flycatcher.</p> <p>("Birds are generally good indicators of the broad state of wildlife and the countryside, because they are wide-ranging in habitat distribution and tend to be at or near to the top of the food chain") Source: Government's indicators of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Gloucestershire BAP (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)</p> <p>Government's indicators of sustainable development. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)</p> <p>Results of RSPB Big Garden Birdwatch 2005. Gloucestershire BAP. (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)</p>	<p>Continued potential for a decline in species biodiversity and certain bird species.</p>
En	<p>17. Increases in serious pollution incidents</p> <p>The South West: There were 3,538 substantiated pollution incidents in the South West in the South West during 2004, a reduction of over 30% since 2000. The number of Category 1 incidents (the most serious) increased from 3 in 2003 to 11 in 2004.</p> <p>Gloucestershire: [No figures as yet – under investigation]</p>	<p>Environment Agency 'State of the Environment in the South West' (Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)</p>	<p>Continued increase in serious pollution incidents.</p>

En	<p>18. Possible damage to the historic environment</p> <p>There are 496 Scheduled Monuments in the county, covering roughly 0.57% of the county.</p> <p>There are 23920 Locally Important Sites registered on the SMR. – an estimated 2% of the county.</p> <p>There are 12860 Listed buildings in the county.</p> <p>There are 264 Conservation areas covering c.2.3% of the county.</p> <p>There are 2 Registered battlefields covering 277.57ha (0.1% of the county).</p> <p>There are 99 Registered parks and gardens, in total these cover 6109ha (c.2.26% of the county).</p> <p>There are 31 Grade 1 and Grade 2* buildings in Gloucestershire on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register.</p> <p>The following are the figures for Gloucestershire Districts on the number of listed buildings and structures 'at risk'.</p> <p>Gloucester: 47 of 700+ Listed Buildings</p> <p>Cheltenham: 1 of 2,602 Listed Buildings</p> <p>Stroud: No data as yet</p> <p>Forest of Dean: 27 of (unknown) Listed Buildings</p> <p>Tewkesbury: 208 of 1,800+ Listed Buildings</p> <p>Cotswold: 196 of 6,496 Listed Structures</p> <p>[More data regarding damage to SAMs etc, - under investigation with a joint GIS project between minerals and Waste Planning Policy & County Archaeology]</p>	<p>Information provided by Gloucestershire County Council's Archaeological Unit & District Conservation Officers (2005) Also information from English Heritage BAR Register on their website.</p> <p>(Stage A2 - Review of Baseline)</p>	<p>Policies in the plan should protect the historic environment. Without robust policies there is the potential for increasing damage to the historic environment.</p>
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En	<p>19. Detrimental changes to landscape character</p> <p>In October 2004 Gloucestershire County Council in association with the 6 Districts appointed consultants to undertake a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Severn Vale ▪ The Upper Thames Valley ▪ The Vale of Moreton ▪ The Vale of Evesham Fringe <p>Sections of the county for which a detailed LCA have already been completed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Forest of Dean District ▪ The Cotswold's AONB <p>[Further information needed – under investigation.]</p>	<p>Gloucestershire Landscape Character Assessment (Draft)</p> <p>(Stage A1 - Review of other plans and strategies)</p>	<p>Policies in the plan should aid the protection of quality landscapes in the County. Without robust policies there is the potential for further detrimental changes to landscape character.</p>
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Appendix 5. Charting the Development of SA Objectives & Checklist Against SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)

The SA Objectives have been developed on the basis of:

