

Waste & Minerals Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

March 2015



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1 Introduction

1.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) seeks to ensure that all plans and programmes relating to land use issues are compatible with the aims of sustainable development. This includes all of the development plan documents that will make up the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals and Waste Development Framework. This report establishes the scope of the sustainability appraisal for the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan and the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Mineral Sites Plan.

1.2 The purpose of the Waste Plan is to establish a strategy for delivering waste management facilities within Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole (the sub-region). It will set out a vision, objectives and policies for addressing the key issues for waste management facilities and against which future applications will be determined. This will include the identification of strategic waste management sites across the county.

1.3 The Mineral Sites Plan will allocate specific sites for the extraction of the different types of minerals in the county, in accordance with the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy. The Minerals Strategy has already established the level of provision for each mineral and includes strategic and development management policies, with which the Mineral Sites Plan will accord.

1.4 This scoping report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process required in the preparation of a development plan document.

1.5 Its purpose is:

- to establish the baseline situation against which the Waste Plan and Mineral Sites Plan will be set and against which sustainability appraisal for these Plans will be undertaken; and
- to identify the sustainability objectives which will be used to assess the sustainability and potential impacts of the emerging policies and proposals of the Plans.

1.6 The report presents baseline information about the natural, social and economic environment in Dorset and identifies other plans and policies that will affect the Waste Plan and Mineral Sites Plan through a series of topic papers. The outcome of the analysis of this baseline information and review of relevant plans is the identification of a series of sustainability objectives and indicators, collated in a Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

1.7 This Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was updated in Spring 2015 and reflects the publication of the National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) and other relevant publications.

2 Sustainability Appraisal & the Scoping Report

What is Sustainability Appraisal?

2.1 Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) introduced a statutory requirement for local planning authorities to carry out Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the proposals in each of their local development documents and to prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal. The aim of this SA process, which should inform each stage of plan-making, is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of plans.

2.2 Sustainable development has a number of different definitions - for the purpose of the SA process the definition in the Government's '*Securing the future - Delivering UK sustainable development strategy*' (March 2005) is used. It states that:

“The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. This will be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. This will be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible.”

2.3 When preparing the various policy documents that make up the statutory development plan, every authority must carry out an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC on the ‘assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment’. This is known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment, or SEA, Directive.

2.4 Within the UK the concept of SEA has been broadened to include an assessment of economic and social impacts as well as the specific environmental issues identified in the SEA Directive. The wider process of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) therefore incorporates all of the requirements of the SEA Directive. Throughout this document, the term SA is used to refer to the joint SA/SEA process and the methodology used incorporates all of the requirements of SEA. Table 4.4 in chapter 4 shows how this report meets the relevant SEA requirements.

2.5 In undertaking SA, it is the planning authority's intention to follow a process that is focused on the specific characteristics and effects of minerals and waste development. The SEA Regulations require that potential impacts on biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage) and landscape are considered. The SA will cover these topics.

