

Bedfordshire County Council

Waste Management Requirements SPD

Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping
Report

September 2005

Entec UK Limited

Report for

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Document Revisions

No	Details	Date
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Executive Summary

Bedfordshire County Council and Luton Borough Council are responsible for planning for sustainable waste management in their respective areas. The Councils are jointly preparing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to help implement two key policies W5 and W6 of the adopted Bedfordshire and Luton Waste Local Plan 2005 (which covers Bedfordshire and Luton). This document will be called '**Waste management requirements in new development Supplementary Planning Document**'. It will provide guidance to everyone who is involved in preparing or assessing proposals for new development about how they should plan and design for the sustainable management of the waste that will be generated during the lifetime of the development. SPDs are intended to provide detailed policies and guidance on specific issues. Once adopted by the Council the SPD will become part of the Development Plan and will be a material consideration in decisions made by all of the Bedfordshire Councils on planning applications for all types of development.

This particular document is the **draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** for the SPD. Planning legislation requires an SA to be prepared for all SPDs. The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the final preparation and adoption of the Waste Management Requirements in new development SPD. The SA looks at the potential social, environmental and economic impacts that implementing the SPD will have against the baseline data and sustainability objectives.

Sustainability appraisals are an effective way of helping to ensure sustainable development principles are taken account of in decision making. By looking in detail at proposals across a broad range of sustainability areas, the appraisal process exposes their strengths and weaknesses and helps the development of recommendations for their improvement. It allows the sustainability performance of the options to be assessed and for advice to be provided on how to improve the sustainability of the SPD. As well as helping to enhance the proposals the appraisal provides a basis for informed discussion between stakeholders around a shared set of goals.

The first stage in incorporating SA within the SPD process includes the following key components;

- ◆ Identifying other relevant plans and programmes
- ◆ Collecting baseline information and identifying key sustainability issues.
- ◆ Develop a SA framework including objectives and indicators
- ◆ Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework

The Final SA Report incorporating the "Environmental Report" for the purposes of the SEA Directive will include this Scoping Report including any additions, updates and consultation feedback.

The table below outlines the different stages of preparing the SPD and the SA and illustrates how the whole process is effectively integrated.

SPD preparation Stage	SA stage
Gather Information and scope SPD	Stage A: Scoping Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope. Publish Scoping Report
SPD preparation Consult on SPD	Stage B: Develop and refining options Stage C: Appraising the effects of the SPD Stage D: Consulting on the SA report (in parallel with the SPD).
Adoption and monitoring	Stage D: Provide information on changes to the SPD process in response to the SA process Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the SPD

This Report outlines the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal for the SPD, the SA framework consisting of objectives, indicators and targets and the key sustainability issues facing the Plan area. This is achieved through a review of relevant documents, and the collection and analysis of relevant social, environmental and economic baseline conditions.

The process and methodology developed by Entec to produce this report has been developed with reference to the ODPM consultation paper, '*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*' September 2004 and '*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Interim advice note on frequently asked questions*' published by the ODPM in April 2005.

The findings of this document will assist in the development and appraisal of options for the emerging SPD and ultimately enable the performance of the chosen, preferred option to be monitored against the existing baseline conditions identified within this report. The first stage in incorporating SA within the SPD process is setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.

This Scoping Report seeks to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. It is being issued for consultation to the relevant statutory consultees¹ together with the relevant local authorities within Bedfordshire and Luton.

The SA objectives and criteria are a key part of the framework and the first driver for the Report. They will be used consistently for appraisal of all options and policy topic areas. The SPD SA objectives have evolved from the Regional Sustainable Development Framework 2001.

¹ English Nature, English Heritage, Countryside Agency and Environment Agency

An assessment of the implications of other Plans, Strategies and policies at an international, national, regional and sub-regional level, and the implications for the SA Framework, are provided.

The second driver for the SA framework is the identification of sustainability issues, relevant to the Plan area, that the objectives, indicators and targets should seek to address. The identification of such issues has been achieved through the collation and consideration of the social, environmental and economic baseline of the Plan area.

The key conclusions of this exercise are that the SPD should:

- Seek to maximise opportunities for reduction, recycling and re-use of waste in new development for all members of the community in a way which is consistent with other sustainable development principles on people's health and well being.
- Recognise the contribution which the SPD can make to improving knowledge and skills around sustainable waste management.
- SPD needs to set out how all types of waste associated with the development process can be managed to help achieve targets and also how better information on construction and demolition waste can be obtained.
- Identify additional information on energy and natural resources to monitor the impact of the SPD effectively for example those suggested by Constructing Excellence.
- Take account of the impact of guidance on the formation and survival of new business within the waste management/construction sector particularly in priority regeneration areas. The SPD should set out measures to encourage the development of skills in sustainable construction.

The SA Framework has been developed taking account of all of the sources of information on indicators and targets set out at national, regional and local levels. The SA Framework, which will form the basis of the SA, is set out incorporating objectives, targets and indicators. **The Framework comprises 13 sustainability objectives.**

Further to the ODPM Guidance, the Report identifies key objectives and principles that will underlie the appraisal and their compatibility. The compatibility of the plan objectives with each other and with emerging draft Sustainability Appraisal objectives were tested using a compatibility matrix. The SPD objectives are considered to be largely compatible with the objectives of the Sustainability framework.

In accordance with the ODPM SA Guidance, the Scoping Report outlines the nature of the options to be considered by the Plan and which will be appraised against the SA Framework. It also provides details of the methodologies to be used in the consideration of options. This Scoping Report presents the findings of the initial tasks undertaken for the sustainability Appraisal of the emerging SPD. It follows closely the advice and guidance provided within the ODPM Consultation Paper on Sustainability Appraisal and has been prepared with reference to the SEA Directive requirements. It fulfils the requirements within the Quality Assurance Checklist appended to the ODPM Sustainability Appraisal Consultation document.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

Bedfordshire County Council is responsible for planning for sustainable waste management in Bedfordshire. The County Council is preparing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to help implement two key policies of the adopted Bedfordshire Waste Local Plan. (W5 and W6). This document will be called '**Waste management requirements in new development Supplementary Planning Document**'. It will provide guidance to everyone who is involved in preparing or assessing proposals for new development about how they should plan and design for the sustainable management of the waste that will be generated during the lifetime of the development. SPDs are designed to provide more detailed policies and guidance on specific issues. Once adopted by the Council the SPD will become part of the Development Plan and will be a material consideration in decisions made by the Bedfordshire Councils on planning applications for development.

This document is the **draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Waste management requirements in new development Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)**. This Report outlines the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal for the SPD. The SA framework consists of objectives, indicators and targets and the key sustainability issues facing the Plan area. These are generated through a review of relevant documents, and the collection and analysis of relevant social, environmental and economic baseline conditions. The process and methodology used by Entec to produce this report has been developed with reference to the ODPM consultation paper, '*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*' September 2004 which incorporates '*The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities (ODPM October 2003)*' and '*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Interim advice note on frequently asked questions*' published by the ODPM in April 2005.

The findings of this document will assist in the development and appraisal of options for the emerging SPD and enable the performance of the preferred option to be monitored against the existing baseline conditions identified within this report.

The first stage in incorporating SA within the SPD process includes the following key components;

- ◆ Identifying other relevant plans and programmes
- ◆ Collecting baseline information and identifying key sustainability issues.
- ◆ Develop a SA framework including objectives and indicators
- ◆ Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework

The Final SA Report incorporating the "Environmental Report" for the purposes of the SEA Directive will include this Scoping Report including any additions, updates and consultation feedback.

Table 1.1 outlines the different stages of preparing the SPD and the SA and illustrates how the whole process is effectively integrated.

Table 1.1 Relationship of SPD and SA stages

SPD preparation Stage	SA stage
Gather Information and scope SPD	Stage A: Scoping Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope. Publish Scoping Report
SPD preparation Consult on SPD	Stage B: Develop and refining options Stage C: Appraising the effects of the SPD Stage D: Consulting on the SA report In parallel with the SPD).
Adoption and monitoring	Stage D: Provide information on changes to the SPD process in response to the SA process Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the SPD

1.2 Requirement for Appraisal of the SPD

The European Directive 2001/42/EC requires a ‘Strategic Environmental Assessment’ (SEA) of Development Plan Documents. The objective of the Directive is “*to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promote sustainable development*” (Article 1).

The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the final preparation and adoption of the Waste Management Requirements in new development SPD. The SA looks at the potential social, environmental and economic impacts that implementing the SPD will have against the baseline data and sustainability objectives. SA is mandatory for SPDs under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). SAs of SPDs should also fully incorporate the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive).