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

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. ▪ Sustainable communities. 	To provide sufficient housing to meet identified future needs, including housing that is affordable.	<p>Provide housing.</p> <p>Provide employment in industries associated with housing.</p>	Issue 1. High house prices.	Population.	Objective 2. To give the opportunity to everyone to live in an affordable and sustainably designed and constructed home.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. ▪ Sustainable communities. 	To ensure that the long term effects of population growth and change are anticipated in the planning of the full range of public services.	/	/	Population.	Objective 1. To promote development that is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. ▪ Effective protection of the environment. ▪ Prudent use of natural resources. 	To ensure that growth and development is sustainable – supporting environmental quality, managing resource consumption and waste generation, promoting sustainable communities, and supporting economic prosperity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Follow the waste hierarchy. ▪ Encourage opportunities for waste minimisation in the industrial and commercial sector and for small firms. ▪ Reduce negative impacts of landfills on communities. ▪ Reduce waste to landfill & reduce levels of fines – the cost to the tax payer. ▪ Use extracted natural resources prudently. ▪ Prevent and reduce waste. 	<p>Issue 9. Waste to landfill.</p> <p>Issue 10. Growing levels of waste in Gloucestershire.</p> <p>Issue 11. Recycling /</p>	<p>Biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological</p>	<p>Objective 3. To safeguard sites suitable for the location of waste management facilities, or future mineral development, from other proposed development.</p> <p>Objective 6. To safeguard the amenity of local</p>

<p>The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action</p>	<p>Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South</p>	<p>Key messages from the review of plans & programmes</p>	<p>The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire</p>	<p>SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)</p>	<p>Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement. • Sustainable consumption and production. • Sustainable communities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent and reduce waste of EEE. • Reduce, reuse, recycle more packaging. • Protect the environment from the effects of incineration. • Reduce waste to landfill from ELVs. • Safely dispose of animal-by-products. <p>Follow the waste hierarchy in order to meet specific targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce waste generation in the business sector. • Meet recycling and composting of domestic waste targets. • Reduce waste and encourage recycling. • Reduce waste and conserve natural resources. • Promote increased recycling. • Minimise waste. • Promote waste minimisation in the affordable house sector. • Promote waste minimisation through sustainable construction. • Provide facilities for dealing with hazardous waste. • Protect the South West’s environment and pursue regional targets for recycling, composting and reducing waste to landfill. • Adhere to the waste hierarchy in order to meet regional targets and encourage businesses and households to maximise reuse and recycling opportunities. • Reduce the amount of waste produced in Gloucestershire and make the best use of the waste that is produced. • Facilitate greater understanding and 	<p>composting rates.</p> <p>Issue 12. Minerals restoration.</p> <p>Issue 13. Protecting Gloucestershire’s environment whilst providing minerals needed by society.</p>	<p>heritage) and landscape.</p>	<p>communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.</p> <p>Objective 7. To conserve mineral resources from inappropriate development whilst providing for the supply of aggregates and other minerals sufficient for the needs of society.</p> <p>Objective 13. To restore mineral sites to a high standard in order to achieve the maximum environmental and nature conservation benefits.</p> <p>Objective 14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste.</p>

<p>The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action</p>	<p>Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South</p>	<p>Key messages from the review of plans & programmes</p>	<p>The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire</p>	<p>SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)</p>	<p>Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives</p>
		<p>appreciation of waste management and resource depletion issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Find and/or develop markets for recyclables and value added residual waste. ▪ Raise the importance of reducing waste production and concentrate on promoting minimisation activities to stem the growth of Gloucestershire's municipal waste. ▪ Focus on commercial waste as this accounts for c.85% of all waste produced. ▪ Protect and improve wildlife habitats, the historic and built environment / landscape and use fewer non-renewable resources and reduce waste. ▪ Follow the waste hierarchy, prevent pollution and harm to human health. Substitute Strategic SEA for the current expectation of a specific BPEO process for determining Municipal Waste Management Strategies. <p>* Also including all key messages related to minerals development.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. ▪ Sustainable communities. 	<p>To use growth as an opportunity to provide adequate transport infrastructure and make the best use of existing and proposed investment.</p>	<p>Control developments adversely affecting trunk roads.</p> <p>Protect communities from the effects of lorry traffic transporting minerals or waste.</p> <p>Encourage the movement of freight by rail and water, where possible, in order to reduce lorry traffic on</p>	<p>Issue 5. Traffic impacts and congestion.</p>	<p>Population, material assets.</p>	<p>12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities, through reducing the need to travel, promoting more sustainable means of transport (including through sensitive routing and the use of sustainable alternative fuels) and to</p>