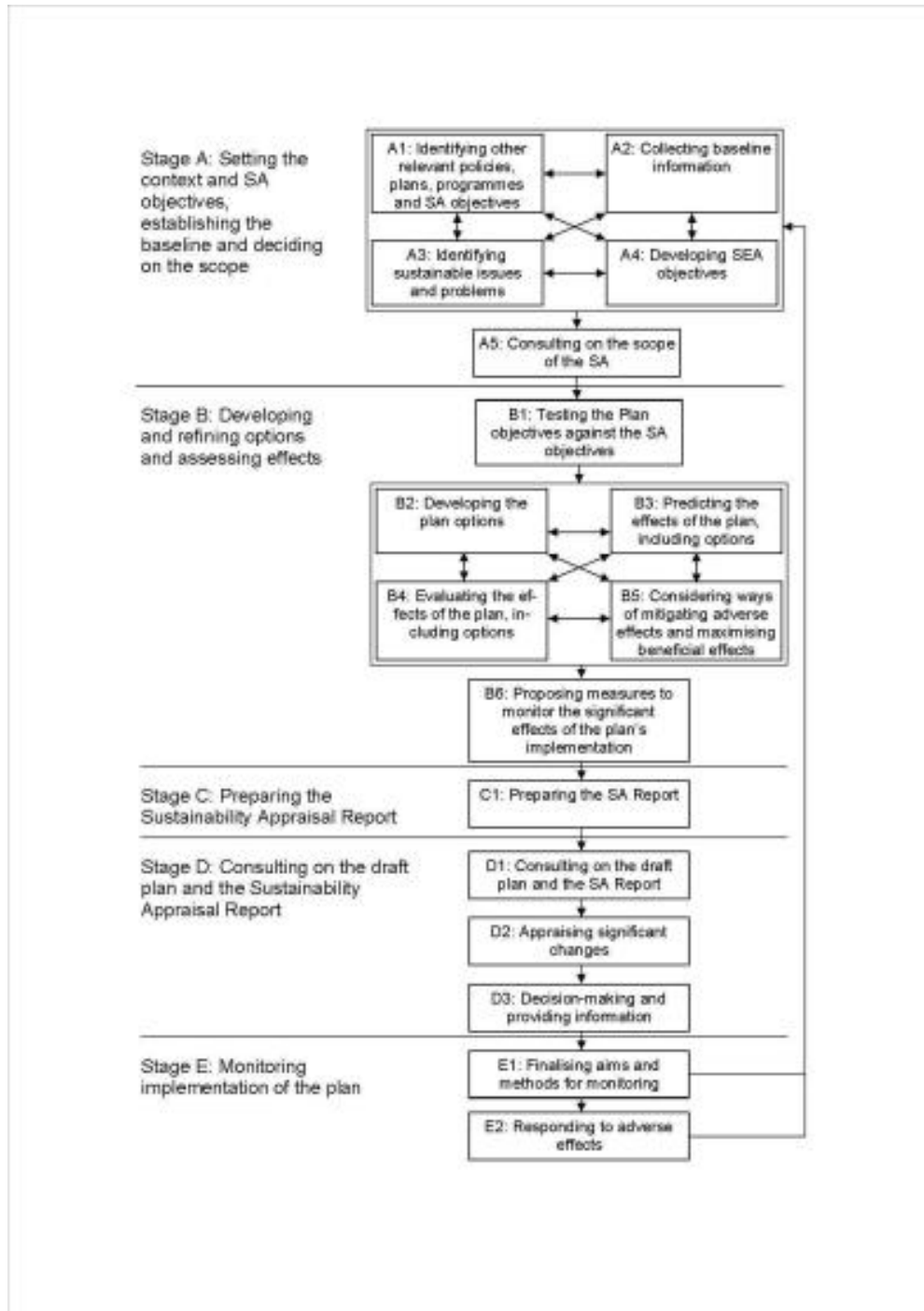
2.6 Guidance on SA states that it must address a wider range of social and economic topics, and therefore additional topics to those required by SEA such as the local economy and flood risk are also included.

2.7 The role of sustainability appraisal is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. This is undertaken at each stage of plan preparation. In doing so, SA provides an opportunity to consider ways in which the plan or strategy can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals might have.

Stages of Sustainability Appraisal & Purpose of the Scoping Report

2.8 The key stages in the sustainability appraisal process are set out below.

Figure 1 Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process



2.9 Sustainability appraisal begins with the Scoping Report, comprising Stage A, which includes five sub-tasks, as illustrated in Figure 1. The scoping stage involves reviewing relevant plans and programmes and collating baseline information in order to identify significant issues relevant to or that need to be addressed through the minerals and waste plans. Scoping then defines sustainability objectives and sets the framework for assessing the emerging waste and minerals plans and also monitoring their effectiveness. This process will assist in ensuring that each plan contributes towards the overall sustainable development of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole and does not conflict with the aims of other strategies and programmes intended to enhance local social, environmental and economic well-being.

2.10 A Minerals & Waste Scoping Report was previously published by the three authorities in 2014. This report has now been reviewed to bring up to date to ensure that the most relevant sustainability objectives are defined for the Waste Plan and Mineral Sites Plan.

2.11 Sustainability appraisal is on-going and iterative. The appraisal process (Stage B) helps to refine the issues and options into a set of realistic, preferred options that have been assessed thoroughly.

2.12 The Scoping Report is also the mechanism for developing a sound and robust SA Framework and appraisal methodology. Hence the Scoping Report forms the basis for the appraisal and the production of the SA Environmental Report (Stage C).

Structure of the Scoping Report

2.13 The baseline information, review of relevant plans/policies/programmes and identification of issues and sustainability objectives are presented by topic in a series of papers attached to this report. A summary of the baseline is provided in chapter 3 of this report, whilst chapter 4 brings together the identified objectives and indicators into the sustainability appraisal framework that will be used to appraise the emerging minerals and waste plans. Chapter 5 compares each of the environmental, social and economic sustainability objectives for compatibility or inconsistencies. Chapter 6 describes the approach of the required consultation and briefly covers the remaining stages of the sustainability appraisal/SEA process.

