

Appendix 3 - Review of relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Level	Plan, Programme, Policy	SEA Framework Objectives relevant to PPP	Aims and Objectives	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6	Topic 7
International	The Convention on Biological Diversity. Rio de Janeiro (1992)	1,2,3	Article 6A requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	Biodiversity Flora & Fauna						
International	UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992	4,5,6,7,8,11,13,14	Requirement that new development should be sustainable.	Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	General					
International	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971	1,2	An agreement ratified by the UK in 1976 to conserve and protect ensure wise use of wetlands. Designation of Ramsar Protected Wetlands.	Biodiversity Flora & Fauna						
International	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)	7,8,13,14	Improved energy efficiency. Lower carbon intensive forms of energy supply (energy and transport). Reduced industrial process emissions. Improved agricultural practices and livestock management. Management of biodegradable waste.	Climatic Factors	Transport					
International	European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage revised 1985	9,10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. To this end shall be considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage all remains and objects and any other traces of mankind from past epochs: the preservation and study of which help to retrace the history of mankind and its relation with the natural environment; for which excavations or discoveries and other methods of research into mankind and the related environment are the main sources of information; and which are located in any area within the jurisdiction of the Parties; The archaeological heritage shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water. 	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
International	World Heritage Convention in 1972.	9,10	To ensure, as far as possible, the proper identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the world's heritage, the Member States of UNESCO adopted the World Heritage Convention in 1972. The Convention foresees the establishment of a "World Heritage Committee" and a "World Heritage Fund". Both the Committee and the Fund have been in operation since 1976.	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
International	Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. UN Johannesburg (2002)	All	Recognise the needs of everyone. Protection of the environment. The prudent use of natural resources. Climate change and energy. Sustainable communities.	General						

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European	EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC	1,2,3	Member States have a duty to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitat in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. This applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats	Biodiversity Flora & Fauna						

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	(1979)									
European	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC (1992)	1,2,3	Member States are required to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the community.	Biodiversity Flora & Fauna						
European	Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)	1,2,3	These Regulations implement Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and Council on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.	Biodiversity Flora & Fauna						
European	Special Protection Areas (SPA) - Council Directive 79/409/EEC	1,2	Birds Directive - gives powers and responsibility to protect habitats for birds designated as SPAs.	Biodiversity Flora & Fauna						
European	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) - Council Directive 92/43/EEC	1,2	Habitats Directive - gives powers to protect natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna designated as SACs.	Biodiversity Flora & Fauna						
European	Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy, July 2003	1,2,3,9,10	The Strategy was adopted at the third Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" in 1995 with the objective of providing an innovative and proactive approach to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe. The Strategy reinforces implementation of existing measures to ensure conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity and identifies additional actions that need to be taken over the next two decades.	Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	Cultural Heritage & Landscape					
European	Green Paper: A European strategy for sustainable, competitive and secure energy White paper: European transport policy for 2010	7,8	Commission proposes a common European energy policy which will enable Europe to face the energy supply challenges of the future and the effects these will have on growth and the environment. This document aims to strike a balance between economic development and the quality and safety demands made by society in order to develop a modern, sustainable transport system for 2010	Climatic Factors						
European	European Landscape Convention 2000	9,10	The European Landscape Convention introduced the concept of "landscape quality objectives" into the protection, management and planning of geographical areas. Members of the council noted that the landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation. It also noted that developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial, mineral production techniques, in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism, recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes.	Cultural Heritage and Landscape						
European	EC Sustainable Development Strategy Revision (2005)	7,8,13,14,15,16,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat climate change • Ensure sustainable transport • Address threats to public health • Manage natural resources more responsibly and stop biodiversity decline • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Meet the challenges of an ageing population 	General						

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European	Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy (The Water Framework Directive)	3,4,5	A framework Directive that requires all Member States to achieve good ecological status of inland water bodies by 2015.	Water & Soil						
European	Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	1,2,3,4,5	Prevention of eutrophication and water pollution Human health and ecosystem protection. Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) designated in vulnerable sites.	Water & Soil	Population & Human Health					
European	Groundwater Directive 80/68/EEC	1,2,3,4,5	Requires that the entry of 'List I' substances into groundwater be prevented and that there should be no pollution of groundwater by 'List II' substances. It will be repealed by the Water Framework Directive in 2013. Replacement provisions have been provided for in the Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC).	Water & Soil						
European	Floods Directive 2007/60/EC	1,2,3,4,5,6	To establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.	Water & Soil	Population & Human Health	Cultural Heritage & Landscape	Economic			