This Scoping Report seeks to meet the requirements of the Directive. It will be issued for consultation to the relevant statutory consultees² and other relevant consultees as suggested in the ODPM guidance. A working group of relevant waste management and planning officers

² English Nature, English Heritage, Countryside Agency and Environment Agency

from the Bedfordshire and Luton Local Authorities has been convened during the preparation of the SPD. They will also be consulted on the draft Scoping Report.

2. Methodology

2.1 Structure of the report

The structure of the document includes the elements required in a Scoping Report as outlined within Annex 7 of the ODPM SA Guidance. The ordering of those elements has been revised to show how the SA objectives, targets and indicators have been developed and then used to collate baseline information and appraise the SPD objectives.

Section 2 outlines the baseline characteristics including predicted future trends and the development of the SA Framework including establishing objectives, indicators and targets.

Section 3 outlines the relevant SPD objectives and summarises the exercise undertaken to test the SPD objectives against the draft SA objectives.

Section 4 sets out the next steps including the process of developing options and how that relates to the SA, and the SA matrix proposed to be used to assess the options.

Section 5 sets out the conclusions of the Scoping Report and the quality assurance of the process to date in respect of the SA/SEA requirements.

2.2 Stage 1: Description of the Baseline Characteristics and the Predicted Future Baseline

The SEA Regulations 2004 requires an analysis of the Plan's "*relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.*" (Schedule (1)) and of "*the environmental protection objectives... which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.*" (Schedule 2 (5)).

Appendix C of this document contains a full list of relevant plans and programmes.

The SEA Directive requires an analysis of the "*relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.*" (Annex 1B, Scoping Report) and "*the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.*"

Appendix B lists the baseline data, highlights any applicable comparisons and targets (i.e. at a national or local level), and identifies trends where information is available. The data was collated from a wide range of sources, including Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Reports and Bedfordshire County and District Councils and Luton Borough Council.

2.2.1 Main Issues and Problems Identified

The baseline information and assessment of other plan and policies was also used to identify the key issues relevant to the development of the SPD. There are a number of sustainability

pressures in the Bedfordshire and Luton area. Some of the main key issues have been summarised in the table below in **Table 3.1**.

Table 2.1 Key Issues and Problems

Air	The main sources of air pollution are associated with road traffic notably the M1 Motorway. There are several Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) which have been designated in Luton and Bedfordshire. In Luton an AQMA has been declared in relation to Nitrogen Dioxide emissions along part of the M1. In Mid Bedfordshire an AQMA has been declared in relation to sulphur dioxide emissions from the Stewartby Brick works. In South Bedfordshire DEFRA have recommended that an AQMA be declared for Dunstable town centre based on predicted exceedence of Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulate Matter (PM10) objectives. (Local Authority Air Quality Assessments)
Landscape & Soil	Bedfordshire contains several areas of designated landscape including part of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty as well as Areas of Great Landscape Value. Agricultural land quality is relatively good with 34% grade 1 or 2 land. Bedfordshire and Luton are covered by several of the national joint character areas. The Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands cover much of the County and this area is recorded as showing "marked changes inconsistent with character". Pressure for development and mineral extraction and landfill appears to have been a major contributor to this. Similarly the Greensand Ridge character area to the south of the County also shows "marked changes inconsistent with character". (1990 – 1998) (Countryside Quality Counts – Countryside Agency)
Biodiversity (Fauna and Flora)	<p>Approximately 6-7% of Bedfordshire is designated as an SSSI or CWS. By 2002, almost 100% of the area of SSSI had been assessed; 68% was in favourable condition. Only 5% of CWSs had been assessed by 2002; about 53% of this area was in favourable condition (Bedfordshire Community Strategy 2003- 2013).</p> <p>Between 1994 and 2000 populations of wild birds in Bedfordshire showed similar trends to those seen regionally and nationally. Causes for concern are familiar birds such as Swift, Cuckoo, Song Thrush, Swallow, Starling and House Sparrow (Bedfordshire Community Strategy 2003- 2013).</p>
Water	In 2000, 97% of the length of rivers and canals in Bedfordshire were classified as of good or fair chemical water quality. 100% were classified as of good or fair biological water quality (Bedfordshire Community Strategy 2003- 2013). 100% of the River Lea in Luton was classified as fair (Luton Community Plan 2005). Otters reintroduced to the county during the 1990s appear to have been successful and are spreading along the county's watercourses.
Climatic Factors	Bedfordshire and Luton are responsible for releasing 4.6 million tonnes of Carbon Dioxide each year. 17, 786 GWh of energy are consumed with transport being the largest energy user followed by domestic and industrial users.
Cultural Heritage	Bedfordshire contains 150 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and approximately 10,000 known archaeological sites and features.
Human Health	Nationally, 9.2% of residents describe their general health as 'not good', whereas in Luton 8.1% use this description, 6.7% in Bedfordshire. Regionally the figure is 7.6% of residents. Overall the health experience of Bedfordshire residents is about 10-15% better than the national average, although, marked inequalities exist. Life expectancy continues to increase nationally and locally, being approximately 75 years for men and 80 for women. (Bedfordshire Community Strategy and Luton Community Plan)
Material Assets	<p>Waste in Bedfordshire is growing by about 4% per year and whilst this the rate has slowed in recent years the amount of waste could double by 2020. Household waste recycling rate was 16.8% in 2003/4 compared with 5.1% in 1994. In Luton 11.4% of household waste was recycled in 2003/4 (Beds Authorities Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2004)</p> <p>The continuing use of Bedfordshire clay-pits for major regional waste disposal (currently amounting to some 2.5 - 3.0 million tonnes per year), and the environmental impacts arising thereof, remains one of the key issues facing the County at the present time.</p> <p>100% of new housing was built on previously developed land in 2003 in Luton.</p>

Population	Population in Beds in 2003 was estimated to be 388,600 representing 0.9% increase on 1996 figures. Proportion over 65 years has increased from 54,700 in 1991 to 64,500 in 2003. Average annual % increase for 75+ age group is 2.45 compared with 1.4 for the Eastern Region and 1.0 for England and Wales. 6.7% of the population in non-white and 8.3% non UK born. (Beds County Council)
Poverty	Bedfordshire and Luton also contain ten wards in the top 25% and three in the top 10% of most deprived wards in the country (as identified in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000). Three of these are in Bedford, one in South Bedfordshire and six in Luton. Many of these wards have a high majority of residents from minority ethnic groups and have higher unemployment rates.
Housing	The Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy identifies an increase of 97,000 dwellings and 53,000 jobs for Bedfordshire and Luton by 2031. The Luton/Dunstable/Houghton Regis conurbation has been targeted for most of this growth. The house price/income ratio is 7.3 in Luton and 7.9 in Bedfordshire compared with 8.2 for the east of England (RSS Annual Monitoring Report 2004). Affordability is a particularly significant concern in parts of the County and the extent to which it is a concern varies significantly across house type, location and household make-up (Bedfordshire Community Strategy 2003 -2013).
Education	47 per cent of economically active adults (130,000 people) are currently qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent (LSC Outline Strategic Plan 2002-2005) Luton has a higher proportion of 16 to 74 year olds with no qualifications (31.3%) compared to nationally (29.1%) and the East of England (27.9%) (Luton Community Plan revision 2005). Performance at level 3 above the national average. However some ethnic minorities and other under-represented groups such as learners with learning difficulties and disabilities are not participating in sufficient numbers and few achieve the full qualification outcome; particularly through the work-based route. (LSC Annual Business Plan 2004)
Economy	Bedfordshire has an economy that has a significant manufacturing bias, is growing only slowly and has been forecast to grow more slowly than any of the other sub-regional economies in the East of England. Productivity and earnings are not particularly good, workforce qualifications are mediocre and unemployment rates are growing in areas of Bedford in particular. The knowledge, life sciences and high-tech manufacturing sectors are less than averagely represented and large numbers of people out-commute and would rather not. There are also significant issues of inadequate infrastructure – town centres, property, transport and communications – impacting on both urban and rural economies. On the plus side, there is significant potential. Bedfordshire's innovation centre and research institution presence is notable and its accessibility is very high. (Bedfordshire Community Strategy 2003 -2013) Luton during 2002/03 experienced 2.7% increase in new business registrations against the total number of registered businesses in the area, compared to the previous year. Nationally there was a 0.9% increase and same level increase within the Eastern region (Luton Community Plan Revision 2005)
Employment	In 2004 the claimant count was 2.2% for Bedford, 2.8% for Luton, Mid Beds 1% and South Beds 1.4% compared with 1.6% for the Eastern Region and 5.2% for England and Wales (RSS Annual Monitoring Report 2004). Unemployment has generally followed the national trend except 2001 -2003 when rates rose in Luton compared with a slight national decline (Luton Community Plan 2005). Growth associated with the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy will have major implications for housing development to accommodate the expanding labour force, which in turn will place greater pressure on the need for construction skills. (LSC Annual Business Plan 2004) Skills shortages have been identified in construction (Luton Community Plan 2005).