Other assessments

2.14 The following assessments will also be undertaken, separate to this report, so that the implications of the minerals and waste plans are fully understood.

- Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) – assesses the potential for the plans to affect European nature conservation sites and ensure that the Waste Plan and Mineral Sites Plan will not affect them significantly;
- Equality Impact and Needs Assessment (EINA) – assesses the impact of the Waste Plan and Minerals Sites Plan on equalities issues, in particular disadvantaged or excluded groups; and
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA) – assesses the impact of the plans on the health of the population and ability to access health-related facilities

2.15 The National Planning Policy Framework also requires that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk.

3 Baseline

Purpose of the Baseline & Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

3.1 The Scoping Report establishes the scope of the SA - the issues relevant to minerals and waste planning that the SA will concentrate on. To achieve this, it is necessary to establish the relevant evidence base, setting out the current situation for the plan area. The 'baseline' is defined as the current main characteristics of the area and important trends in the plan area. It is information relevant to the production of the minerals and waste plans, and on which the strategies, proposals and policies will be based. Baseline information helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects as well as identifying sustainability issues for the SA to consider. When collecting baseline data, the aim is to assemble sufficient data on the current and likely future state of the area to enable the Plans' effects to be adequately predicted. Essentially, the effects of the options and emerging plan policies can be appraised in terms of how they might/will affect the baseline situation and what effects/changes they might cause.

3.2 Baseline data is drawn from a combination of available statistics, topic-based studies (eg the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and any other reports or assessments commissioned or produced) and area profiles. The scoping report provides a useful opportunity to set out the issues and environmental problems facing the area and to summarise the messages emerging from the evidence base, including the key issues for the area. The scoping report sets out the baseline information for a range of topics which are considered to be relevant to the plan and the context in which its being prepared.

3.3 In addition to reviewing the baseline evidence for the Plans, the Scoping Report includes a review of policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives which are relevant to and may influence, or be influenced by, both the Waste Plan and the Mineral Sites Plan. This is in order to take into account the environmental protection objectives established at international, national, regional and local level. This exercise highlights the objectives of other organisations which might be reflected in the plan and contributes to the identification of sustainability issues. Taking account of objectives relating to for example biodiversity, health and the local economy in formulating and delivering plans is at the heart of spatial planning. A range of potential impacts and issues relevant to minerals and waste have been identified through the topic papers.

3.4 The topics are as follows:

1. Waste - ⁽¹⁾
2. Minerals
3. Climate Change and Energy
4. Biodiversity and Geodiversity
5. Water
6. Historic Environment
7. Landscape
8. Air Quality and Noise
9. Transport
10. Economic Development and Employment

1 Work is ongoing and this topic paper will be fully revised and updated separately, and consulted on as a background paper alongside the Draft Waste Plan in Spring/Summer 2015. This topic paper contains the key baseline data on waste arisings and capacity of existing facilities. We are currently engaging with the waste management authorities and the waste industry to ensure this baseline data is correct.

- 11. Soil and Land
- 12. Population and Human Health

3.5 Each of the topic papers contains a summary of the key policy documents, together with the implications of that topic area for the minerals and waste plans.