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National	Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	All	This Act sets out the statutory requirement for Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) to produce a strategy for managing local flood risk.	All						
National	Flood Risk Regulations (2009)	All	The Regulations transpose the EC Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks) into domestic law and to implement its provisions. In particular, it places duties on the Environment Agency and local authorities to prepare flood risk assessments, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans.	Population & Human Health	The Environment	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets			
National	Making Space for Water (2005)	15, 12	The 20-year long strategy will implement a more holistic approach to managing flood and coastal erosion risks in England. The approach will involve taking account of all sources of flooding, embedding flood and coastal risk management across a range of Government policies, and reflecting other relevant Government policies in the policies and operations of flood and coastal erosion risk management. The aim will be to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the threat to people and their property; and • deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles. 	Population & Human Health	Material Assets					
National	Directing the Flow: Priorities for Future Water Policy (2002)	6,15	This document sets out the priorities for government policy on water in England over the longer term (20 years). Its scope is primarily the use of freshwater and the inland water environment; but it also covers estuaries and many aspects of coastal water. In addressing these it also embraces the links with other policy areas.	Water	Population and Human Health					
National	The Impact of Flooding on Urban and Rural	15, 12	The aim of the research was to explore the impacts of flooding on urban and rural communities. Two areas were investigated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding the relationships between urban/rural policies and flood risk management (FRM) policy such 	Population and Human Health	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets				

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	Communities (2005)		<p>that opportunities for 'win-win' solutions could be explored;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding the social impacts (e.g. economic, health, community) on urban and rural communities from an empirical perspective (i.e. what evidence is there for differential impacts on urban and rural communities in terms of flooding). 							
National	The Water Act (2003)	5, 6	<p>The Water Act, in part, modernises the regulatory framework in England & Wales. The act aims to provide a modern, efficient and robust legislative framework to facilitate both sustainable water resources management and economic growth through the new provisions it contains. The Environment Agency will be responsible for implementing many of the provisions of the Act.</p>	Water	General					
National	DEFRA (2004). Achieving a Better Quality of Life – Review of Progress Towards Sustainable Development	15	<p>15 Headline Indicators of sustainable development. 147 Quality of Life Counts indicators. Headline Indicators not being met in crime – robbery, air quality, road traffic and volumes of household waste.</p>	Population & Human Health						
National	Department for Transport (2008). Delivering a Sustainable Transport System	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; • Reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; • Contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury, or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; • Promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; • Improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment. 	Population & Human Health	Transport					
National	Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DoH 1999)	15	<p>Promotion of health and the prevention of ill-health. Four priority areas – Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease & Stroke, Accidents and Mental Health. Address the underlying causes of ill-health, such as poverty, wordlessness, poor educational achievement, poor housing.</p>	Population & Human Health						
National	Culture at the Heart of Regeneration, DCMS, 2004	17	<p>3 priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building partnerships across government, the private and voluntary sectors and culture and regeneration practitioners. • Supporting delivery by spreading good practice and measuring outcomes. • Strengthening evidence to find coherent and robust methods for measuring impacts. 	Population & Human Health						
National	DETR (2000). Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England	15,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services; • A working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment; • A protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy; • A vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and whose voice is heard by government at all levels. 	Population & Human Health						

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National	DETR (2000). Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance.	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; • People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way; • Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity; • Good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime. 	Population & Human Health						
National	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	1,2,3,4	Addresses species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna						
National	The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulation) as amended in 1997 and in 2000 (in England only)	1,2,3,4	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law. The Regulations came into force on 30 October 1994, and have been subsequently amended in 1997 and (in England only) 2000. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna						
National	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	1,2,3,4	The Act places a duty on Government Departments and the National Assembly for Wales to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity. Schedule 9 changes the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, amending SSSI notification procedures and providing increased powers for the protection and management of SSSIs.	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna						
National	UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	1,2,3,4	Conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK. Contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna						
National	Working with the grain of nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)	1,2,3,4	Ensure that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of economic activity.	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna						
National	Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy. Energy White Paper DTI (2003)	13,14,7,8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions (60% by 2050) – the main contributor to global warming; • To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and improve our productivity; • Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation; • Cut emissions from the transport sector; • Measures for promoting a shift to low-carbon vehicles and fuels are brought together in our 'Powering Future' Vehicles1 strategy, published in July 2002. • That strategy is complementary to this white paper: • Providing cleaner and better transport, set targets that within the next decade one in ten new cars sold in the UK will be low-carbon vehicles with emissions of 100 grammes per kilometre (g/km) CO2 or less, and that one in five new buses will also be low-carbon. 	Climatic Factors	Transport					
National	UK Climate Change Programme	13,14	Key priority of the programme is to ensure that the UK meets its legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 level by 2008-2012.	Climatic Factors						