2.2.2 Difficulties in Collecting Data and Limitations of the Data

In addition to providing background information that has been useful in characterising the existing environmental issues, the baseline information has been used to develop indicators for each of the objectives, used within the appraisal. The indicators are used to summarise key performance against the objectives and which assist the process of plan and SPG appraisal. This information could also be used to help support the assessment of the potential impacts of the SPD and are also reflected in the monitoring requirements of the SEA Regulations, addressed in later sections of this Report.

The indicators, which use much of the same information presented in **Appendix B**, are shown in **Table 2.2**, which brings together the objectives and indicators.

The main problems encountered in collecting the baseline information and developing the indicators is focused around the following:

- Data not available at local level;
- Date available did not match the ideal information; and
- Unable to identify comparators, targets or trends for a number of indicators.

2.3 Stage 2: Refine the SA Objectives and Agreeing Methodology for Appraising the SPD

The SA Framework consists of objectives which may be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which should be measurable using indicators. More detailed sub-objectives and related indicators may also be appropriate. The SA objectives and indicators can then be used to monitor the implementation of the SPD. The SA Framework forms the basis for the appraisal of options and ultimately the preferred option of the SPD.

2.4 SA Objectives and Criteria

The SA objectives and criteria are components of a framework that will be used consistently for appraisal of all options and policy topic areas. The Framework has been developed within the context of the national sustainable development principles.³

The Regional Sustainable Development Framework 2001 (RSDF) has been used as a starting point in the development of the SA Framework, particularly with regard to the identification of objectives and criteria (questions). Entec has developed the SA objectives by reviewing and refining the RSDF objectives to reflect the local priorities. These have been established through an exercise involving the assessment of plans, programmes and strategies and collection of baseline information. Consideration has also been given to the criteria developed for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan⁴ which were subject to consultation and stakeholder scrutiny.

The rationale for the development of SA objectives is given in Appendix A. It should be recognised that this is an iterative process which has involved a process of continually refining the objectives in light of other relevant plans and programmes, emerging baseline information and comments received.

The revised objectives are presented in **Table 2.2** including the main SEA topics relevant to each objective, although as the Directive itself recognises, there are many areas of overlap.

³ Securing the Future - The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy

⁴ Sustainability Appraisal of the Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan Baker Associates 2002

For each objective, a number of key questions are also presented. These questions are used to clarify and interpret the objectives and ensure consistency throughout the appraisal process.

2.5 Development of Framework Indicators and Targets

2.5.1 Introduction

A number of the plans and policies scoped include targets and indicators and these are identified at Appendix C. In addition targets and indicators were identified from a number of other sources, which are set out below. Where appropriate, these have been reviewed for their applicability to the SA Framework. Table 2.2 identifies the indicators suggested for the Framework.

2.5.2 SEA Directive - Indicators

The SEA Directive does not specifically require targets and indicators to be set out, although it is common practice to do so and is advised by the draft ODPM guidance in respect of SA/SEA. In developing the SA Framework, Entec has sought to ensure that indicators have been identified wherever possible for all of the topic areas set out in Annex 1 of the Directive.

2.5.3 National policy on Indicators :PPS12 Local Development Frameworks-

Section 35 of the **Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004**¹ (“the Act”) requires every local planning authority to make an annual report to the Secretary of State containing information on the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which the policies set out in local development documents are being achieved. PPS 12 states that Local planning authorities must develop monitoring systems to assess the effectiveness of local development documents. Further guidance is provided in “*Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide ODPM 2005*”. This states that the performance of policies should be monitored in terms of their performance against sustainability appraisal objectives and targets.

2.5.4 National Indicators - Best Value Performance Indicators

Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) are available for all local authorities and are collated by the Audit Commission. In certain circumstances, BVPI indicators are relevant and applicable to this SA.

2.5.5 Regional – East of England Annual Monitoring Report

In line with government guidance, an annual monitoring report is prepared for the East of England. Where appropriate, indicators have been incorporated into the SA Framework particularly where data is not available at the local level.

2.5.6 Community Strategies and Plans

Where appropriate indicators and targets have been included from Community Strategies and Plans.

2.5.7 Development of Indicators and Targets

The SA Framework has been developed taking account of all of the sources of information on indicators and targets listed below. Table 2.2 below sets out the Framework including objectives and indicators. Targets and sources of data are set out in review of baseline information in Appendix B. The indicators and targets will be developed further through the early stages of the SA.

Where indicators are shown in red italics these have been suggested during the development of the framework, but no source of data has yet been identified.

Table 2.2 SA Objectives and Indicators

Topic	Objective	Sub-objective	Indicators
Housing Quality	To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent and sustainably constructed and affordable home	Will it ensure that new housing is designed to sustainability principles?	House price/earnings ratio <i>% new homes constructed to at least EcoHomes "very good" Standard</i>
Health	Improve the health of Bedfordshire's and Luton's population.	Will it improve people's health? Will it improve people's satisfaction with their local area?	Percentage of people in the County describing their health as not good. <i>Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket 2005 ODPM - Satisfaction in local area - households satisfied with the quality of the places in which they live</i>
Poverty and Social Exclusion	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it help reduce poverty? Will it help reduce to social exclusion?	Index of Multiple Deprivation
Education	To improve educational attainment and to develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work.	Will it help deliver improved training in sustainable waste management?	% adults with Nvq Level 3 and above.

Topic	Objective	Sub-objective	Indicators
Access to services and facilities	To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<p>Will it improve people's access to recycling services?</p> <p>Will it improve opportunities for people to manage waste more sustainably?</p> <p>Will it promote equality of access for all including the elderly, disabled and ethnic minorities?</p>	<i>Percentage of population served by kerbside collection of recyclables</i>
Community Participation	To increase the opportunities for the community to participate in and contribute to decisions which affect their quality of life.		No indicator yet identified.
Living within Environmental limits			
Air Quality	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.	Will it have an adverse impact upon the local authorities' targets to comply with air quality standards?	Average number of days on which air pollution exceeded national standard (based on five pollutants)
Climate Change	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce vulnerability to climate change	<p>Will it contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with national targets?</p> <p>Will it promote the use of sustainable design and construction?</p> <p>Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</p> <p>Will energy usage be positively influenced by location and development?</p>	Emissions of greenhouse gases.
Landscape, Biodiversity, Historic	To protect and maintain the most valuable assets including biodiversity,	Will it contribute to the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity in the Bedfordshire and Luton area?	Percentage of new houses built on previously developed land.

Topic	Objective	Sub-objective	Indicators
Heritage	landscapes, historic heritage and to improve the wide environment by means of adequate investment and management.	<p>Will it have a detrimental effect on protected species?</p> <p>Will it contribute to improving and/or maintaining the favourable condition of designated sites of scientific and natural interest?</p> <p>Will it contribute to achieving local, regional and national biodiversity action plan targets?</p> <p>Will it have a detrimental effect on landscape character and designations?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance the district's sites and features of historical and archaeological importance?</p>	<p>Population of wild birds</p> <p>English Heritage Number of listed buildings at risk</p> <p><i>Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket 2005 ODPM Bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) coastal birds,</i></p> <p><i>Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket 2005 ODPM Bird population indices: wintering wetland birds.</i></p> <p><i>Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket 2005 ODPM Priority species status, /Priority habitat status.</i></p> <p>Beds CC - Area (ha) of SSSIs and CWSs and % in favourable condition.</p> <p>Condition of Landscape Character - Countryside Quality Counts Indicator.</p> <p>www.countryside-quality-counts.org.uk</p>
Natural Resources	To use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources or recycled alternatives wherever possible?	<p>Will it reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal to landfill?</p> <p>Will it help increase levels of reduction, re-use and recycling of waste?</p> <p>Will it help reduce the level of minerals and aggregates which are extracted?</p> <p>Will it reduce the amount of water use during and after construction?</p>	<p>Percentage of household waste being recycled in Beds.</p> <p><i>Levels of minerals and aggregate use replaced by recycled aggregates</i></p> <p><i>Diversion rates away from landfill for biodegradable waste materials.</i></p> <p><i>Percentage growth of construction and demolition waste.</i></p> <p><i>Construction and demolition waste disposed to land per annum</i></p> <p><i>% of construction and demolition waste recycled/ recovered</i></p> <p><i>Constructing Excellence Environmental Performance Indicators (EPI) - Waste in the Construction Process - Domestic</i></p>