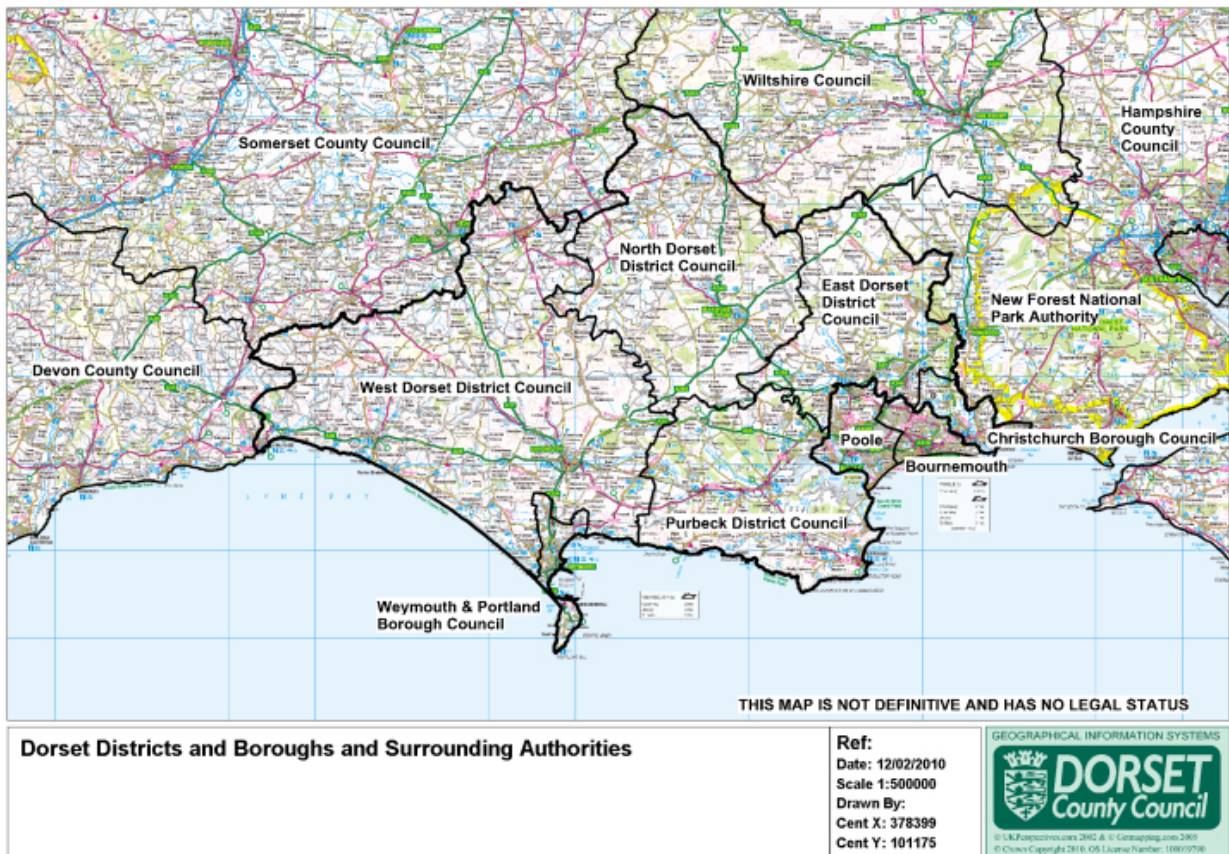
Summary of the Baseline

3.6 The baseline is collated in the series of topic papers attached to this scoping report. A summary of this information is given below, however for a full picture of the evidence base refer to the individual topic papers. The evidence base is constantly evolving, and remains a 'living draft', which is regularly updated as new legislation, policy and research is produced.

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole - the Plan Area

3.7 The plan area for the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole minerals and waste plans includes the six district and borough councils within the Dorset County Council administrative area, together with the two unitary authorities of Bournemouth and Poole. Located within the South West region, the plan area borders Wiltshire and Somerset to the north, Devon to the west and Hampshire to the east. Cross border issues are an important consideration in minerals planning in terms of the geographical location of mineral resources, transportation and environmental impacts; and similarly for waste planning in terms of waste movements and the cross boundary strategic management of different waste streams.

Figure 2 Administrative Areas



Local area characteristics

3.8 Dorset lies on the south coast of England, within the South West, and comprises an area of 265,273ha. The total population of Dorset, including Bournemouth and Poole, is 744,000. ⁽²⁾. The county is largely rural, with population density highest in the south east of the county, comprising Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch and surrounding areas.

3.9 Much of the Dorset landscape is designated, recognising its quality and variety. There are two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty covering a large proportion of the county, and much of the coastline is designated as World Heritage Site and Heritage Coast for its geological value. Dorset is one of the most important counties in England for nature conservation interest. The rich and diverse mosaic of habitats include chalk downland, heathland, ancient woodland, river valleys, and coastal habitats. There are 22 internationally designated nature conservation sites, two marine special areas of conservation, and over 140 nationally designated sites. Dorset's historic environment is also rich, with the county having over 1000 scheduled monuments and 9931 listed buildings.

3.10 Dorset's economy is dominated by the South East conurbation and centred on tourism, retailing, education, advanced engineering, businesses in services and finance. Outside the conurbation, the economy of other towns is principally focused on tourism, creative and agricultural based industries.