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	DETR (2000)		Programme also designed to move towards the domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.							
National	The Government's Statement On The Historic Environment For England (2010)	9	This document is intended to help Government to realise its vision for the historic environment, and to assist them in working jointly with others to achieve their aims. The document provides a rationale for understanding the value of the historic environment, and the many roles that Government and others can play.	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
National	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	9	Sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect buildings, including those which are Listed or in Conservation Areas, and the framework by which control is maintained. Conservation of the built heritage. Protection of listed buildings and conservation areas.	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
National	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	9	Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
National	The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future	9,10	The historic environment is accessible to everyone and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage.	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
National	DCMS/DLTR (2001)	9,10	The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
National	The National Trust Our Future – join in Our strategy to 2010 and beyond	9	This strategy is focused on four issues - cultural heritage, our natural world, climate change and local food. It also identifies plans to tackle each issue. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trust by means of the following statements pledges to address the identified issues: • We will enjoy the uniqueness, beauty and shared sense of pride and belonging that these wonderful places give us. • We will involve our visitors more closely with our conservation work. • We will partner organisations to foster and encourage our wildlife- both flora and fauna. 	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
National	Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning. English Heritage et al (2005)	9,10	Planning authorities should consider more ambitious initiatives for the conservation, enhancement and better management of the environment and rural areas.	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
National	UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	All	The revised objectives are: Living within environmental limits, Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society, Achieving a sustainable economy, Promoting good governance, Using sound science responsibly.	General						

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National	Sustainable Communities Plan ODPM (2003)	11,12,13,14	<p>The following are identified as key components of a sustainable community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A flourishing local economy to provide jobs and wealth; • Strong leadership to respond positively to change; • Effective engagement and participation by local people, groups and businesses, especially in the planning, design and long term stewardship of their community, and an active voluntary and community sector; • Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land); • Good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres; • Buildings - both individually and collectively - that can meet different needs over time, and that minimise the use of resources; • A well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes; • Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure; • A diverse, vibrant and creative local culture, encouraging pride in the community and cohesion within it; A "sense of place"; • The right links with the wider regional, national and international community. 	General						
National	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004	All	<p>This Act substantially reforming the town planning and compulsory purchase framework in the United Kingdom. It both amended and repealed significant parts of the existing planning and compulsory purchase legislation in force at the time, including the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and introduced reforms such as the abolition of Local Plans and Structure Plans, and their replacement with Local Development Frameworks. It also sets out provision during the transition period.</p>	General						
National	The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended in 2008 (England)	All	<p>It sets out the specific Local Development Documents which Local Planning Authorities in England are required to prepare and how that should be done. The amendment has an effect on local development schemes to specify that an adopted proposals map will be amended when a development plan document is approved.</p>	General						
National	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	1,2,3,4,5	<p>An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way; to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.</p>	General						
National	DETR (2000). Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England	5,6,10,17,11,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services. • A working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment. • A protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy. • A vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and whose voice is heard by government at all levels. 	General						

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National	DETR (2000). Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance.	17,10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders. • People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well. • Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way. • Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity. • Good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime. 	General						
National	An Environmental Vision Environment Agency (2000)	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fundamental goals the Environment Agency want to help achieve are: • A better quality of life - people will have peace of mind knowing that they live in a healthier environment, richer in wildlife and natural diversity – an environment that they will care for and can use, appreciate and enjoy; • An enhanced environment for wildlife; • Wildlife will thrive in urban and rural areas; • Habitats will improve in their extent and quality to sustainable levels for the benefit of all species; • Everyone will understand the importance of safeguarding biodiversity; • The environmental outcomes for which we are striving: • Cleaner air for everyone; • Improved and protected inland and coastal waters; • Restored, protected land with healthier soils; • The changes we will seek: • A “greener” business world; • Wiser, sustainable uses of natural resources; • The risks and problems we will help manage, prevent and overcome: • Limiting and adapting to climate change; • Reducing flood risk. 	General	Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	Cultural Heritage & Landscape				
National	Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light Institution of Lighting Engineers (2005)		Provides guidance on reduction of obtrusive light and for sky glow. It is recommended that Local Planning Authorities specify the following environmental zones for exterior lighting control within their Development Plans. E1. Intrinsically dark landscapes. National Parks, AONB etc. E2. Low district brightness areas. Rural, small village or relatively dark urban locations. E3. Medium district brightness areas. Small town centres or urban locations. E4. High district brightness areas. Town/city centres with high levels of night-time activity. The guidance provides limitations for each of the defined areas.	General						
National	Strategy for Flood Risk Management EA (2003)	All	Aims: Have no loss of life through flooding, Reduce the risk of flooding to life, major infrastructure, environmental assets and some 80,000 homes.	Water & Soil						
National	DEFRA 2005 Making space for water Taking forward a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England	All	Expanding our flood warning and flood awareness activities; encouraging measures to improve resistance and resilience to flooding, including scoping work on the development and delivery of a pilot on direct aid to individuals; and working to improve the evidence base in the case of coastal erosion, and to investigate the practical implications of a wider portfolio of coastal erosion risk management tools. (This is in response to suggestions made during the consultation on making space for water that new tools were needed to help coastal communities adapt to a changing coastline.)	Water & Soil						