Topic	Objective	Sub-objective	Indicators
			<i>Dwellings</i>
Water and Soil Pollution	To maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management.	Will it help reduce soil and water pollution?	Percentage of length of rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality
Achieving a sustainable economy			
Economic Growth	To develop a sustainable, high skill and high value economy	<p>Will it improve GDP per head?</p> <p>Will it improve the number and survival of business start ups?</p> <p>Will it improve the adoption of Environmental Management Systems and Green Accounting by businesses?</p>	<p>GVA per head index</p> <p>Number of business start-ups</p> <p><i>% of companies with ISO14001 registration</i></p>
Employment	To reduce levels of unemployment	<p>Will it reduce the proportion of working age people not in work?</p> <p>Will it improve skills in sustainable waste management?</p> <p>Will it improve the % of businesses recognised as Investors in People?</p>	<p>Unemployment rates/levels</p> <p><i>% businesses reporting skills gaps?</i></p> <p><i>Investment in training by employers % of companies with liP</i></p>

3. The Key Principles and Objectives of the SPD

3.1 SPD Objectives

The ODPM Guidance on the Sustainability Appraisal for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks states that the Scoping Report should identify the key objectives and principles that will underlie the Plan and appraise those objectives against Sustainability objectives.

In preparing the SPD several objectives have been developed which are shown below. These were presented to the SPD working group comprising waste management and planning officers from Bedfordshire County Council, the District Councils and Luton Borough Council.

“Overall aim

To provide specific guidance on sustainable waste management for new development in accordance with policies W5 and W6 of the adopted Waste Local Plan.

Objectives

To offer practical guidance to those involved in the development process to reduce, reuse and recycle waste.

To influence the design of new development to enable all occupiers, to have the best opportunities to reduce, re-use and recycle waste.

To improve skills in sustainable waste management by raising awareness of best practice.”

Testing the Objectives

The compatibility of the SPD objectives with each other and with the draft SA Objectives was tested using a compatibility matrix. This matrix enables an assessment to be made of those objectives that may conflict with the sustainability objectives. Comments and recommendations resulting from the testing of objectives are provided below.

3.1.1 Compatibility of SPD objectives with each other

Table 4.1 Compatibility of SPD objectives with each other

		SPD Objectives		
		Offer practical guidance	Influence design	Improve skills
SPD Objectives	Offer practical guidance		Positive compatible	Positive compatible
	Influence design	Positive compatible		Positive compatible
	Improve skills	Positive compatible	Positive compatible	

Entec has considered the compatibility of the SPD objectives with each other. It is considered that the objectives are all closely related and are likely to be mutually compatible.

Table 4.2 Summary of compatibility of SPD objectives with draft Sustainability Appraisal objectives

		SPD Objectives		
		Offer practical guidance	Influence design	Improve skills
SA Objectives	To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent and sustainably constructed and affordable home	Positive compatible	Possible conflict	Positive compatible
	Improve the health of Bedfordshire's and Luton's population.	Positive compatible	Neutral	Positive compatible
	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Neutral	Positive compatible	Positive compatible
	To improve educational attainment and to develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work.	Neutral	Neutral	Positive compatible
	To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Neutral	Positive compatible	Neutral
	To increase the opportunities for the community to participate in and contribute to decisions which affect their quality of life.	Neutral	Positive compatible	Positive compatible
	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.	Positive compatible	Positive compatible	Positive compatible
	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerability to climate change	Positive compatible	Positive compatible	Positive compatible
	To protect and maintain the most valuable assets including biodiversity, landscapes, historic heritage and to improve the wide environment by means of adequate investment and management.	Positive compatible	Positive compatible	Positive compatible
	To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve sustainable management of waste.	Positive compatible	Positive compatible	Positive compatible
	To maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management.	Positive compatible	Positive compatible	Positive compatible
	To develop a sustainable, high skill and high value economy	Neutral	Neutral	Positive compatible
	To reduce levels of unemployment	Neutral	Neutral	Positive compatible

3.1.2 Comments on compatibility

The SPD objectives are broadly compatible with each other. As regards the SPD objectives and the SA objectives the only significant possible conflict arises between the second SPD objective and the SA objective relating to housing. It is possible that in seeking to ensure that new housing is designed to facilitate sustainable waste management conflicts may arise with other aspects of sustainable design. For example measures to improve the safety or visual amenity of

new housing development may not necessarily be conducive to allowing access for recycling vehicles. This point has been raised through the SPD Working Group. Although this is a potential conflict, Entec consider this largely relates to how the SPD is implemented and do not therefore suggest any amendment to the objective at present. It will be important for the document to make appropriate reference to other design guidance which needs to be taken account of in new development proposals.

4. Next Steps: Appraising the Options

4.1 SPD Options

The ODPM Consultation Paper states that the Scoping Report should set out the broad options which are to be considered as part of the Options appraisal exercise. It also states in relation to SA of SPDs that the options appraisal stage may be optional if the local authority has undertaken work at sufficient detail during the SA of the Development Plan Document and are confident they can move straight into developing a draft SPD.

Entec has reviewed this in light of the work undertaken during preparation of the adopted Waste Local Plan which included Policy WLP5 & 6 of the Plan on which the SPD is based. A Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan was undertaken however, this was carried out before SEA was mandatory and therefore does not meet the requirements in the SEA Directive. Given that the SA of the Waste Local Plan was less detailed and did not consider options Entec considers that it is appropriate to appraise options for the SPD.

Taking into account the ODPM guidance, Entec consider that the options that should be appraised comprise:

- the option of not preparing an SPD or the “business as usual” option; and
- the option of preparing an SPD

SA Methodology

Sustainability appraisals are an effective way of helping to ensure sustainable development principles are taken account of in decision making. By looking in detail at proposals across a broad range of sustainability areas, the appraisal process exposes their strengths and weaknesses and helps the development of recommendations for their improvement. It allows the sustainability performance of the options to be assessed and for advice to be provided on how to improve the sustainability of the SPD. As well as helping to enhance the proposals the appraisal provides a basis for informed discussion between stakeholders around a shared set of goals.

4.2 Steps in the appraisal process

The sustainability appraisal should involve the following steps:

- Gather information to support appraisal - this will include qualitative and quantitative material on the social, economic and environmental context of the geographical area for which the strategy relates and the opportunities and constraints imposed by these factors;
- A review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies, identifying objectives, targets and indicators to inform the sustainability objectives for the SA;
- Identify draft sustainability objectives - e.g. those set out in the SPD SA framework, identifying the scope and nature of what is meant by sustainability;

-
- Consultation on the Scoping Report with stakeholders - it is important that key stakeholders accept the validity of the objectives and applicability to the project, this is done through the issuing of a Scoping document;
 - Undertaking an appraisal of options - setting out the appraisal findings and recommendations on the options;
 - Use recommendations - to inform subsequent strategy development, arriving at a preferred option;
 - Appraisal of the Preferred Option.
 - Production of final SA Report, setting out the baseline, methodology used results an evolution of the strategy through the objectives, options appraisal and preferred options stages.

4.3 Assessing Sustainability Performance

4.3.1 Establishing an Appraisal Framework

In order to undertake the appraisal it was necessary to have a framework in which to assess the potential impacts of the SPD. Therefore, a matrix has been developed that included the objectives, against some indicators (expressed as questions), and separate columns for setting out the findings of the appraisal of potential impacts. This is included here as **Table 3.4**. For each objective, it was necessary to consider the potential impacts in terms of the following issues:

- **Direction of Effect** – is the policy moving towards or away from the objective?
- **Severity of Effect** – Will the effect be marginal or significant?
- **Trans-boundary Effects** – does the effect impact on adjoining authorities?
- **Urban/Rural Impacts** – will the policy have different impacts on the core settlements and the outlying rural areas?
- **Timing of Effect** – does the effect occur immediately or later, and does it last indefinitely or only temporarily?
- **Cumulative Effects** - there may be scope for some cumulative effects, e.g. on an environmental resource or a geographical area. Such effects could be positive or negative in nature.
- The matrices also highlight where there is uncertainty over the effect, and where different issues and options enhance or contradict the effects of others.

Some of these issues are included in separate columns, some in symbols used in the columns and some in the accompanying commentary.

