

Appendix 2

Updated Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA and/or Rugby Borough Plan or Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs
INTERNATIONAL		
European		
<p><i>SEA Directive 2001</i> Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment</p>	<p>Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.</p>	<p>Requirements of the Directive must be met in Sustainability Appraisals.</p>
<p><i>The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010</i> Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)</p>	<p>This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole. The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objective for reducing pollution.</p>
<p><i>The Birds Directive 2009</i> Directive 2009/147/EC is a codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended</p>	<p>The preservation, maintenance, and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include the following measures: Creation of protected areas. Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones. Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. Creation of biotopes.</p>	<p>DPDs should make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development. Avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats or any other disturbances affecting birds. Include SA objectives for the protection of birds.</p>
<p><i>The Waste Framework Directive 2008</i> Directive 2008/98/EC on waste</p>	<p>Prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness. The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without using processes that could harm the environment. Development of clean technology to process waste and promote recycling.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives that minimise waste production as well as promote recycling.</p>
<p><i>The Floods Directive 2007</i> Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks</p>	<p>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. Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments to be completed by December 2011. Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps to be completed by December 2013. Flood Risk Management Plans to be completed by December 2015.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives that relate to flood management and reduction of risk.</p>

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<p><i>The Water Framework Directive 2000</i> Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy</p>	<p>Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwaters.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to protect and minimise the impact on water quality.</p>
<p><i>The Landfill Directive 1999</i> Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste</p>	<p>Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste.</p>
<p><i>The Drinking Water Directive 1998</i> Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption</p>	<p>Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to protect and enhance water quality.</p>
<p><i>The Air Quality Framework Directive 1996</i> Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management</p>	<p>Avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects of ambient noise pollution on human health and the environment.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to maintain and enhance air quality.</p>
<p><i>The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 1994</i> Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste</p>	<p>Harmonise the packaging waste system of Member States. Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste. By June 2001 at least 50% by weight of packaging waste should have been recovered, at least 25% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste to be recycled with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to minimise the environmental impact of waste and promote recycling.</p>
<p><i>The Habitats Directive 1992</i> Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</p>	<p>Promote the maintenance of biodiversity taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. Conservation of natural habitats and maintain landscape features of importance to wildlife and fauna.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to protect and maintain the natural environment and important landscape features.</p>
<p><i>The Nitrates Directive 1991</i> Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources.</p>	<p>Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution. Identification of vulnerable areas.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to reduce water pollution.</p>

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<i>The Urban Waste Water Directive 1991</i> Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from certain industrial sectors.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include sustainability objectives to reduce water pollution.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.	DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to conserve natural resources and cultural heritage.
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)	The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.	DPDs should take account of the Convention. Include SA objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992) <i>Revision of the 1985 Granada Convention</i>	Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater. Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.	DPDs should take account of the Convention. Include SA objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.
Other International		
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	Commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all. Renewable energy and energy efficiency. Accelerate shift towards sustainable consumption and production. Greater resource efficiency. New technology for renewable energy. Increase energy efficiency.	DPDs should take account of the Declaration. Include SA objectives to enhance the natural environment and promote renewable energy and energy efficiency.
Aarhus Convention (1998)	Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for: The right of everyone to receive environmental information The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general.	DPDs should take account of the Convention. Ensure that public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production.
NATIONAL		
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Presumption in favour of sustainable development. Delivering sustainable development by:	DPDs will be part of the development plan, which has a statutory status as the starting point for decision making. SA should be an integral part of the plan