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National	DEFRA (February 2008) Future Water	All	Our vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest, we have: improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges cut greenhouse gas emissions embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water user.	Water & Soil	Climatic Factors					
National	Tackling health inequalities: A Programme for Action (2003)	13,16	This Programme for Action sets out plans to tackle health inequalities over the next three years. It establishes the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target for 2010 to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere.	Population & Human Health						
National	National Planning Policy Framework	All	The NPPF sets out the Coalition Government's agenda for development and places a presumption in favour of development which is sustainable.	General	Population & Human Health	Economic	Transport	Climate	Water	Environment

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Local	River Witham Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)	15 and 16,	The River Witham Catchment Flood Management Plan is a report which provides understanding of the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future, and set policies for managing flood risk within the catchment. It engages with stakeholders such as the Environment Agency, regional Planning bodies, Internal Drainage Boards, Transport Planners, Landowners, the public and businesses. The River Witham catchment includes the River Brant, River Till, Fosdyke Canal, Barlings Eau, River Bain and many other smaller watercourses. The catchments of the South Forty Foot Drain and Stonebridge Drain are also included in the CFMP area, both of which flow into Boston and into the tidally influenced Haven.	Population and Human Health	Transport					
Local	Lincoln Policy Area Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)	15 and 4	The SFRA examines flood risk at a strategic level on a local planning authority scale. It is the responsibility of those allocating land for development to demonstrate that the flood risk to and from development will be acceptably safe throughout the lifetime of the proposed development, taking account of climate change. The SFRA should be a "live" document, updated when appropriate to reflect changes in the area and as new information becomes available. It is therefore an important part of the evidence base for the production of the LJFRMDS.	Population and Human Health	Soil Geology and Geomorphology	Water				
Local	East Lindsey Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2005)	15 and 4	The SFRA examines flood risk at a strategic level on a local planning authority scale. It is the responsibility of those allocating land for development to demonstrate that the flood risk to and from development will be acceptably safe throughout the lifetime of the proposed development, taking account of climate change. The SFRA should be a "live" document, updated when appropriate to reflect changes in the area and as new information becomes available. It is therefore an important part of the evidence base for the production of the LJFRMDS.	Population and Human Health	Soil Geology and Geomorphology	Water				
Local	West Lindsey Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009)	15 and 4	The SFRA examines flood risk at a strategic level on a local planning authority scale. It is the responsibility of those allocating land for development to demonstrate that the flood risk to and from development will be acceptably safe throughout the lifetime of the proposed development, taking account of climate change. The SFRA should be a "live" document, updated when appropriate to reflect changes in the area and as new information becomes available. It is therefore an important part of the evidence base for the production of the LJFRMDS.	Population and Human Health	Soil Geology and Geomorphology	Water				