Objective		Questions	Overall Effect	Timescale		Geographic Scale		Cumulative, Synergistic Secondary and Temporary effects	Commentary
				Short term	Long term	Local	Regional		
1.	To improve air quality within the Bedfordshire Council area	Will it have an adverse impact upon the Council's target to comply with air quality standards?							
2.	To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change	Will it contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with national targets? Will it actively seek to manage the flood risk to commercial and residential property in development areas to as low as practicable?							
3.	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources	Will it promote the use of sustainable design and construction? Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources? Will energy usage be positively influenced by location and development?							

5. Conclusion

This Scoping Report presents the findings of the initial tasks undertaken for the sustainability Appraisal of the emerging SPD. These are;

- ◆ Identifying other relevant plans and programmes
- ◆ Collecting baseline information and identifying key sustainability issues.
- ◆ Develop a SA framework including objectives and indicators
- ◆ Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework

This will form the basis for the next stage of the SA involving the appraising the options, predicting and evaluate effects of the SPD and potential mitigation.

It follows closely the advice and guidance provided within the ODPM Consultation Paper on sustainability appraisal and has been prepared with reference to the SEA Directive and requirements thereof. The Scoping Report fulfils the requirements as outlined within the Quality Assurance Checklist appended to the ODPM Sustainability Appraisal Consultation document. This includes satisfying the requirements of the SEA Directive.

5.1 Quality Assurance for the SA process

5.1.1 Introduction

The Scoping Report has been prepared to establish a consistent basis for appraising the developing SPD which is consistent with government guidance and regulations relating to SA and SEA

5.1.2 Objectives and Context

The SA framework has been produced at the outset of the SPD process to ensure that it can contribute iteratively to the development of options and policies.

The SPD strategy and objectives are made clear in Section 4 of this document. They have been reviewed for compatibility with the draft Sustainability objectives and recommendations made where appropriate.

Sustainability issues and constraints have been identified through the collection, comparison and interpretation of baseline data. A Scoping of international, national, regional and local documents has been undertaken to identify relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. The results of these exercises are provided in the appendices with summaries and main findings provided within Sections 2 and 3.

SA objectives are identified and indicators set out within Section 2. Links with other plans and policies are made throughout the document, with relevant targets and indicators identified within the relevant table.

5.1.3 Scoping

Authorities and key stakeholders will be consulted on this document prior to the assessment of options. This consultation will provide an opportunity comment upon the framework, and assessment of matters of significance identified within the report.

The Scoping assessment has identified key sustainability issues which are summarised as follows;

- Levels of development pressure are considerable which may lead to impacts on the areas environmental assets.
- Need for additional information on construction and demolition waste arisings and recovery given the importance of construction activity arising from the levels of development.
- Levels of recycling have improved in recent years, however there remain significant challenges if targets are to be achieved.
- There are issues of social exclusion affecting some parts of Bedfordshire and Luton.

The report highlights where there are procedural, technical or other difficulties.

Certain sustainability issues identified through the RSDF have not been taken forward as significant issues for this study. This is explained in Appendix A of the appendices document and this mainly occurs where the issue is considered to be more applicable at the local level rather than at the sub region.

5.1.4 Options

The Sustainability Appraisal will examine two options for the SPD, the “business as usual or no SPD” option and the “SPD option”.

5.1.5 Baseline Information

Relevant characteristics of the current state of the plan area and their likely evolution without the plan are provided in detail within the appendices. The characteristics of significance are identified within Section 2 and in the appendices, whilst recommendations are also made on what the Plan should address. Difficulties, particularly surrounding data collection and the identification of targets, are made explicit.

Appendix A

Sustainability Objectives and Indicators

Regional Sustainable Development Framework ⁵	Topic and relevance to SPD	SEA Directive	Other Plans and Programmes	Sustainability Issues	Proposed SA Objective
To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas.	Housing quality - Yes	Population Human Health	PPS1: Creating Sustainable Communities PPG3 Housing Luton's Community Plan 2002-2012 2005 Revision Draft Beds Community Strategy 2003 -2013	Development pressure on greenfield land due to high levels of growth proposed. Affordability is as significant concern.	To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent and , sustainably constructed and affordable home
	Health - Indirect	Population Human Health	Draft Beds Community Strategy 2003 -2013	Population is increasing. Overall the health experience of Bedfordshire residents is about 10-15% better than the national average, although, marked	Improve the health of Bedfordshire's and Luton's population.

⁵ Relevant high level objective from the East of England Regional Sustainable Development Framework

Regional Sustainable Development Framework ⁵	Topic and relevance to SPD	SEA Directive	Other Plans and Programmes	Sustainability Issues	Proposed SA Objective
				inequalities exist. Life expectancy in Luton just below national average.	
	Poverty and social exclusion - Indirect	Population Human health	Draft Beds Community Strategy 2003 -2013 vision	Pockets of significant deprivation exist within Bedfordshire and Luton. Many of the most deprived wards have a high majority of residents from minority ethnic groups and have higher unemployment rates.	To reduce poverty and social exclusion
	Education - Indirect	Population	National Sustainable Development Strategy. Beds Community Strategy 2003 - 2013 Luton Community Plan	Responding to changing economic structure. Improving skills/education of disadvantaged communities.	To improve educational attainment and to develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work.
	Crime/Anti-social activity - No	Population Human Health	Beds Community Strategy 2003 -2013	Beds ranks 25 th out of 43 police forces for overall crime levels. Public reassurance Fear of crime. Significant crime problems identified in Luton	To ensure a safe and just environment which reassures members of the public that they can live and go confidently about their lawful business.
	Access to services - Yes	Population	Principle within RSDF		To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.
Living within Environmental limits					

Regional Sustainable Development Framework⁵	Topic and relevance to SPD	SEA Directive	Other Plans and Programmes	Sustainability Issues	Proposed SA Objective
To reduce our consumption of fossil fuels	Climate Change - Indirect	Climatic factors	UK Sustainable Development Strategy Energy White Paper PPG13 - Transport PPS22: Renewable Energy	High levels of car dependency in Beds and dissatisfaction exists with the quality, quantity and costs of public transport.	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions To reduce vulnerability to climate change
To protect and maintain the most valuable assets including biodiversity, landscapes, historic heritage and to improve the wide environment by means of adequate investment and management.	Biodiversity, Landscape, Cultural Heritage - Indirect	Biodiversity, Landscape, Cultural Heritage	PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Beds contains part of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty 4 Areas of Great Landscape Value, 40 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 400 County Wildlife Sites. Countryside is under pressure from development. No greenfield development in Luton.	To protect and maintain the most valuable assets including biodiversity, landscapes, historic heritage and to improve the wide environment by means of adequate investment and management.
To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing	Transport - Yes	Climate Change	PPG 13 - Transport		
To use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources or recycled alternatives wherever possible. To minimise our production	Waste - Yes	Material Assets	PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste management Regional Waste Management Strategy Luton's Community	Recycling rates have improved significant rising from 5.4% in 1994 in Beds to 16.8% in 2003/4 however increases in household waste generated have tended to offset these	To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve sustainable management of waste.

Regional Sustainable Development Framework ⁵	Topic and relevance to SPD	SEA Directive	Other Plans and Programmes	Sustainability Issues	Proposed SA Objective
of by-products or wastes, aiming for "closed systems" where possible.			Plan 2002-2012 2005 Revision Draft	improvements.	
	Air - Indirect	Climatic factors	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Air pollution levels particularly for traffic associated with A1/M1. NO levels in Luton on downward trend in 2004/5.	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.
	Water and Soil - Indirect	Water	EU Water framework Directive UK Sustainable Development Strategy PPG23 Planning and Pollution Control Beds Community Strategy 2003 -2013	Engagement of all communities, sectors and organisations in the environment A need for comprehensive information about the quality of the environment Making the environment integral to all decision making processes	To maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management.
Achieving a sustainable economy					
To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and growth	Indirect	N/A	UK Sustainable Development Strategy Luton's Community Plan 2002-2012 2005 Revision Draft Beds Community Strategy 2003 -2013	Beds - The need for a more broadly based, forward looking, competitive economy; The need for a skilled, motivated, entrepreneurial workforce; Renewed town centres and	To develop a sustainable, high skill and high value economy

Regional Sustainable Development Framework ⁵	Topic and relevance to SPD	SEA Directive	Other Plans and Programmes	Sustainability Issues	Proposed SA Objective
				<p>other urban employment areas and a thriving rural economy</p> <p>maintaining employment in these areas;</p> <p>Luton - That there is support for the implementation of the proposals in the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Strategy</p> <p>That there are skill shortages in the construction, health and social care industries</p> <p>Luton has the largest number of business start-ups in the East of England</p> <p>high proportion (45%) of business start up fail in first 3 years</p>	
Employment	Indirect	Population	<p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy</p> <p>Luton's Community Plan 2002-2012 2005 Revision Draft</p> <p>Beds Community Plan</p>	<p>The need to generate an increase in jobs to broadly match the expected increase in the labour force.</p> <p>Luton has an unemployment rate above the national average</p>	To reduce levels of unemployment

Appendix B

Sustainability Baseline Information

For indicators shown in red no baseline information has yet been identified.