Overview of Waste Management in the Plan Area

3.11 A total of 1.5 million tonnes of waste was managed at facilities in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole in 2011. Of the four major waste streams, construction, demolition and excavation waste forms the largest proportion of waste generated with over half of Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole's waste arisings comprising this waste stream in 2009. Municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste comprise similar proportions at around a quarter each; whilst hazardous waste forms only 2% of total waste arisings.

3.12 In Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole municipal solid waste arisings were 376,445 tonnes in 2012/2013. Arisings have decreased by around 10% since 2007/2008. Recycling rates have increased, whilst the proportion of waste sent to landfill has decreased. The Dorset Waste Partnership is responsible for the collection and disposal of municipal solid waste for all of the Dorset districts and boroughs, whilst Bournemouth Borough Council and Borough of Poole are responsible for their own municipal waste.

3.13 Commercial and industrial waste arisings in the sub-region were 460,000 tonnes in 2009, which is the most recent available data for this waste stream. Around half of commercial and industrial waste was recycled in this year, whilst around a quarter was landfilled.

3.14 Construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole are estimated at about 1 million tonnes for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 based on the level of construction activity for those years.

3.15 Hazardous waste arisings were around 47,000 tonnes in 2011. Although there is no clear trend in hazardous waste arisings nationally with amounts fluctuating from year to year, arisings in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole have remained fairly constant since 2008. Hazardous waste is dealt with at a range of specialist facilities, in some cases within the county but in many cases outside of the county. The specialised nature of hazardous waste facilities means that facilities tend to serve a wider than local market.

3.16 There are two non-hazardous landfill sites and eight permitted inert landfill sites in the county. There is also a range of treatment facilities dealing with municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste and CDE waste. These include anaerobic digestion, Material Recovery Facilities, a Mechanical & Biological Treatment Plant; various composting facilities, inert recycling facilities and two hazardous waste treatment facilities.

3.17 The county also has a network of transfer facilities, eleven Household Recycling Centres and twelve metal recycling sites.

Overview of Minerals in the Plan Area

3.18 Dorset's varied geology is a major determinant of the landscape and its character, contributing to its visual attractiveness, recreational value, ecological interest and agricultural productivity. Its geology also means that Dorset is a mineral rich county with a diverse range of resources, including some that make an important contribution to the county's economy.

3.19 As such the extraction of mineral resources is tightly constrained by the valuable landscape and nature conservation interests in the county and adjoining counties. Much of the Purbeck Stone and ball clay resource is located within the Dorset AONB and is within or close to the Heritage Coast. Purbeck Stone and Portland Stone forms part of or is in close proximity to the Jurassic Coast. Much of the sand and gravel bearing areas coincide with important landscapes and designated habitats, but much also lies in areas where there are opportunities to avoid or mitigate against the adverse impact of development by recreating habitats such as lowland heath.

3.20 The county contains deposits of both sand and gravel and underlying Poole Formation sands. The county is also a moderate producer of crushed rock, which is sourced from both Portland and Purbeck. Dorset's sand and gravel resources are largely concentrated in the South East area of the county. The Minerals Strategy 2014 proposes production of aggregates at a level primarily based on the rolling 10 year average of past production.

3.21 The majority of building stones found in Dorset are limestones. The Isle of Portland provides the nationally important resource of Portland Stone. Additionally, Purbeck Stone, found in the Isle of Purbeck, is an important and distinctive local, and to some degree, national building stone resource. The quarries tend to be small-scale operations scattered in the area, and are part of the cultural and industrial heritage of Purbeck. Purbeck Marble is also found and is of national significance. Other building stones are found in west, north and south Dorset.

3.22 The Minerals Strategy 2014 aims to make provision for Purbeck Stone of at least 20,000 tonnes per annum on average over the plan period, from a combination of specific identified sites and an area of search. For Portland Stone production, there is a presumption in favour of underground mining.

3.23 Dorset contains one of only three areas in the country containing internationally important ball clay, located in the Wareham Basin. The strategy for the extraction of ball clay supports a steady supply to ensure provision of the range of grades demanded by the industry, subject to environmental constraints. The country's largest onshore oil field, Wytch Farm, is found in the Wareham Basin. Future production is encouraged, subject to various safeguards.

3.24 Poor transport links present a problem, particularly for Purbeck and other building stones, as well as ball clay, located away from the strategic transport routes. Dorset has one wharf at Poole, handling marine dredged sand and gravel, one railhead at Wool for loading sand sent to London by train and one rail depot at Hamworthy (Poole), with the potential of bringing crushed limestone from the Mendips.