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		<p>preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.</p>
	Building a strong, competitive economy.	Set out clear economic visions for that particular area.
	Ensuring vitality of town centres.	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to strengthening the economy.</p> <p>Recognise town centres as the heart of their communities.</p> <p>Include a sustainability objective relating to the vitality of town centres.</p>
	Promoting sustainable transport	<p>To implement sustainable transport modes depending on nature/location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable transport.</p>
	Supporting high quality communications infrastructure.	<p>Enhance the provision of local community facilities and services by supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks.</p> <p>Include a sustainability objective relating to improving communication.</p>
	Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes.	<p>Identify size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations.</p> <p>Include a sustainability objective relating to housing availability and quality.</p>
	Requiring good design.	<p>Establish a strong sense of place to live, work and visit.</p> <p>Include a sustainability objective relating to good design.</p>
	Promoting healthy communities.	<p>Promote safe and accessible environments with a high quality of life and community cohesion.</p> <p>Include a sustainability objective relating to health and well-being.</p>
	Protecting Green Belt Land.	<p>To prevent the coalescence of neighbouring towns.</p> <p>Include a sustainability objective relating to the coalescence of towns.</p>

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	Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change.	Use opportunities offered by new development to reduce causes/impacts of flooding. Include a sustainability objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.	Recognise the wider benefits of biodiversity. Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.
	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. A plan may be considered unsound if there has been no proper assessment of the significance of heritage assets in the area, and the plan does not contain a positive strategy for the conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of the historic environment. Include a sustainability objective which will assess the extent to which the Plan contributes to the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.
	Facilitating the use of sustainable materials.	Encourage prior extraction of minerals where practicable and environmentally feasible. Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable mineral extraction.
DCLG (2015) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites	<p>Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning. • To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites. • To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale. • That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from 	The Local Plan will need to be in conformity with this document which sets out national policy for planning for Traveller sites.

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	<p>inappropriate development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites. • That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies. • To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply. • To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions. • To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure. • For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	
National Planning Policy for Waste	<p>Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Replaces Planning Policy Statement 10. The Policy seeks to achieve following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy. • Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities. • Providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged • with and take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered, in line with the proximity principle. • Helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment. • Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial 	The Local Plan should be in conformity with national waste planning policy. The SA will have to include a sustainability objective relating to waste generation and management.

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White Papers		
Natural Environment White Paper, 2011 <i>The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature</i>	Protecting and improving our natural environment; Growing a green economy; and Reconnecting people and nature.	DPDs should protect the intrinsic value of nature and recognise the multiple benefits it could have for communities. Include a sustainability objective relating to the enhancement of the natural environment.
Electricity Market Reform White Paper 2011, <i>Planning our Electric Future: A White Paper for Secure, Affordable and Low-Carbon Electricity</i>	This White Paper sets out the Government's commitment to transform the UK's electricity system to ensure that our future electricity supply is secure, low-carbon and affordable. 15 per cent renewable energy target by 2020 and 80 per cent carbon reduction target by 2050.	DPDs should support renewable energy generation and encourage greater energy efficiency. Include sustainability objectives to reduce carbon emissions and increase proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.
Water White Paper, 2011 Water for Life	Objectives of the White Paper are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint a clear vision of the future and create the conditions which enable the water sector and water users to prepare for it; • Deliver benefits across society through an ambitious agenda for improving water quality, working with local communities to make early improvements in the health of our rivers by reducing pollution and tackling unsustainable abstraction; • Keep short and longer term affordability for customers at the centre of decision making in the water sector; • Protect the interests of taxpayers in the policy decisions that we take; • Ensure a stable framework for the water sector which remains attractive to investors; • Stimulate cultural change in the water sector by removing barriers to competition, fostering innovation and efficiency, and encouraging new entrants to the market to help improve the range and quality of services offered to customers and cut business costs; • Work with water companies, regulators and other stakeholders to build understanding of the impact personal choices have on the water environment, water resources and costs; and • Set out roles and responsibilities – including where Government will 	Plan and DPD should ensure that site allocations and policies will support the wise use of water, and improvement of water quality. The SA should include sustainability objectives that relate to water quality and quantity.