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Data Source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified	Action/Issues for SPD
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent and , sustainably constructed and affordable home	House price/earnings ratio % new homes constructed to at least EcoHomes "very good" Standard	Luton Quality of Life Interim Report 2005 (Luton Borough Council) RSS Annual Monitoring Report	House price/income ratio Luton 7..3 Beds 7..9	East of England 8.2	House price/income ratio appears to be increasing	Affordability is a particularly significant concern in parts of the County and the extent to which it is a concern varies significantly across house type, location and household make-up. Little evidence of the take up of Ecohomes standard although it is being incorporate into some proposals including the 4500 Elstow development	SPD needs to ensure that guidance is consistent with the delivery of affordable and sustainable housing in Bedfordshire.
2. Improve the health of Bedfordshire's and Luton's population.	Percentage of people in the County describing their health as not good. Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket 2005 ODPM - Satisfaction in local area - households satisfied with the quality of the places in which	Luton Quality of Life Interim Report 2005 (Luton Borough Council) Beds Community Strategy 2003-2013	% of people describing their health as not good is 6.7% in Bedfordshire and 8.1% in Luton. % satisfied with their local area in Beds was 80.3% in 2003	% of people describing their health as not good National 9.2%, Eastern Region 7.6% The health experience of Bedfordshire residents is about 10-15% better than the	Life expectancy continues to increase nationally and locally, being approximately 75 years for men and 80 for women	General health of the population is good although inequalities exist.	SPD should provide guidance which is consistent with improving general quality of life for residents.

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Data Source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified	Action/Issues for SPD
	<i>they live</i>			national average, although, marked inequalities exist.			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Beds Community Strategy 2003-2013 Luton Quality of Life Interim Report 2005 (Luton Borough Council) Luton Community Plan 2005 revision	Bedfordshire and Luton contains ten wards in the top 25% and three in the top 10% of most deprived wards in the country (as identified in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000). Three of these are in Bedford, one in South Bedfordshire and six in Luton.			Pockets of significant deprivation exist within Bedfordshire and Luton. Many of the most deprived wards have a high majority of residents from minority ethnic groups and have higher unemployment rates.	The SPD should ensure that any guidance does not lead to social exclusion.
4. To improve educational attainment and to develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work.	% adults with Nvq Level 3 and above.	Learning Skills Council Outline Strategic Plan (2002-2005)	47 per cent of economically active adults (130,000 people) are currently qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent.	Performance at level 3 above the national average. However some ethnic minorities and other under-represented groups such as learners with learning		Concerns exist regarding the levels of qualification and training particularly for young adults and specific ethnic groups. There are also concerns that there is little employer involvement in the planning and delivery of education and learning	The SPD should raise awareness of sustainable waste management and ensure that there are appropriate links to other initiatives to develop training. This will be of particular relevance in the construction sector.

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Data Source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified	Action/Issues for SPD
				difficulties and disabilities are not participating. (LSC Annual Business Plan 2004) Target for 52% qualified to NVQ Level 3 by 2005. (LSC)			
5. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Percentage of population served by kerbside collection of recyclables		No comparable data identified as yet				SPD should ensure that guidance improves access to services and there is equity in access across the whole community.
6. To increase the opportunities for the community to participate in and contribute to decisions which affect their quality of life.	No indicator yet identified. Quality of Life Indicator used in Beds Community Strategy - % satisfied with opportunities to participate in local planning and decision making	Beds Community Strategy 2003-2013	% satisfied with opportunities to participate in local planning and decision making in Beds in 2003 27.35%	None identified	Not identified		SPD should seek to ensure that it is developed with appropriate involvement from key stakeholders.
7. To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.	Average number of days on which air pollution exceeded national standard (based on five pollutants)	Luton Borough & Bedfordshire Districts Air Quality assessments	Luton has one AQMA along the M1 due to predicted exceedence of NO2 objective.			The main source of air pollution is associated with road traffic including the M1, although additionally pollution occurs around the Stewartby Brickworks.	SPD has indirect links to these issues and they should be borne in mind in developing the document
8. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and	Emissions of greenhouse gases.	Renewable Energy Policy and Practice Guidance for	Bedfordshire and Luton are responsible for	Energy White Paper 'Our energy future –			SPD should ensure that guidance is linked to any related initiatives in respect of

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Data Source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified	Action/Issues for SPD
vulnerability to climate change	Constructing Excellence: Environmental Performance Indicators (EPI) - Embodied Carbon Dioxide Emissions - Domestic Dwellings	Bedfordshire	releasing 4.6 million tonnes of Carbon Dioxide each year. 17, 786 GWh of energy are consumed with transport being the largest energy user followed by domestic and industrial users.	creating a low carbon economy' (2003) sets a domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% below current levels by 2050.			improved energy efficiency in buildings
9. To protect and maintain the most valuable assets including biodiversity, landscapes, historic heritage and to improve the wide environment by means of adequate investment and management.	<p>Percentage of new houses built on previously developed land.</p> <p>Population of wild birds</p> <p>English Heritage Number of listed buildings at risk</p> <p>Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket 2005 ODPM <i>Bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) coastal birds,</i></p> <p>Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket 2005 ODPM <i>Bird population indices:</i></p>	<p>Luton Quality of Life Interim Report 2005 (Luton Borough Council)</p> <p>Natural Environment Indicators Bedfordshire County Council</p>	<p>100% of new housing built on previously developed land in 2003 in Luton</p> <p>Approximately 6-7% of Bedfordshire is designated as an SSSI or CWS. By 2002, almost 100% of the area of SSSI had been assessed; 68% was in favourable condition. Only 5% of CWSs had been assessed by 2002; about 53% of this</p>	<p>National Target 95% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition by 2010.</p>	<p>Between 1994 and 2000 populations of wild birds in Bedfordshire showed similar trends to those seen regionally and nationally. Causes for concern are familiar birds such as Swift, Cuckoo, Song Thrush, Swallow, Starling and House Sparrow.</p>	<p>There is growing development pressure and a limited amount of previously developed land for residential, commercial and industrial development. Bedfordshire contains numerous development constraints including a significant proportion of green belt land.</p>	<p>The pressure for development within Bedfordshire heightens the need for new development to be constructed sustainably and to take appropriate account of sustainable waste management.</p>

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Data Source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified	Action/Issues for SPD
	<p><i>wintering wetland birds.</i></p> <p>Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket 2005 ODPM Priority species status, /Priority habitat status.</p> <p>English Nature- % of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition</p> <p>Condition of Landscape Character - Countryside Quality Counts Indicator.</p> <p>www.countryside-quality-counts.org.uk</p>		<p>area was in favourable condition.</p> <p>2 of the main national character areas covering Bedfordshire showed marked changes inconsistent with their character between 1990 and 1998</p>				
10. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve sustainable management of waste.	<p>Percentage of household waste being recycled in Beds.</p> <p>Diversion rates away from landfill for biodegradable waste materials.</p> <p>Percentage growth of construction and demolition waste.</p> <p>Construction and demolition waste disposed to land per annum</p> <p>% of construction and demolition waste recycled/ recovered</p>	<p>Bedfordshire Authorities Draft Municipal Waste Strategy 2004</p> <p>Luton Community Plan 2005 revision</p>	<p>Household recycling rate Beds 16.8% 2003/4</p> <p>Luton 2002/3 16%</p>	<p>20% by 2005/6 for Bedfordshire</p> <p>Luton 24% by 2005/6</p> <p>30% by 2010</p>	Increasing	<p>Recycling rates have improved significant rising from 5.4% in 1994 in Beds to 16.8% in 2003/4 however increases in household waste generated have tended to offset these improvements.</p>	<p>SPD should set clear guidance which will enable improved reduction, re-use and recycling of waste in new developments.</p>