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
		<p>Gloucestershire's roads.</p> <p>Consider the implications of the increased use of an advisory Freight Route Map.</p> <p>Protect sensitive environments from the effects of lorry traffic.</p> <p>Encourage modal shift to sustainable transport.</p>			<p>promote the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective protection of the environment. Climate change and energy. 	<p>To adapt to unavoidable climate change impacts and minimise any further impacts on a growing region.</p>	<p>Mitigate against the possible effects/impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Consider biomass production and waste to energy schemes, in order to meet renewable energy targets.</p> <p>Focus on future growth sectors such as Environmental technology, including bio-fuels, the recycling and reprocessing of waste, renewable energy and other market leaders.</p> <p>Promote the increased use of renewable energy.</p>	<p>Issue 8. Potential for flooding.</p> <p>Issue 14. Renewable Energy.</p>	<p>Climatic factors.</p>	<p>Objective 10. To prevent flooding, in particular preventing inappropriate development in the floodplain and to ensure that development does not compromise sustainable sources of water supply.</p> <p>Objective 15. To reduce contributions to and adapt to Climate Change.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement. 	<p>To maintain and enhance our high quality environments and cultural activity, and access to them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the countryside and designations within rural areas. Protect the historic environment from potentially damaging development. Ensure that the environment is protected through the effective enforcement of planning conditions. Conserve and enhance biodiversity. 	<p>Issue 12. Minerals restoration.</p> <p>Issue 13. Green Belt</p>	<p>Biodiversity, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Objective 9. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's biodiversity, natural environment, landscape and tourist assets including the historic</p>

<p>The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action</p>	<p>Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South</p>	<p>Key messages from the review of plans & programmes</p>	<p>The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire</p>	<p>SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)</p>	<p>Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and protect the water environment. • Protect birds and habitats. • Address contaminated land issues. • Protect the land, air and water from pollution and apply the precautionary principle. • Protect and enhance the natural and built environment of the Forest of Dean. • Protect the ‘high value’ natural and historic environment of the Cotswolds. • Protect and conserve the natural environment from the effects of minerals and waste development. • Protect and conserve biodiversity and geological resources and mitigate against the effects of mineral or waste development. • Protect and enhance the natural environment of the Cotswolds AONB. • Protect and improve air quality. • Conserve and enhance the natural and built identity of Stroud district. • Protect the environment and use natural resources prudently. • Protect the natural environment against specific damaging impacts. • Protect and enhance the countryside in the South West. • Ensure better environmental protection through the quality of conditions, mitigation measures and enforcement. • Protect and enhance biodiversity in the Cotswold Water Park ensuring that the requirements of industry, leisure, people and wildlife are successfully integrated. • Protect beautiful and valued 	<p>Issue 14. Renewable energy.</p> <p>Issue 15. General state of biodiversity, condition of SSSIs and other designations.</p> <p>Issue 16. Decline speciesin biodiversity - particularly certain bird species in Gloucestershire.</p> <p>Issue 17. Increases in serious pollution incidents.</p>		<p>environment.</p> <p>Objective 11. To protect and enhance Gloucestershire’s environment – (the land, the air and water) from pollution and to apply the precautionary principle.</p> <p>Objective 13. To restore mineral sites to a high standard in order to achieve the maximum environmental and nature conservation benefits.</p>

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
		landscapes in the county. ▪ Protect and enhance the natural environment of the Wye Valley and ensure all minerals development within the AONB is compatible with the aims of AONB designation. ▪ Protect the natural and cultural environment.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective protection of the environment. ▪ Prudent use of natural resources. ▪ Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement. 	To ensure our natural resources are used much more sustainably by using land wisely, minimising waste and increasing recycling, using renewables, and promoting sustainable construction and design.	(See key messages relating to the third IRS objective - i.e. all related to all aspects of waste).	Issue 9. Waste to landfill. Issue 10. Growing levels of waste in Gloucestershire. Issue 11. Recycling / composting rates.	Biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage) and landscape.	Objective 1. To promote development that is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable. Objective 2. To give the opportunity to everyone to live in a sustainably designed and constructed home. Objective 14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. 	To fully understand and recognise the significance, and make	Protect the historic environment from potentially damaging development.	Issue 6. Rural economy.	Material assets, cultural heritage (including	Objective 9. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire’s