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<p>The Future of Transport White Paper 2004: A network for 2030</p>	<p>take a stronger role in strategic direction setting and assessing resilience to future challenges, as well as clear expectations on the regulators.</p> <p>Ensure we can benefit from mobility and access while minimising the impact on other people and the environment, now and in the future.</p> <p>Get the best out of our transport system without damaging our overall quality of life.</p> <p>Develop strategies that recognise that demand for travel will increase in the future.</p> <p>Work towards a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel but can also achieve the government's environmental objectives.</p> <p>20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010 and 60% reduction by 2050. Transport is currently responsible for about a quarter of total emissions.</p>	<p>DPDs should provide for an increase in demand for travel whilst minimizing impact on the environment. Policies also needed to promote public transport use rather than increasing reliance on the car.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives to reduce the need to travel and improve choice and use of sustainable transport modes.</p>
<p>Urban White Paper 2000, <i>Our Towns and Cities: The Future – delivering an urban renaissance</i></p>	<p>New Sustainable homes that are attractive, safe and practical. Retaining people in urban areas and making them more desirable places to live.</p> <p>Improving quality of life, opportunity and economic success through tailored solutions in towns and cities.</p> <p>3.8 million more homes needed by 2021. Local strategies needed to meet the needs of local people developed through partnerships. 60% of new homes on brownfield sites or through conversions of existing buildings.</p>	<p>DPDs should help effectively deliver better towns and cities taking into account the key aims of the White Paper.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives to ensure that the majority of new development will be built on brownfield sites and aim to improve the quality of life of residents.</p>
<p>Rural White Paper 2000, <i>Our Countryside: The Future – a fair deal for rural England</i></p>	<p>Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside.</p> <p>Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services for those who live and work in the countryside.</p> <p>Conserve and enhance rural landscapes.</p> <p>Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside.</p>	<p>DPDs should help increase employment and services in the rural parts of the Borough whilst conserving the landscape.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to improve the economies of rural areas with minimal impact to the environment.</p>
<p>Policies and Strategies</p>		
<p>DCLG (2011) <i>Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England</i></p>	<p>Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.</p>	<p>DPDs should encourage development of residential properties.</p> <p>Include SA objectives that assesses whether housing need is being met.</p>
<p>DEFRA (2011) <i>Securing the Future:</i></p>	<p>Enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy</p>	<p>DPDs should meet the aims of the Sustainable</p>

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Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy	<p>a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations. There are 4 shared priorities: sustainable consumption and production; climate change and energy; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and sustainable communities.</p> <p>Sets out indicators to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas in the UK. They include 20 of the UK Framework indicators and a further 48 indicators related to the priority areas.</p>	<p>Development Strategy.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to cover the shared priorities.</p>
Department of Health (2010) <i>Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England</i>	<p>Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.</p>	<p>Policies within the DPDs should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.</p> <p>Include SA objectives relating to health and well-being.</p>
DECC (2009) <i>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy</i>	<p>Increase our use of renewable electricity, heat and transport, and help tackle climate change.</p> <p>Build the UK low-carbon economy, promote energy security and take action against climate change.</p> <p>15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020.</p> <p>Reducing UK CO2 emissions by 750 million tonnes by 2030.</p>	<p>DPDs should encourage developments that would support renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.</p> <p>Include SA objectives relating to increasing energy provided from renewable sources.</p>
Community Energy Strategy (DECC, 2014)	<p>Sets out plans to promote and facilitate the planning and development of decentralised community energy initiatives in four main types of energy activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating energy (electricity or heat) • Reducing energy use (saving energy through energy efficiency and behaviour change) • Managing energy (balancing supply and demand) Purchasing energy (collective purchasing or switching to save money on energy) 	<p>Plan should help to ensure that site allocations and policies will support community low carbon and renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport. A sustainability objective relating to increasing energy provided from decentralised low carbon and renewable sources will need to be included in the SA.</p>
The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK (DECC, 2012)	<p>This is an Energy Efficiency Strategy aiming to realise the wider energy efficiency potential that is available in the UK economy.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies four barriers to energy efficiency which need to be overcome which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embryonic markets. • Information. • Misaligned financial incentives. • Undervaluing energy efficiency. 	<p>Policies should seek to address the barriers identified within the Strategy and improve the existing building stock through appropriate adaptation measures. The SA will have to include objectives relating to energy efficiency and adaptation of the existing building stock.</p>