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Data Source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified	Action/Issues for SPD
	<p><u>Constructing Excellence Environmental Performance Indicators (EPI) - Waste in the Construction Process - Domestic Dwellings</u></p> <p>% growth of construction and demolition waste</p> <p>SMARTWASTE/SMART audit ratings (like BREEAM audit for construction waste)</p>						
11. To maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management.	Percentage of rivers good/fair chemical and biological quality.	Luton Quality of Life Interim Report 2005 (Luton Borough Council)	<p>In 2000, 97% of the length of rivers and canals in Bedfordshire were classified as of good or fair chemical water quality. 100% were classified as of good or fair biological water quality.</p> <p>100% of The River Lea in Luton was classified as fair.</p>	68% of main rivers and canals "good" quality by 2015.	?	River quality is at least fair for the majority of Bedfordshire and Luton's rivers	SPD guidance should ensure appropriate cross references to measures designed to minimise pollution to rivers and other watercourses.
12. To develop a sustainable, high skill and high value economy	<p>GVA per head</p> <p>Proportion of working age people in work</p>	<p>Beds CC Website</p> <p>Luton Quality of Life Interim Report 2005</p>	GVA per head index is 87 for Bedfordshire and 101 for	95 for the East of England and 102 for England	GVA Decreasing since 1996	Bedfordshire has an economy that has a significant manufacturing bias, is	

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Data Source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified	Action/Issues for SPD
	<p>Number and survival of business start-ups</p> <p>% of companies with ISO14001 registration</p>	<p>(Luton Borough Council)</p> <p>Beds Community Strategy 2003-2013</p> <p>RSS Annual Monitoring Report 2004</p>	<p>Luton (2002)</p> <p>Stock of VAT registered businesses (2004)</p> <p>Beds 13405</p> <p>Luton 4055</p> <p>Luton during 2002/03 experienced 2.7% increase in new business registrations against the total number of registered businesses in the area, compared to the previous year. Nationally there was a 0.9% increase and same level increase within the Eastern region.</p>		<p>Increasing since 1996</p> <p>Stock of VAT registered businesses (2004) has declined.</p> <p>Beds 11575 (1996) Luton 3625 (1996)</p>	<p>growing only slowly and has been forecast to grow more slowly than any of the other sub-regional economies in the East of England. The knowledge, life sciences and high-tech manufacturing sectors are less than averagely represented and large numbers of people out-commute and would rather not.</p> <p>There is significant potential. Bedfordshire's innovation centre and research institution presence is notable and its accessibility is very high.</p>	
13. To reduce levels of unemployment	<p>Unemployment rates/levels</p> <p>% businesses reporting skills gaps?</p> <p>Investment in training by employer's % of companies with liP?</p>	RSS Annual Monitoring Report 2004	<p>Claimant Count (Sept 2004)</p> <p>Bedford 2.2%</p> <p>Mid Beds 1%</p> <p>South Beds 1.4%</p>	<p>East of England 1.6%</p> <p>England 5.2%</p>	Decreasing since 1996.	<p>Unemployment levels are lower than the regional average in Mid Beds and South Beds but higher in Bedford and Luton. There are concerns around addressing the skills base to cope with a shift in the economic</p>	

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Data Source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified	Action/Issues for SPD
			Luton 2.8%			structure and encouraging employers to participate more in employee training schemes.	

Appendix C

Review of other Plans and Programmes

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
European/National				
EU Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended)	<p>Seeks to prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts.</p> <p>Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems</p>	Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.	SPD should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Guidance should promote recycling and re-use.	SA Framework should include the minimisation of waste, recycling and re-use.
EU Directive on the landfill of waste (99/31/EC)	Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	<p>By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available</p> <p>By 2010 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available;</p> <p>By 2015 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35% of the total amount (by weight) of</p>	SPD should set out guidance for reducing the amount of waste going to landfill.	SA Framework should include for the minimisation of waste, recycling and re-use.

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.		
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)	<p>This Directive aims to harmonise national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p> <p>To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste.</p>	<p>No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered;</p> <p>Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	<p>Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the SPD itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management.</p> <p>These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so SPD must adhere to them as appropriate.</p>	SA Framework should set out objectives, which relate to the reduction and recycling of packaging waste.
EU Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) Water	<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; 	No targets or indicators are provided	The SPD should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction.	SA should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts 			
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)	Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.	Target Actions include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas Upkeep and management Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes; 	The implications are indirect in that reducing construction and demolition waste will reduce the need to landfill and hence potential impacts on protection of wild birds. Ensure policies cover the action areas	SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)	Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats Requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.	No indicators or targets	Waste should not be stored in such a manner as to endanger local habitats,	SA Framework should include for the protection of landscape features for ecological

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
			fauna and flora	Objective benefit
UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	<p>Sets out five guiding principles for Sustainable Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society ◆ Living within environmental limits ◆ Achieving a sustainable economy ◆ Promoting good governance ◆ Using sound science responsibly 		Consider how the SPD can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy principles.	Word SA objectives to ensure all relevant sustainability objectives are covered.
Sustainable Communities Plan: building for the future	<p>Relevant objectives are;</p> <p>To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride.</p>	No Targets or indicators	Encourage environmental enhancement to be central to construction practices	Environmental improvements can improve quality of life.
Waste Strategy 2000 (as amended 2005)	<p>Sets out key vision for waste;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the way we manage waste and resources can make an important contribution to improving our quality of life. • We need to tackle the amount of waste produced, breaking the link between economic growth and increased waste. • Where waste is produced, we must put it to good use, through re-use, recycling, composting and recovering energy. • We have established a series of targets and indicators to ensure the necessary step change in waste management. We will set statutory performance standards for local authority recycling and composting, to ensure that these targets are met. <p>The changes to the strategy do not affect the overall principles but do seek to move away from using the</p>	<p>Sets out a number of targets and indicators including</p> <p>by 2005 to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of that landfilled in 1998</p> <p>Indicators include waste arising, % waste recycled, consumption of raw materials</p>	SPD should reflect the principles of Waste Strategy 2000 and also recognise the importance of SEA as a decision making tool for waste management options	SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce, recover and recycle waste

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	Best Practicable Environmental Option as a decision making tool and it's replacement with SEA.			
Energy White Paper- Our Energy Future, Creating a Low Carbon Economy 2003	<p>Four Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, , with real progress by 2020; • to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and • to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2005 with real progress by 2020.	<p>SPD should ensure that guidance is in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Emphasis on waste reduction of high carbon and energy products e.g. concretes.</p> <p>Plan could include checklist of recommended low-carbon construction methods.</p>	SA Framework should include for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>Draft PPS1 Creating Sustainable Communities</p>	<p>Promotes key objectives for the delivery of sustainable urban communities. The relevant ones are;</p> <p>Promoting sustainable economic growth to support efficient, competitive and innovative business, commercial and industrial sectors.</p> <p>Promoting communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of the communities.</p> <p>Recognising the need to enhance as well as protect biodiversity and the need to address the causes and impacts of climate change, pollution and waste and resource management impacts,</p>		<p>SPD policies to encourage economic development and consider how the Plan can encourage safe communities</p> <p>The implications are indirect in that reducing construction and demolition waste will reduce the need to landfill and hence potential impacts on biodiversity</p>	<p>SA should include objectives to support competitive and innovative business, consider explicit recognition of supporting safe communities, include a recognition of the importance to enhance as well as protect biodiversity</p>
<p>PPG3 Housing</p>	<p>Promote housing to meet the requirements of all sections of the community. Provide sufficient land, but give priority to previously developed land and re-use of buildings. Locate development in accessible locations and promote walking and cycling.</p>	<p>By 2008 the national target is for 60% of additional housing on previously developed land or conversion.</p>	<p>SPD should consider how the efficient use of previously developed land can be achieved</p>	<p>Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
<p>Draft PPS3 Housing</p>	<p>Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community including those in need of affordable and special needs housing.</p> <p>Provide greater choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.</p>	<p>National target of 60% new housing on previously developed land or through conversions.</p>	<p>SPD should consider how the efficient use of previously developed</p>	<p>Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework</p>

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
			land could be achieved housing on previously developed land with national target.	objectives and appraisal and criteria.
PPS 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas,	Sets out key principles for sustainable development in rural areas based on good quality development, accessibility, protecting the countryside, priority for re-use of previously developed land, development should be sensitive to the character of the countryside.	No targets and indicators	Ensure that SPD reflects the relationship between waste management and the objectives of PPS7	SA Framework should include objective for protection and enhancement of the countryside
PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Sets out key principles including “to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.”	No targets and indicators	Ensure that SPD reflects the relationship between waste management and the objectives of PPS9.	SA Framework should contain objective relating to biodiversity.
PPG 13 Transport	Objectives to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for the moving of freight. Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	No targets or indicators	Develop guidance that supports sustainable transport through reductions in the need to travel by car.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices particularly a reduction in the need transport waste by road.