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. ▪ Sustainable communities. 	<p>much better use of the social and economic benefits of the region's high quality environment and cultural distinctiveness of the South West.</p>	<p>Ensure that the tourist economy is not damaged by inappropriate minerals / waste development.</p> <p>Protect the ‘high value’ natural and historic environment of the Cotswolds.</p> <p>Protect the natural and cultural environment.</p> <p>Promote sustainable economic development and employment in Gloucestershire.</p>	<p>Issue 18. Damage to the historic environment.</p> <p>Issue 19. Detrimental changes to landscape character.</p>	<p>architectural and archaeological heritage) and landscape.</p>	<p>biodiversity, natural environment, landscape and tourist assets including the historic environment.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable communities. ▪ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. 	<p>To ensure that housing development and the needs of the economy are planned together.</p>	<p>Provide employment in industries associated with housing.</p> <p>Locate houses in sustainable locations and design them following principles of sustainability.</p>	<p>Issue 1. High house prices.</p>	<p>Population, material assets.</p>	<p>Objective 2. To give the opportunity to everyone to live in an affordable and sustainably designed and constructed home.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. ▪ Effective protection of the environment. 	<p>To improve intra and inter-regional communications and embrace new technological developments to enhance access to labour and product markets, whilst shifting</p>	<p>Encourage continued economic development.</p> <p>Encourage modal shift to sustainable transport.</p> <p>Control developments adversely affecting trunk roads.</p>	<p>Issue 5. Traffic impacts and congestion.</p>	<p>Population, material assets, climatic factors.</p>	<p>12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities, through reducing the need to travel, promoting more sustainable means of transport (including through sensitive routing and the use of sustainable</p>

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prudent use of natural resources. ▪ Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement. ▪ Climate change and energy. 	towards a more sustainable transport policy which protects the environment and manages ‘greenhouse’ gas emissions.	<p>Protect communities from the effects of lorry traffic transporting minerals or waste.</p> <p>Encourage the movement of freight by rail and water, where possible, in order to reduce lorry traffic on Gloucestershire’s roads.</p> <p>Protect sensitive environments from the effects of lorry traffic.</p>			alternative fuels) and to promote the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. 	To ensure that the competitive position of the South West’s economy is improved and that the differences in economic performance within the region are addressed.	<p>Encourage continued economic development.</p> <p>Deliver development that is beneficial to the economy.</p> <p>Address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intra –regional inequalities.</p> <p>Create sustainable jobs.</p> <p>Achieve an integrated sustainable approach.</p> <p>Deliver sustainable development across the region.</p> <p>Enhance economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity.</p>	<p>Issue 2. Low average income.</p> <p>Issue 6. Rural economy.</p> <p>Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.</p>	Population, material assets.	<p>Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.</p> <p>Objective 8. To provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas of the County, promoting diversification in the economy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of high and stable levels of 	To increase investment in the region’s research	(As above).	/	Population, material assets.	Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable

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economic growth and employment.	base and develop the connections between universities and research establishments, businesses and the economy of the South West.				Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. ▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. 	To focus on raising the attainment of skills at all levels, and at all ages to improve the life chances of individuals and the long term economic prosperity of the region.	(As above).	<p>Issue 2. Low average income.</p> <p>Issue 6. Rural economy.</p> <p>Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.</p>	Population, material assets.	<p>Objective 8. To provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas of the County, promoting diversification in the economy.</p> <p>Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county.</p> <p>Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.</p>