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<p>The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (Defra, 2013)</p>	<p>The Strategy draws attention to maximising the potential of existing dwellings by implementing 21st century energy management initiatives on 19th century homes.</p> <p>The report sets out visions for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built Environment – “buildings and places and the people who live and work in them are resilient to a changing climate and extreme weather and organisations in the built environment sector have an increased capacity to address the risks and take the opportunities from climate change”. • Infrastructure – “an infrastructure network that is resilient to today’s natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate”. • Healthy and resilient communities – “a health service, a public health and social care system which are resilient and adapted to a changing climate. Communities and individuals, including the most vulnerable, are better prepared to cope with severe weather events and other impacts of climate change. Emergency services and local resilience capability take account of and are resilient to, a changing climate”. • Agriculture and Forestry – “profitable and productive agriculture and forestry sectors that take the opportunities from climate change, are resilient to its threats and contribute to the resilience of the natural environment by helping maintain ecosystem services and protect and enhance biodiversity”. • Natural Environment – “the natural environment, with diverse and healthy ecosystems, is resilient to climate change, able to accommodate change and valued for the adaptation services it provides”. • Business – “UK businesses are resilient to extreme weather and prepared for future risks and opportunities from climate change”. • Local Government – “Local government plays a central in leading and supporting local places to become more resilient to a range of future risk and to be prepared for the opportunities from a changing climate”. 	<p>The policies of the Plan and the DPD should take account of the aims of the Programme. The SA will be required to include objectives which seek to promote the implementation of adaptation measures to make the area more resilient to a changing climate.</p>
<p>The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England</p>	<p>This Strategy sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management</p>	<p>Policies should seek to reduce and manage the risk of all types of flooding. The SA framework</p>

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(Environment Agency, 2011)	<p>authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities.</p> <p>The strategic aims and objectives of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “manage the risk to people and their property; • Facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level – individual, community or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national; • Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development”. 	<p>should include objectives which seek to reduce the risk and manage flooding sustainably.</p>
<p>Waste prevention programme for England: Prevention is better than cure – The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy (HM Government, 2013)</p>	<p>The aim of the Programme is to improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage businesses to contribute to a more sustainable economy by building waste reduction into design, offering alternative business models and delivering new and improved products and services; • encourage a culture of valuing resources by making it easier for people and businesses to find out how to reduce their waste, to use products for longer, repair broken items, and enable reuse of items by others; • help businesses recognise and act upon potential savings through better resource efficiency and preventing waste, to realise opportunities for growth; and • support action by central and local government, businesses and civil society to capitalise on these opportunities. 	<p>Policies should take account of the strategic measures in the Programme. The SA framework should include SA objectives which seek to promote waste prevention.</p>
<p>Future Water: The Government’s Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)</p>	<p>Sets out how the Government want the water sector to look by 2030 and an outline of the steps which need to be taken to get there.</p> <p>The vision for 2030 is one where we, as a country have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology it supports, and continue to maintain high standards of drinking water quality from taps; • Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; • Ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges; 	<p>Policies should aim to contribute to the vision set out in this Strategy. The SA framework should include SA objectives which seek to protect, manage and enhance the water environment.</p>

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<p>Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut greenhouse gas emissions; and • Embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users". <p>The Strategy vision for water resource "is for there to be enough water for people and the environment, meeting legitimate needs".</p> <p>Its aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage water resource and protect the water environment from climate change. • Restore, protect, improve and value species and habitats that depend on water. • To contribute to sustainable development through good water management. • People to understand how water and the water environment contribute to their quality of life. 	<p>Policies should reflect the aims of the strategy where relevant. The SA framework should include SA objective which seeks to promote water management and efficiency.</p>
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)</p>	<p>The vision is "by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations".</p> <p>The Strategy highlights the areas for priority including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better protection for agricultural soils. • Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon. • Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate. • Preventing soil pollution. • Effective soil protection during construction and development. • Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land. 	<p>The Plan and DPD should ensure that site allocations and policies will help protect and enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations. The SA framework will need to include SA objective which seeks to safeguard and enhance the quality of soil.</p>
<p>The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (DCLG, 2008)</p>	<p>The Code is a standard designed to improve the sustainability of new homes. This sets out the assessment process and performance standards required for the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>In January 2014 the Government responded to the Environmental Audit Committee's report on the Housing Standards Review consultation, stating that necessary standards would, as far as possible, be consolidated into Building Regulations.</p>	<p>The Plan and DPD should include policies that promote the implementation of the Code (or corresponding sustainability requirements in the Building Regulations) for all residential development. The SA framework will need to include SA objectives which promote sustainable development and seek to achieve higher levels of efficiency (e.g. in energy, water etc.) where appropriate.</p>