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Local	Boston Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)	15 and 4	The SFRA examines flood risk at a strategic level on a local planning authority scale. It is the responsibility of those allocating land for development to demonstrate that the flood risk to and from development will be acceptably safe throughout the lifetime of the proposed development, taking account of climate change. The SFRA should be a "live" document, updated when appropriate to reflect changes in the area and as new information becomes available. It is therefore an important part of the evidence base for the production of the LJFRMDS.	Population and Human Health	Soil Geology and Geomorphology	Water				
Local	South Holland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)	15 and 4	The SFRA examines flood risk at a strategic level on a local planning authority scale. It is the responsibility of those allocating land for development to demonstrate that the flood risk to and from development will be acceptably safe throughout the lifetime of the proposed development, taking account of climate change. The SFRA should be a "live" document, updated when appropriate to reflect changes in the area and as new information becomes available. It is therefore an important part of the evidence base for the production of the LJFRMDS.	Population and Human Health	Soil Geology and Geomorphology	Water				
Local	North Kesteven	15 and 4	The SFRA examines flood risk at a strategic level on a local planning authority scale. It is the responsibility of those allocating land for development to demonstrate that the flood risk to and from development will be acceptably safe throughout the lifetime of the proposed development, taking account of climate change. The SFRA should be a "live" document, updated when appropriate to reflect changes in the area and as new information becomes available. It is therefore an important part of the evidence base for the production of the LJFRMDS.	Population and Human Health	Soil Geology and Geomorphology	Water				
Local	South Kesteven	15 and 4	The SFRA examines flood risk at a strategic level on a local planning authority scale. It is the responsibility of those allocating land for development to demonstrate that the flood risk to and from development will be acceptably safe throughout the lifetime of the proposed development, taking account of climate change. The SFRA should be a "live" document, updated when appropriate to reflect changes in the area and as new information becomes available. It is therefore an important part of the evidence base for the production of the LJFRMDS.	Population and Human Health	Soil Geology and Geomorphology	Water				
Local	Lincolnshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (2011)	15 and 4	The Lincolnshire PFRA is a countywide preliminary assessment of flood risk from local sources, specifically to identify and significant flood risk areas that meet the national significance thresholds provided by Defra. The primary objective of the PFRA was to gather local data to identify past flooding events.	Population and Human Health	Soil Geology and Geomorphology					
Local	Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020 (3 rd Edition)	2 and 3	Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) are simply groups of plans that set out various actions for improving the state of threatened biodiversity. The plans are either for a type of habitat such as lowland meadows or rivers, or for a species such as water vole or natterjack toad. The Lincolnshire BAP includes details of the distribution of the priority habitats and species and the main threats and opportunities.	Biodiversity, Flora and fauna						
Local	Strategic Housing Market Assessment (HMA) (Oct 2007)	All	The HMA covers the two Housing Market Areas: Central Lincolnshire - City of Lincoln, West Lindsey and North Kesteven Coastal Lincolnshire - East Lindsey and Boston To identify, clearly define and analyse the housing market(s) operating within the combined study area to enable all partners in the area to work together to develop and implement sustainable policies which lead to balanced housing markets in planning and housing terms.	Population & Human Health						

Level	Plan, Programme, Policy	SEA Framework Objectives relevant to PPP	Aims and Objectives	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6	Topic 7
Local	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (Sep 2007)	17	This study assesses the amount and quality of accommodation provision for Gypsies and Travellers. Provides an estimate of future pitch need. Identifies a need of 22 to 26 extra pitches (permanent and transit) 2007-2012	Population & Human Health						
Local	Central Lincolnshire Water Cycle Strategy (June 2010)	7,8	This strategy identifies the limitations of the existing water services infrastructure and the requirements to support the levels of growth identified.	Water & Soil						
Local	South Kesteven Detailed Water Cycle Study	7,8,	This strategy identifies the limitations of the existing water services infrastructure and the requirements to support the levels of growth identified.	Water & Soil						
Local	Lincoln Policy Area Strategic Flood Risk Assessment– Final Report (Feb 2010)	6,7,8	A Level 2 SFRA, incorporating requirements of Level 1, in accordance with guidance in PPS25. A planning tool that identifies flooding-related constraints to development across Lincoln Policy Area.	Water & Soil						
Local	River Witham Catchment Flood Management Plan (December 2009)	6,7,8	Sets out a strategic overview of the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future, and to set policies for managing flood risk within the River Witham catchment.	Water & Soil						
Local	Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007-2012	16,	This is a five year strategic report which sets out how Lincolnshire County Council intends to improve the management, provision and promotion of public rights of way in Lincolnshire. Our Vision for the Rights of Way Improvement Plan in Lincolnshire is:- "To have an integrated network of rights of way that is relevant for today's needs, bringing added benefits to residents and visitors by supporting wider interests including sustainable transport, rural economy and tourism, health benefits and quality of life issues".	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
Local	Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2004 – 2009 Draft Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2012-2017	4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,16	Aims The five key aims of the Management Plan are to sustain and enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Lincolnshire Wolds' natural beauty and its landscape character; • farming and land management in the Wolds as the primary activities in maintaining its character, landscape and biodiversity; • recreational, tourism and interpretive activities and opportunities appropriate to the area; • the economic and social base of the Wolds including the development and diversification of enterprises appropriate to the area; • partnerships between organisations, the local community, landowners and others with an interest in the 	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						