Summary of the Policy Context

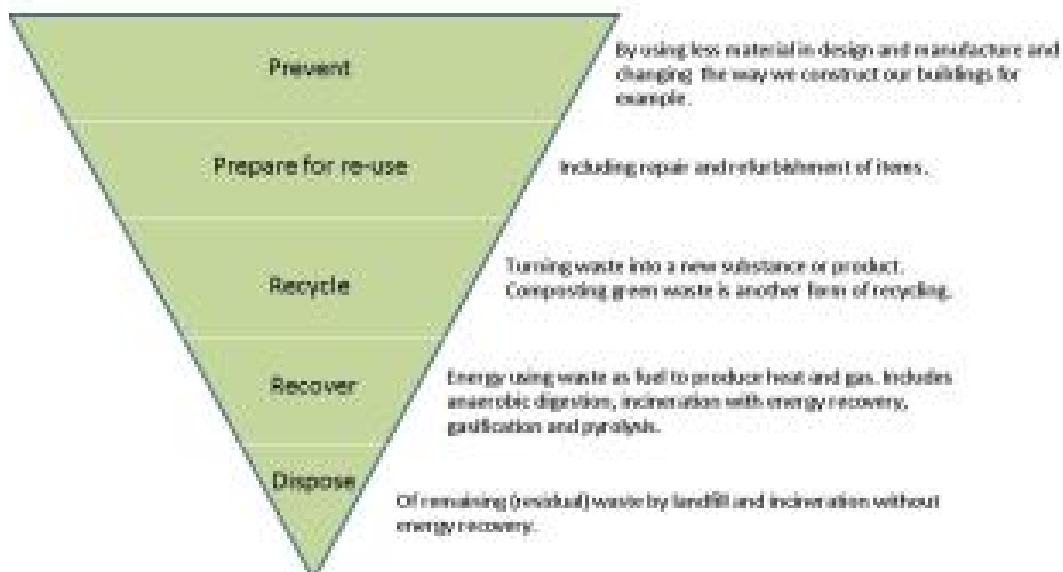
3.25 Legislation and policy will influence the way in which the minerals and waste plans are developed, including requirements and direction set out at the international, national and local levels. The Plans must respond to, and help to effectively facilitate, decisions taken within other documents that have an impact on waste management and minerals development. A full review of plans, policies and programmes as required for the sustainability appraisal process is included within each of the topic papers attached to this report.

International/National Context

3.26 Waste planning and waste management is more heavily influenced by EU legislation than other aspects of planning. The Waste Framework Directive provides an overarching legislative framework for the management of waste across Europe and sets out the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling and recovery. Its transposition in England is now largely through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. Two key documents regarding the national approach to waste management and planning are the Waste Management Plan for England (Defra, 2013) and National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014) which replace existing national policy (Waste Strategy for England 2007 and Planning Policy Statement 10).

3.27 The management of waste in line with the waste hierarchy is a key principle underlying legislation, policy and strategies for waste at all levels. Figure 3 illustrates the waste hierarchy of options for managing waste, which was introduced by the Waste Framework Directive. The hierarchy gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, then recycling, then other recovery such as energy recovery, and last of all disposal (for example landfill).

Figure 3 Waste Hierarchy



3.28 National policy for minerals is contained within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Planning Practice Guidance web based resource, which requires a positive approach to planning for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance to ensure a sufficient supply to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Best use of minerals and their long term conservation through safeguarding is also a key message.

Local Policy

3.29 The local policy context for minerals and waste planning is summarised as follows.

3.30 The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals and Waste Plan was adopted in 1999 and relevant policies saved from September 2007. Most of this plan has now been replaced by the Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Minerals Strategy, adopted in 2014. The Minerals Strategy 2014 provides the strategic policy basis for minerals development and supply for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole up to 2028. The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan was adopted in 2006 with relevant policies saved from June 2009.

3.31 Together these plans provide the current policy framework for minerals and waste development. Policies within these plans will be replaced as new minerals and waste plans are produced and adopted.

3.32 Table 3.1 identifies the current adopted or emerging plans of the Dorset boroughs, districts and unitary authorities. These plans contain detailed policies to guide the development of land in their areas.