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DEFRA (2011) <i>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services</i>	<p>The strategy aims to guide conservation efforts in England up to 2020, and move from a net biodiversity loss to gain. The strategy includes 22 priorities which include actions for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • Forestry; • Planning and Development; • Water Management; • Marine Management; • Fisheries; • Air Pollution; and • Invasive Non-Native Species. 	<p>The Plan and DPD should develop policies that promote conservation and enhancements of biodiversity and ensure that site allocations take account of the aims of the strategy. The SA will be required to include a sustainability objective that relates to biodiversity.</p>
DfT (2013) <i>Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration</i>	<p>The strategy's vision is for an inclusive, integrated and innovative transport system that works for everyone, and where making door-to-door journeys by sustainable means is an attractive and convenient option. Four key areas to address are highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving availability of information; • simplifying ticketing; • making connections between different steps in the journey, and different modes of transport, easier; and • providing better interchange facilities. 	<p>The Plan and DPD should ensure that site allocations and policies will enhance public transport provision and encourage active modes of travel such as walking and cycling. The SA should include a relevant sustainability objective relating to sustainable transport.</p>
DEFRA (2007) <i>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</i>	<p>Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life. Render polluting emissions harmless. Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants.</p>	<p>DPDs should aim to meet the standards. Include SA objectives to protect and improve air quality.</p>
DCLG (2006) <i>Delivering Affordable Housing</i>	<p>The aim of this document is to support local authorities and other key players in delivering more high quality affordable housing within mixed sustainable communities by using all tools available to them.</p>	<p>DPDs should help deliver high quality affordable housing where there is a need. Include SA objectives that relate to affordable housing provision</p>
Legislation		
Housing Act 2004	<p>Protect the most vulnerable in society and help create a fairer and better housing market. Strengthen the Government's drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target.</p>	<p>DPDs should contribute to creating a fairer and better housing market. SA objectives should improve access to good quality and affordable housing.</p>
REGIONAL		
A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands Regional Sustainable	<p>Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting people and communities at the centre of strategy and policy; 	<p>The DPDs will have to reflect the important principles of the framework and the integration of</p>

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<p>Development Framework (2006)</p>	<p>engaging people in the decisions that affect their lives and their communities, promoting wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, creating equal opportunity for all, meeting varied needs of diverse communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuing the environment and living within environmental limits. Respecting the limits of the earth's ability to provide resources and reabsorb pollutants in order to avoid serious or irreversible damage, and recognising the importance of the environment and bio diversity to well-being, health and economic vitality. • Gathering and Using sound evidence as the basis for policymaking, taking account of whole life costs and benefits of our decisions and activities, including impacts that can't easily be valued in money terms and taking into account longterm impacts in the wider social, environmental and economic context. Adopting the precautionary principle, that is, where there is a possibility that an action might result in damage to human health or the environment, the action should be avoided or measures identified to prevent or limit damage and degradation. • Taking account of the national and global implications of our activities, as well as those within the region, and wherever possible adopting the "polluter pays" principle, that those responsible for environmental or social degradation should meet the cost of the consequences. <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities. 	<p>sustainable principles. The SA should be consistent with and support objectives laid out within the framework.</p>
LOCAL		
<p>Tackling Rugby's Future: Sustainable Community Strategy for Rugby 2009 <i>Rugby Local Strategic Partnership</i></p>	<p>Vision: Rugby in 2026 will be a place where all sections of the community have worked together to create a Borough where people are proud to live, work and visit. A number of key themes have been identified in order to achieve the overarching vision for the Borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger Community 	<p>The DPDs should contribute to the vision of the Community Strategy through spatial policies. Include SA objectives that reflect the vision and themes of the Community Strategy.</p>