Level	Plan, Programme, Policy	SEA Framework Objectives relevant to PPP	Aims and Objectives	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6	Topic 7
			Wolds .							
Local	Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit Green Infrastructure Study for Central Lincolnshire (2011)	2 and 10	The Study aims to provide a strategic framework for guiding the planning and delivery of Green Infrastructure across Central Lincolnshire. It provides a broad assessment of the quantity, quality and accessibility of Central Lincolnshire's Green Infrastructure in 2011, and identifies opportunities for addressing deficiencies. The Study sets out the consultant's independent recommendations on priorities for Green Infrastructure delivery to support growth and development in Central Lincolnshire over the next 15-20 years.	Biodiversity, Flora and fauna	Cultural Heritage and Landscape					
Local	South Kesteven Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)		This green infrastructure strategy has been prepared as part of a wider appraisal of open spaces (a PPG 17 assessment) for the whole of South Kesteven district. It is a relatively broad-brush study, based on collation and analysis of existing data-sets, rather than extensive fieldwork. The objectives were to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a framework for assessing the contribution made by accessible greenspace (one of the types of open space in the standard PPG 17 typology) to the overall network of green infrastructure • develop principles for developing & managing green infrastructure assets • provide a framework for a future more detailed study which will identify green infrastructure in the Grantham area, where major growth is planned. 							
Local	North Kesteven Landscape Character Assessment 2007	10	Sets out assessment of the character, distinctiveness and qualities of the landscape within North Kesteven. The assessment sets out the key characteristics of the landscape character types and sub areas, pressures for change and opportunities for enhancement	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
Local	West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment 1999	10	Sets out assessment of the character, distinctiveness and qualities of the landscape	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
Local	Lincoln Townscape Assessment	10	The city is divided up into a total of 108 distinct 'Character Areas', with each area representing a different 'place' in Lincoln. The LTA describes the inherited character of all parts of the City of Lincoln.	Cultural Heritage & Landscape						
Local	Lincolnshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2030 and Refresh March 2010	All	Represents a shared evidence base and vision for Lincolnshire. The Local Area Agreement is the delivery plan to realise the vision. The strategy tackles issues that are important to Lincolnshire, including connections between communities, climate change flooding and road safety.	Population & Human Health						
Local	North Kesteven District Council Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018	All	Represents the Local Strategic Partnership's vision for North Kesteven: "100 flourishing Sets out two main objectives to realise the vision: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working in partnership to improve the quality of life, economic performance and environmental sustainability of North Kesteven; 2. Inspiring community participation in the delivery of public services and the achievement 	Population & Human Health						

Level	Plan, Programme, Policy	SEA Framework Objectives relevant to PPP	Aims and Objectives	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6	Topic 7
local	West Lindsey District Council Sustainable Community Strategy 2006-2016	All	<p>Represents the Local Strategic Partnership's vision for West Lindsey:</p> <p>"The Vision is that West Lindsey is seen as a place where people want to live, work, invest and visit".</p> <p><u>Healthy Communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of West Lindsey Enjoy Good Physical and Mental Health, and Emotional Well-Being West Lindsey Residents are informed about the ways in which they can improve and sustain their own Health and Well-Being. <p><u>Safer, Stronger Communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowered Communities, Engaged with Partner Agencies, Helping to shape Local Service Delivery To improve the quality of life by promoting a culture of partnership with the local community to improve the local environment and reduce the incidents of Environmental Crime. Residents Feel Safe West Lindsey Provides Affordable, Sustainable Housing <p><u>Economic Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A positive Economic Environment for West Lindsey: Business and employment are diverse New businesses are attracted to the area Existing businesses are growing Economic activity is strong High number of residents are economically active There is a diverse skills-mix among local residents West Lindsey balances economic growth with principles of sustainability particularly environmental sustainability West Lindsey is Accessible in the Broadest Sense 	Population & Human Health	Economic					
local	Lincoln's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008- 2023 Vision Our City Our Future	All	<p>Sets out the Local Strategic Partnership's vision for Lincoln in 2030: "A well run, creative city of sustainable neighbourhoods and ambitious people, which is internationally renowned for its culture, economy, and special character. Lincoln is a great place to live and work that unlocks the potential in all people and all places and provides an enviable quality of life".</p> <p>The strategy sets out 5 key issues that need to be addressed to realise the vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Our children and young people; Our health; Our economy; Our environment; Our safety 	Population & Human Health	Economic					
local	East Lindsey Draft Core Strategy 2009	All	To achieve our vision of "a network of thriving, safer and healthy sustainable communities, where people can enjoy a high quality of life and an increased sense of well-being and where all new development simultaneously addresses	General	Population & Human Health	Economic	Transport	Air	Water	