Table 3.1 Dorset District and Borough Local Plans

Bournemouth Local Plan: Core Strategy (adopted October 2012)
Poole Core Strategy (adopted February 2009) & Poole Site Specific Allocations & Development Management Policies (adopted April 2012)
Purbeck Local Plan Part 1: Planning Purbeck's Future (adopted November 2012)
Christchurch & East Dorset Core Strategy (adopted April 2014)
West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland Local Plan (submitted June 2013)
North Dorset Local Plan (submitted December 2014)

4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

4.1 The sustainability appraisal framework comprises the sustainability objectives, against which the strategies/proposals/policies of the Waste Plan and Mineral Sites Plan can be appraised to assess their potential impacts on the environment, and to what extent they promote sustainability. It also includes the criteria or indicators which will assist in testing and measuring these objectives.

4.2 The selection of objectives within the sustainability appraisal framework has come from the review of baseline information and plans, programmes and policies undertaken by topic.

4.3 Collectively, the objectives should be able to adequately 'measure' the sustainability of the policy document being appraised, and identify areas of potential impact of the strategies/options. The objectives are sub-divided into environmental, economic and social objectives.

4.4 Each policy/strategy/option proposed for inclusion in either the Waste Plan or the Mineral Sites Plan will be tested against each sustainability objective. This is done by asking and answering the questions set out as indicators, to gain an understanding of how well the policy/strategy/option performs in relation to each sustainability objective. As each option under consideration is systematically and consistently appraised using these objectives and indicators, a picture of their relative sustainability is built up and it becomes possible to compare different options/policies/strategies to determine which options are more or less sustainable. The indicators are not intended to be in order of preference.

Table 4.1 Environmental Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Indicators

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy or policy...
<p>1 To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the minimisation of waste • Assist in driving waste up the waste hierarchy? • Make provision for waste management facilities commensurate with the waste hierarchy? • Enable waste to be diverted from landfill? • Enable increased recycling or treatment of organic waste? • Enable waste to be managed locally, particularly within the local authority boundary
<p>2 To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them? • Avoid direct or indirect impacts on internationally or nationally or locally designated or recognised sites or UK BAP habitats? • Conserve or enhance species diversity and avoid harm to internationally and nationally protected, scarce and rare species (including UK BAP species)? • Provide for positive management of existing habitats? • Assist species to adapt to the anticipated effects of climate change? (i.e. through connecting habitats and/or providing greenspace)? • Reflect the South West Nature Map?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy or policy...
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the spatial extent of BAP priority habitat within Dorset? • Contribute to an adverse cumulative impact of development on biodiversity?
<p>3 To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve or enhance the World Heritage Site and its setting? • Conserve or enhance geological SSSIs? • Create, extend or enhance Local Geological Sites? • Allow access to geodiversity resources for study?
<p>4 To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect or enhance the quantity and quality of ground, surface and sea waters? • Avoid adverse effects on existing patterns of groundwater flow and/or surface water flow? • Maintain water consumption within local carrying limits?
<p>5 To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the risks and impacts of flooding having taken into account climate change? • Minimise the numbers of people and property at risk from flooding?
<p>6 To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause a loss of, or harm to, the character and/or setting of historic assets? • Cause harm to the historic landscape? • Provide for the maintenance of the historic environment? • Provide new information on the historic environment, or improve education about and/or interpretation of the historic environment?
<p>7 To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance landscape character, quality and distinctiveness, paying particular regard to AONB and other designated areas of high landscape and/or historic sensitivity or value? • Minimise the landscape and visual intrusion of waste facilities on sensitive and/or distinctive landscapes? • Contribute to an adverse cumulative impact of development on protected landscapes? • Encourage development of land which is not sympathetic to the identified landscape character of that location?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy or policy...
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the restoration of land to an appropriate after-use and landscape character through Landscape Restoration Strategies. • Protect the open character of the South East Dorset Green Belt from inappropriate development
<p>8 To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adversely affect air quality, including through transportation, particularly in Air Quality Management Areas? • Increase the likelihood of higher levels of dust in the air? • Increase the likelihood of higher levels of noise and vibration and impact on sensitive receptors? • Increase the likelihood of higher levels of odour on sensitive receptors?
<p>9 To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the quantity or quality of the best and most versatile agricultural land? • Encourage the de-contamination and/or re-use of soils? • Conserve or enhance soil quality? • Reduce the capacity of the soil to hold carbon? • Increase land contamination?