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Biodiversity Strategy 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Community • Healthier Community & Older People • Children & Young People • Economic Development & Enterprise • Climate Change & the Environment • Protection of the natural resource including habitats, geology and soil • Enhancement of existing habitats and creation of new ones, for example the creation of a new district park south of Ashlawn Rd and new wetland on Coalpit Lane • Increase access to the natural resources for the whole community where it does not jeopardise the protection of the habitat or species • Benefits of the natural environment to the community publicising examples of best practices. 	The DPDs and SA Framework should incorporate biodiversity issues.
Green infrastructure Study 2009	The vision seeks to develop a strategic network of multi-functional GI over the next 20 years to provide a better quality of life with enhanced biodiversity resources and improved flood control.	The DPDs should contribute to the provision of green infrastructure Include SA objectives that relate to access to open spaces, biodiversity and flood control.
Open Space, Playing Pitch and Sports Facilities Study 2015	The Study seeks help to inform the future investment decisions of the Council and its partners about the sports facility stock and open spaces in Rugby.	The Plan and DPD will be required to be take local open space, playing pitch and sports facilities provision when including relevant policies and allocating development sites in particular. The SA framework should include an objective which relates to open space availability.
Employment Land Study 2015	The employment land review was commissioned to assess the need for and supply of employment land in Rugby Borough up to 2031.	On draft the Plan there will need to be a consideration for current and future employment land provision in terms of the preferred policies and sites which are allocated. The SA framework will need to have an objective which relates to local employment opportunities for residents.
Town Centre 20:20 Vision (2005)	Attract/retain wealthy achievers and comfortably offs by providing a shopping / lifestyle experience to meet their own expectations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean, safe friendly town centre • Support town centre living • Deliver youth facilities / services • Attract tourists 	DPDs should support the regeneration of Rugby town centre. Include an SA objective that relates to viability and vitality of Rugby town centre.

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Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Rugby Borough Council November 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate supply of car parking • Develop small but high quality office space • Improve transport and accessibility • Improve town centre environment. <p>Provides an estimate of the size of the Gypsy and Traveller population in the Rugby Borough. The study found that for the period 2014/15 to 2018/19 the total need for pitches would be 123 and that the supply of authorised pitches would be 99. This means that a shortfall of 24 pitches was identified.</p>	The Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD should take the latest available Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment into account when allocating sites to ensure that the demand for pitches is met within the Borough.
Landscape Assessment of the Borough of Rugby 2006	<p>The aim of the study is to examine the character of the landscape around the town, its sensitivity to change, the condition of the countryside abutting Rugby's urban fringe and beyond and use the outcomes as a decision tool in the development process</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Description Unit analysis to establish what is appropriate in a particular landscape • Sensitivity analysis to define the degree to which a landscape can accept change • Condition/function analysis to define the need/opportunities for enhancement. 	DPDs should consider the landscape character assessment when creating any policy, and should plan to protect landscape quality in the Borough. Include an SA objective that relates to landscape quality.
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2004 Affordable Housing Viability Assessment 2009	<p>Sets objective and targets for wildlife species in the Borough and proposes local actions relating to policy, safeguarding, research and education.</p> <p>The study investigates and assesses the impact on land values, and therefore on development viability, of varying the affordable housing thresholds and increasing the proportion of affordable housing sought on average open market residential sites in the Borough.</p> <p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the plan period in 2032 Warwickshire will have provided a range of minerals to support sustainable economic growth and improve the quality of life in the County. • Whilst minerals can only be worked where they are found, minerals sites will have been focussed as close as possible to the main settlements of Stratford, Warwick, Kenilworth, Leamington, Rugby, Nuneaton, Bedworth and Atherstone). • Minerals will have been safeguarded from non-mineral development and opportunities for prior extraction will have been sought 	The DPDs and SA Framework should incorporate biodiversity issues. DPDs should seek to improve accessibility to affordable homes. Include an SA objective that relates to affordable housing.
Warwickshire Minerals Plan – Preferred Options and Policies October 2015 <i>The Preferred Option and Policies consultation commenced in October 2015 and is due to be completed in January 2016.</i>	<p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the plan period in 2032 Warwickshire will have provided a range of minerals to support sustainable economic growth and improve the quality of life in the County. • Whilst minerals can only be worked where they are found, minerals sites will have been focussed as close as possible to the main settlements of Stratford, Warwick, Kenilworth, Leamington, Rugby, Nuneaton, Bedworth and Atherstone). • Minerals will have been safeguarded from non-mineral development and opportunities for prior extraction will have been sought 	The DPDs should reflect the objectives of the Minerals Core Strategy and include policies that promote sustainable use of minerals. Include SA objectives that relate to consumption of natural resources.