Level	Plan, Programme, Policy	SEA Framework Objectives relevant to PPP	Aims and Objectives	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6	Topic 7
			<p>the needs of the economy, communities and the environment”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we will:- define a hierarchy of settlements and identify broad areas for growth within a spatial strategy; • protect and enhance the vitality and viability of our town centres; • protect and improve essential community facilities in towns and villages; • help to keep communities safe and reduce the fear of crime; • require new development to contribute to improving the environmental quality of towns and villages; • create economies of scale in urban development to extend benefits to villages and rural areas; • ensure that service infrastructure is capable of accommodating planned growth; develop where possible on previously used land in preference to greenfield sites. 							
Local	South Kesteven District Council Core Strategy 2010	All	<p>“A successful rural district supported by excellent social and transport infrastructure. Grantham will have developed as a key economic centre not only in Lincolnshire but also sub regionally. Stamford, Bourne and The Deepings will have equally developed their distinctive market town roles. Rural communities will have remained viable by achieving development that supports their needs. All of this will have been achieved in ways which ensures a good quality of life, health and well being for everyone as well as celebrating the distinctiveness of the districts countryside and heritage.”</p> <p>This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating the right balance of jobs, housing and infrastructure; • Ensuring that development is sustainable in terms of location, use and form; • Balancing the development needs of the District with the protection and enhancement of the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural and built environment; • Addressing and mitigating any negative effects of development on the built and natural environment. • Working with partners and residents to develop a place where people really matter. <p>This vision seeks to reflect both the vision of the Local Strategic Partnership, as set out in the Community Plan for South Kesteven, and that of the Council’s Corporate Plan.</p>	General	Population & Human Health	Economic	Transport	Air	Water	
Local	South Kesteven District Council Site Allocations DPD 2011	All	<p>Housing</p> <p>Objective 1 – Make provision for at least 8250 new homes across the District (excluding Grantham) up to 2026. Ensuring a rolling five year supply of housing development which varies in terms of sites, size, type and tenure and affordability.</p> <p>Objective 2 – Identify suitable and deliverable sites for affordable housing schemes to meet local needs within rural villages, and ensure the provision of an appropriate amount of affordable housing on qualifying development sites.</p> <p>Employment/Commercial</p> <p>Objective 3 – Identify a range of suitable and available sites to support a diversity of new and existing employers (including commercial, retail, leisure and other business sectors) to promote a thriving local economy.</p> <p>Objective 4 – Restrict the loss of existing viable and well located employment land to other non-employment generating uses.</p> <p>Objective 5 – Identify opportunities to support and encourage appropriate rural employment and diversification schemes in sustainable and accessible locations throughout the District.</p> <p>Objective 6 – Promote and enhance the vitality and viability of the principal retail areas within the District (excluding Grantham) by concentrating new retail, leisure and service developments within identified town centres and ensuring that such schemes meet an identified retail need and capacity. Identify local centres as the focus for local retail and service needs.</p>	General	Population & Human Health	Economic	Transport	Air	Water	

Level	Plan, Programme, Policy	SEA Framework Objectives relevant to PPP	Aims and Objectives	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6	Topic 7
			<p>Supporting Rural Communities</p> <p>Objective 7 – Promote sustainable patterns of development through: the identification of appropriate housing allocations including rural affordable housing sites; promoting sustainable rural employment opportunities; improving access and public transport: and by seeking to retain and improve existing facilities.</p> <p>General</p> <p>Objective 8 – Ensure all allocated sites are located in accordance with the spatial strategy and policies of the Core Strategy. In particular that they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritise the use of well located previously developed sites 2. Maximise the use of existing public transport, cycling and pedestrian routes 3. Have access to appropriate services and infrastructure 4. Protect and enhance wildlife sites, protected species; biodiversity; historic assets; archaeology; water quality; landscape character and open space. <p>Objective 9 –Minimise the impact of new development on the environment from construction through to occupation, by reducing the use of resources (including land); reducing carbon emissions and promoting a reduction in energy use.</p> <p>Objective 10 – Reduce the risk of flooding by ensuring that new development is appropriately located and designed, and that consideration is given to the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems on allocated sites.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Objective 11 – To ensure that the District has a network of multi-functional green space which increases biodiversity, provides for the sporting and recreational needs of the population, promotes healthy lifestyles and enhances the quality of the natural, historic and built environment.</p>							
Local	Central Lincolnshire Core Strategy Issues and Options (Draft Core Strategy anticipated later in 2012)	All	<p>Theme 1: Sustainable Development</p> <p>Sustainable development is the overarching aim of the plan. No objectives are as it embraces all the objectives set out under the other themes.</p> <p>Theme 2: A Low Carbon Future</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce the causes of climate change and to minimise its impacts by: >locating development where it is accessible by sustainable public transport >requiring environmentally sensitive design and construction >reducing the risk of flooding >promoting the use of energy efficient measures and low carbon technologies. <p>Theme 3: Growing Central Lincolnshire</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To ensure the use of land and maximise the contribution of land to new development by promoting the regeneration of key sites. 3. To ensure that new development maximises and strengthens existing public transport links and creates attractive alternatives to private car use. 4. To ensure that the infrastructure (services and facilities) needed to sustain and strengthen existing communities and support the development of Central Lincolnshire are adequately provide in a timely and sustainable manner. <p>Theme 4: Strong & Prosperous Communities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. To improve the quality of life for everyone who lives, visits, works and invests in Central Lincolnshire; and maximise the opportunities to strengthen and enhance existing settlements by creating sustainable communities that are distinctive, clean, green and safe places. 6. To meet strategic housing needs by delivering new homes and ensure that an appropriate proportion is affordable and accessible to those in need. 7. To create the conditions for a healthier population by addressing environmental factors underpinning health and wellbeing; working with healthcare partners to deliver new and improved health and social care facilities; and 	General	Population & Human Health	Economic	Transport	Air	Water	