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. • Sustainable communities. 	<p>To support those parts of the region that are in need.</p>	<p>(As above, as well as the following health issues:</p> <p>Protect human health.</p> <p>Protect and improve air quality.</p>	<p>Issue 2. Low average income.</p> <p>Issue 4. Health.</p> <p>Issue 6. Rural economy.</p> <p>Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.</p>	<p>Population, material assets.</p>	<p>Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county.</p> <p>Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. • Sustainable communities. 	<p>To ensure that resources are targeting those areas that are in need.</p>	<p>(As above).</p>	<p>Issue 2. Low average income.</p> <p>Issue 4. Health.</p> <p>Issue 6. Rural economy.</p> <p>Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.</p>	<p>Population, material assets.</p>	<p>Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county.</p> <p>Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people</p>

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
					from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. ▪ Sustainable communities. ▪ Effective protection of the environment. 	To ensure that policy and delivery actively seek to reduce inequality in the region on a variety of different measures integrating social economic and environmental factors.	<p>Address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intra –regional inequalities.</p> <p>Deliver sustainable development across the region.</p> <p>Involve the community in decision-making and local action.</p>	<p>Issue 2. Low average income.</p> <p>Issue 4. Health.</p> <p>Issue 6. Rural economy.</p> <p>Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.</p>	Population, material assets.	<p>Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county.</p> <p>Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. ▪ Sustainable communities. 	To ensure that in tackling intolerance and discrimination, the particular needs of individual people and communities are not overlooked in favour of a ‘group’ solution.	(As above).	Issue 2. Low average income	Population, material assets.	<p>Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county.</p> <p>Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for</p>

<p>The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action</p>	<p>Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South</p>	<p>Key messages from the review of plans & programmes</p>	<p>The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire</p>	<p>SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)</p>	<p>Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives</p>
					<p>education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. ▪ Sustainable communities. 	<p>To work alongside one another to ensure that co-ordinated, consistent education and communication are given about tackling discrimination and exclusion in the region.</p>	<p>(As above).</p>	<p>Issue 2. Low average income.</p> <p>Issue 4. Health.</p> <p>Issue 6. Rural economy.</p> <p>Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.</p>	<p>Population.</p>	<p>Objective 4. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county.</p> <p>Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. ▪ Sustainable communities. 	<p>To ensure that everyone is able to access jobs, services, cultural facilities and activities and quality environments to enable them to participate in society.</p>	<p>(As above).</p>	<p>Issue 2. Low average income.</p> <p>Issue 4. Health.</p> <p>Issue 6. Rural economy.</p>	<p>Population, material assets.</p>	<p>Objective 5. To contribute to a sustainable Gloucestershire which provides excellent opportunities for education, economic development, employment and recreation to people from all social and ethnic</p>

The Objectives of: A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (1999) & Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) – Priorities for UK action	Objectives of West ‘Just Connect’ – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South	Key messages from the review of plans & programmes	The identification of sustainability issues / problems in Gloucestershire	SEA Directive - Topics Checklist as per SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f)	Gloucestershire MWDF SA Objectives
			Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.		backgrounds.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social progress which meets the needs of everyone. • Sustainable communities. 	To ensure an active, inclusive and creative approach to consultation on policy and delivery in the region.	(As above).	Issue 2. Low average income. Issue 4. Health. Issue 6. Rural economy. Issue 7. Areas of deprivation and social exclusion.	Population.	/

SEA Directive Article 5 (1) Annex 1 (f) / Statutory Instrument 2004 No.1633 Schedule 2 (6)	Gloucestershire’s SA Objectives
Biodiversity	9
Population	1, 2, 5, 6, 8
Human health	4, 5
Fauna	9, 11, 13
Soil	9, 11, 13
Water	9, 10, 11, 13
Air	9, 11, 13
Climatic factors	15,
Material Assets	3, 5, 7, 10
Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	9
Landscape	9, 13

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

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

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

Comments and Recommendations:

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

Objectives 2 & 11 – As above.

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

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

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

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

Objectives 5 & 11 – As above.