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	<p>wherever possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New quarries will have been located where they are environmentally acceptable or where any adverse impacts will have been mitigated to an acceptable standard through strong design and the imposition of planning conditions. Recycled and Secondary Aggregates will continue to make a major contribution to the supply of materials to the construction industry in the County and as technology develops will continue to provide a substitute for primary aggregates in new construction projects <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure a steady and adequate supply of aggregates and other minerals required to support sustainable economic growth at the national, sub-regional and local level. To help deliver sustainable mineral development by promoting the prudent use and safeguarding of Warwickshire's mineral resources and help prevent sterilisation of land from non-mineral development. To promote the use of recycled and/or secondary materials and promote waste minimisation to reduce the overall demand for primary mineral extraction for construction aggregates. To protect, conserve and enhance the natural and historic environment and avoid, reduce or mitigate potential adverse effects associated with mineral developments. To have full regard for the concerns and interests of local communities and protect them from unacceptable environmental adverse impacts resulting from mineral developments; To minimise the impact of the movement of bulk materials by road on local communities and where possible encourage the use of alternative modes of transport. To ensure mineral sites are restored to a high standard once extraction has ceased and ensure that each site is restored to the most beneficial use(s). To promote the use of locally extracted materials to encourage local distinctiveness and reduce transportation distances. To reduce the effect of mineral development on the causes of climate change. 	

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Warwickshire Waste Core Strategy Adopted Local Plan 2013-2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the best quality agricultural land is protected or replaced to its former quality. • The vision seeks to deliver self-sufficiency in waste management capacity, and develop of a range of sustainable waste facilities in the most sustainable locations . • Objectives: • To deliver sustainable waste management development by managing waste as a resource and by moving it up the waste hierarchy.. • To enable the provision of waste management infrastructure to meet an identified need and ensure that the county has equivalent self-sufficiency in waste management, recognising that specialisation and economies of scale within the waste management industry will require cross boundary movements of waste. • To ensure that new waste developments are located in the most sustainable and accessible locations, proximate to waste arisings and use the most sustainable transport mode. • To engage and empower communities in the waste planning process, ensuring that people recognise the contribution that the waste management industry makes to creating sustainable communities through waste reduction, re-use and recovering value from waste, whilst also contributing to the local economy. • To protect human health and amenity from any adverse effects of waste management development. • To conserve and enhance the natural, built, cultural and historic environment and avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects associated with the provision of waste management infrastructure • To safeguard suitably located and permanent existing waste management sites from non-waste developments • To encourage high quality sustainable design of waste management facilities, to minimise and mitigate against the impact of waste activities on climate change, flooding and water quality. 	<p>The DPDs should reflect the objectives of the Waste Core Strategy and include policies that promote sustainable waste management.</p> <p>Include SA objectives that relate to waste reduction.</p>