Level	Plan, Programme, Policy	SEA Framework Objectives relevant to PPP	Aims and Objectives	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6	Topic 7
			<p>by improving access to leisure, recreational and lifelong learning activities.</p> <p>8. To diversify and strengthen the economic base of Central Lincolnshire by providing the locations and skilled workforce to attract new businesses and new sources of employment; to meet the needs of existing companies and take advantage of opportunities to diversify into knowledge-based jobs and tourism.</p> <p>Theme 5: A Quality Environment</p> <p>9. To protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire's inherited natural and built assets and ensure these continue to contribute to local distinctiveness.</p> <p>10. To improve and provide new Green Infrastructure by enhancing, developing and providing a network of multi-functional green spaces, parks, rivers and other corridors within and around settlements that connect them to each other and the wider countryside, improving access, environmental quality and biodiversity.</p> <p>11. To ensure that new development is well designed and constructed in a sustainable manner to maximise environmental performance and community safety and encourage healthy lifestyles. In addition to these themes and objectives for the whole of Central Lincolnshire, the document has a separate chapter for each of the 3 main settlements in Central Lincolnshire: Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford. These area chapters include further place-specific objectives for the 3 settlements</p>							
Local	The South Holland Local Plan (July 2006)	All	The saved policies of the South Holland Local Plan identify the Planning policies which will guide and control new development in the District until 2021, encouraging the economy to grow and allowing more housing to be built as part of a balanced strategy.	General	Population & Human Health	Economic	Transport	Air	Water	
Local	The Boston Borough Local Plan (April 1999)	All	<p>The saved policies of the Boston Borough Local Plan has the following four principal functions:</p> <p>1) to translate the strategic policies and proposals of the Structure Plan, into a more specific form and to relate them directly to areas of land in the Borough;</p> <p>2) to provide a detailed basis for development control decisions;</p> <p>3) to provide certainty and a basis for co-ordinating public and private investment in the development and use of land;</p> <p>4) to bring issues concerning the use of land before the public and to involve them in the plan-making process.</p>	General	Population & Human Health	Economic	Transport	Air	Water	
Local	The City of Lincoln Local Plan (August 1998)	All	<p>The City Council aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve the quality of the local environment and the physical, social and economic health of the local community; protect and reinforce Lincoln's special identity as development, change and renewal take place; manage change with care, working towards a more sustainable, energy efficient city which offers improved quality of life and expanding opportunities for present and future generations. 	General	Population & Human Health	Economic	Transport	Air	Water	
Local	North Kesteven Local Plan (June 2003)	All	The saved policies of the North Kesteven Local Plan identifies land for new housing and employment development, and acts as a guide for most day-to-day planning decisions.	General	Population & Human Health	Economic	Transport	Air	Water	
Local	West Lindsey Local Plan (June 2006)	All	<p>The Local Plan First Review has the following main functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amplifying National and Regional Planning Policy and the Lincolnshire Structure Plan Review and applying them to the needs and specific circumstances of West Lindsey. - Setting out planning policies devised to help safeguard and improve the environment, control development and other uses of land, and promote the economic and social well-being of those living and working in West Lindsey. - Informing the general public and other interested parties about land use issues of District-wide and local 	General	Population & Human Health	Economic	Transport	Air	Water	

Level	Plan, Programme, Policy	SEA Framework Objectives relevant to PPP	Aims and Objectives	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6	Topic 7
			importance and providing opportunities for them to be involved in solutions for resolving land use planning problems.							