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment			Consider how the plan can contribute to the protection of the historic environment.	Review wording of the sustainability objectives to ensure that all relevant objectives pertaining to the conservation of the historic environment are covered.
PPG 16: Archaeology			Ensure that the need for development meets the need for the conservation of archaeological interests.	Include the need for archaeological conservation and protection in the sustainability objectives
Planning Policy Statement 10 – 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management' July 2005	Key objectives including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ...driving waste management up the waste hierarchy ◆ provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste ◆ help implement the national waste strategy ◆ secure recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment ◆ reflect concerns and interests of communities, needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and 	No targets or indicators	SPD should reflect objectives of PPS10 by providing guidance which can help deliver the key objectives particularly relating to design of new developments	PPS10 should be reflected in the SA Framework

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	business... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management 			
Building Control Regulations	<p>The Building Regulations 2000 contain a 'solid waste storage' requirement (approved document H6). The adequate provision for the storage of solid waste, adequate means of access for both people in the building to the place of storage; and from the place of storage to a collection point.</p>	<p>Specifications included as set out below</p> <p>Domestic developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity - Space should be provided for storage of containers for separated waste (i.e. waste which can be recycled is stored separately from waste which cannot) and having a combined capacity of 0.25m³ per dwelling or such other capacity as may be agreed with the waste collection authority. Where collections are less frequent than once per week, this allowance should be increased accordingly. • Low rise domestic developments – (houses, bungalows and flats up to 4th floor) any dwelling should have, or have access to, a location where at least two movable, individual or communal waste containers, meeting the requirements of the waste collection authority, can be stored. • Where separate storage areas are provided for each dwelling, an area of 1.2m x 1.2m should be sufficient to provide for storage of waste containers and provide space for access. • Where communal storage areas are provided space requirements should be determined in consultation with the waste collection authority. • High Rise domestic developments - In multi storey domestic developments dwellings up to the 4th floor may each have their own waste container or may share a waste container. • Dwellings above the 4th storey may share a single waste container for non-recyclable waste fed by chute, with separate storage for any waste which can be recycled. Alternatively storage compounds or rooms should be provided. In such a case a satisfactory management arrangement for 	SPD should ensure that any guidance provide is compatible with the Building Regulations requirements	No direct relevance to SA Framework

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		<p>conveying refuse to the storage should be assured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of 'Residents Only' recycling centres (areas where residents may bring their recyclable waste for storage in large containers e.g. bottle banks) in large blocks has been found to be effective in some areas. • Siting - Storage areas for waste containers and chutes should be sited so that the distance householders are required to carry refuse does not usually exceed 30m (excluding any vertical distance). Containers should be within 25m of the waste collection point specified by the waste collection authority. • The location for storage of waste containers should be sited so that unless it is completely unavoidable, the containers can be taken to the collection point without being taken through a building, unless it is a porch or garage, or a carport or other open covered space (This provision applies only to new buildings except that extensions or conversions should not remove such a facility where one already exists.). • For waste containers up to 250 litres, steps should be avoided between the container store and collection point wherever possible and should not exceed 3 in number. Slopes should not exceed 1:12. Exceptionally this may be exceeded provided that the lengths are not excessive and it is not part of a series of slopes. (See also Approved Document K1 Section 2). For storage areas where larger containers are to be used steps should be avoided. Where this is not otherwise possible, the storage area should be relocated. • The collection point should be reasonably accessible to the size of waste collection vehicles typically used by the waste collection authority. • External storage areas for waste containers should be away from windows and ventilators and preferably be in shade or under shelter. Storage areas should not interfere with pedestrian or vehicle access to buildings. 		

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design - Where enclosures, compounds or storage rooms are provided they should allow room for filling and emptying and provide a clear space of 150mm between and around the containers. Enclosures, compounds or storage rooms for communal containers should be a minimum of 2m high. Enclosures for individual containers should be sufficiently high to allow the lid to be opened for filling. The enclosure should be permanently ventilated at the top and bottom and should have a paved impervious floor. • Communal storage areas should have provision for washing down and draining the floor into a system suitable for receiving a polluted effluent. Gullies should incorporate a trap which maintains a seal even during prolonged periods of disuse. • Any room for the open storage of waste should be secure to prevent access by vermin. Any compound for the storage of waste should be secure to prevent access by vermin unless the waste is to be stored in secure containers with close fitting lids. • Where storage rooms are provided, separate rooms should be provided for the storage of waste which cannot be recycled, and waste which can be recycled. • Where the location for storage is in a publicly accessible area or in an open area around a building (e.g. a front garden) an enclosure or shelter should be considered. • High rise domestic developments Where chutes are provided they should be at least 450mm diameter and should have a smooth non-absorbent surface and close fitting access doors at each storey which has a dwelling and be ventilated at the top and bottom. 		

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Regional				
Draft East of England Plan, Draft Revision to the RSS for the East of England	<p>Key principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeking to reduce the generation of waste ◆ minimising the environmental impact of waste management ◆ implementing the Best Practicable Environmental Option for each type of waste ◆ viewing waste as a resource and maximising the reuse, recycling and composting of waste, whilst extracting value from the remainder ◆ securing safe treatment and disposal of hazardous and residual wastes ◆ seeking to secure net regional and county/unitary self sufficiency in provision for waste management ◆ enlisting and encouraging community support and participation. <p>Policy included <i>“to ensure that all forms of new development</i></p> <p><i>are designed and constructed in such a way as to minimise the production of waste, maximise use of recycled materials, and to facilitate, by provision of adequate space and facilities, the ongoing recycling and recovery of such waste as may arise from the completed development and from surrounding areas where appropriate.”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ municipal waste – recovery of 40% at 2005, 50% at 2010 and 70% at 2015 ◆ commercial and industrial waste – recovery of 66% at 2005, 75% at 2015. 	SPD should reflect key principles and show how it can contribute towards regional target	SA framework should include relevant objectives taking into account that PPS10 has superseded elements of the draft East of England Plan.
Regional Waste Management	The Strategy supports collection and recycling schemes with a strong waste minimisation message, and encouraging waste minimisation and re-use in	No specific targets or indicators.		

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Strategy	<p>new developments.</p> <p>Waste minimisation and recycling/composting initiatives may generate a requirement for new development. For example, businesses may require an additional piece of plant, or a larger area, in order to put waste minimisation plans into practice. Support in development plans would encourage such proposals.</p> <p>POLICY 12 Local authorities should include policies in their development plans which support in principle the infrastructure required to implement waste minimisation and recycling/composting initiatives</p> <p>Where practicable municipal, commercial and industrial wastes should be sorted into similar types of material (for example, paper and card, plastics etc) in order to maximise their potential for recycling/composting. In the case of households this will entail the provision of facilities for the collection of separated wastes normally involving the provision to households of receptacles for organic waste, paper and dry recyclables.</p> <p>POLICY 13 In order to maximise recycling/composting, Waste Disposal Authorities, Waste Collection Authorities and private sector waste management companies should introduce separate collection of recyclable and compostable materials as early as practicable.</p>			
Local				
Bedfordshire (Deposit Draft) Structure Plan 2016	There are no topics directly relevant to waste facilities within new residential developments.	N/A		

Plans	Key Objectives and Topics covered relevant to SPD	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Bedfordshire and Luton Waste Strategy	To initiate research and development of suitable systems for kerbside collection of segregated waste streams direct from households.			
Bedford Borough Local Plan, October 2002.	There are no policies directly relevant to waste facilities within new residential developments.	N/A		
Mid Beds DC Local Plan	There are no policies directly relevant to waste facilities within new residential developments.	N/A		
South Beds Local Plan	There are no policies directly relevant to waste facilities within new residential developments.	N/A		
Luton Local Plan	There are no policies directly relevant to waste facilities within new residential developments.	N/A		
Community Strategies Bedfordshire Community Strategy 2003-2011, Fourth Draft – For Consultation Luton Community Plan, Luton Forum South Bedfordshire's Community Plan The Mid Bedfordshire Community Plan	There are no policies directly relevant to waste facilities within new residential developments. There are no policies directly relevant to waste facilities within new residential developments. There are no policies directly relevant to waste facilities within new residential developments. There are no policies directly relevant to waste facilities within new residential developments.	N/A N/A N/A N/A		