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

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

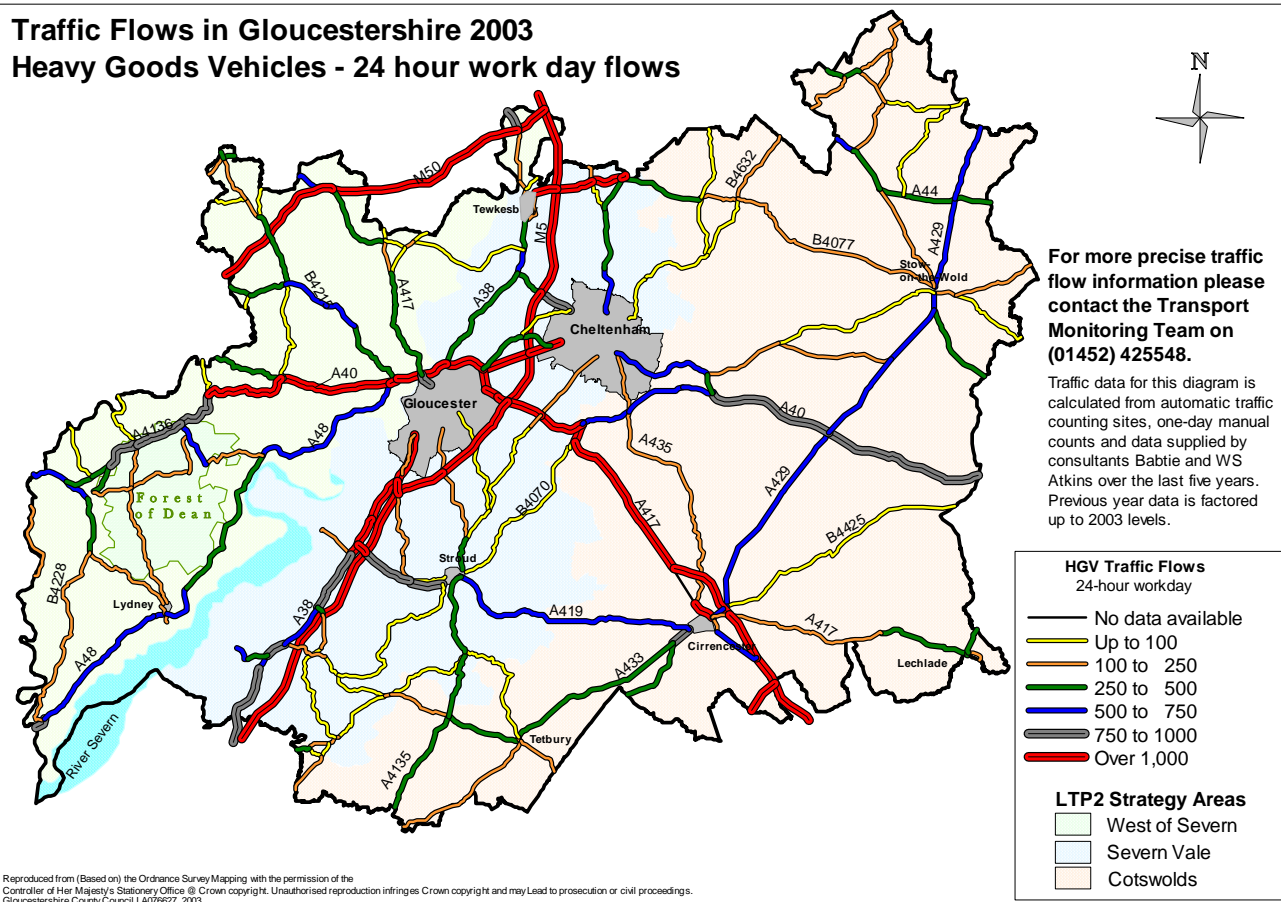
Recommendation: No change needed – Judgements are made on a case-by-case basis through a rigorous process in order to find a positive and balanced solution. Significant mitigation measures are available.

Objectives 7 & 11 – As above.

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

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

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



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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ODPM Guidance: this specifically refers to *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks* – November 2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

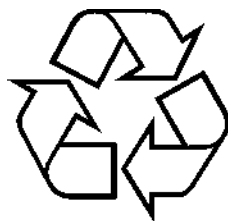
Strategic Environment Assessment: generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In this guidance, ‘SEA’ is used to refer to the type of environmental assessment required under the SEA Directive.

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

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

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

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