Table 4.2 Economic Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Related Criteria

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy, or policy...
<p>10 To conserve and safeguard mineral resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard mineral resources from loss by permanent sterilisation? • Encourage/promote the most efficient use of mineral resources
<p>11 To promote the use of alternative materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage/promote the production and/or use of recycled or secondary aggregates?
<p>12 To provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet society's needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute, in a sustainable way, to the supply of materials for new built development, or repair of existing built development, or to meet other needs for the mineral concerned? • Contribute to the provision of a sustainable supply of minerals?
<p>13 To encourage sustainable economic growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for waste management facilities in the county at an acceptable cost?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy, or policy...
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain or increase employment? • Maintain and enhance skills levels, particularly through the provision of highly skilled jobs? • Ensure that waste facilities and mineral sites, including the transportation of materials, do not prejudice the development of the local economy in Dorset?

Table 4.3 Social Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Related Criteria

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy, or policy...
14 To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new development minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to climate change? • Minimise emissions of greenhouse gases from operations, ensuring the efficient use of energy, and maximising opportunities for the generation of renewable energy?
15 To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the negative impacts associated with minerals and waste transportation on the transport network as a whole? • Reduce the impact of road traffic, in particular HGV trips, on local communities? • Reduce the vehicle kilometres travelled for the transportation of minerals and waste? • Support and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport? • Support and encourage the use of low emission vehicles for the transportation of waste and minerals? • Support the carbon reduction targets set at the international, national and local level? • Support the road casualty reduction indicators set at the international, national and local level?
16 To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the use of rail or waterborne freight for the purpose of transporting waste and minerals? • Accommodate the efficient movement of people, goods and services thus supporting sustainable economic growth in the Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset area?
17 To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities to move waste up the hierarchy? • Ensuring access for all to public facilities

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy, or policy...
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on the quality of life of local communities (including through factors such as noise, artificial light, odour and vermin)? • Cause a cumulative impact on certain communities (i.e. through permitting further development in an area, or extending the life of an existing permission)?
18 To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote linkages between open spaces, and enable/improve access to the countryside ? • Provide an opportunity for Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace? • Reduce impacts on recreational and open spaces, Green Infrastructure and other land take issues including through the use of previously developed land?

Interrelationship between Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and SEA Directive Issues

4.5 The SEA Directive requires under Article 5 (1) and Annex 1 that the Environmental Report prepared as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment includes information on the likely significant effects on the environment. In order to check that the sustainability appraisal will properly address these issues, Table 4.4 below assesses the extent to which the selected sustainability objectives relate to the issues identified in the Directive. At least one objective relates to each SEA Directive issue, so it is considered that this sustainability appraisal will meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Table 4.4 Relationship Between Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and SEA Directive Issues

SEA Directive Issues	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Biodiversity	Objective 2
Population	Objective 17
Human Health	Objectives 1 and 17
Social Considerations	Objectives 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
Fauna	Objective 2
Flora	Objective 2
Soil	Objective 9
Water	Objectives 4 & 5
Air	Objective 8
Climatic Factors	Objective 14

SEA Directive Issues	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Material Assets	Objectives 3, 10, 11 and 12
Cultural Heritage (Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)	Objective 6
Landscape	Objective 7

4.6 It is considered that the sustainability objectives selected will, when applied, be adequate in both breadth and depth to properly assess the emerging Waste and Minerals Plans.

5 Compatibility Matrix

The Matrix

5.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Compatibility Matrix shown in Table 5.1 is used to assess the compatibility of the sustainability objectives against one another, indicating which objectives are or may be incompatible.

5.2 In general, most of the objectives are, or are likely to be, compatible with each other. As would be expected, this is particularly seen among the environmental objectives. The economic objectives, particularly objectives 12 and 13, are more likely to conflict with the environmental and social objectives. The social objectives are generally compatible with other objectives.

Sustainability Objectives - Environmental

- 1 To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency
- 2 To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity
- 3 To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.
- 4 To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.
- 5 To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.
- 6 To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).
- 7 To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.
- 8 To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.
- 9 To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.

Sustainability Objectives - Economic

- 10 To conserve and safeguard mineral resources.
- 11 To promote the use of alternative materials.
- 12 To provide an adequate and affordable supply of minerals to meet society's needs.
- 13 To promote and encourage sustainable economic growth

Sustainability Objectives - Social

- 14 To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.
- 15 To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.
- 16 To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.
- 17 To sustain the health and quality of life of the population
- 18 To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.

Table 5.1 Sustainability Objective Compatibility Matrix

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2	+																	
3	+	+																
4	+	+	+															
5	+	+	+	+														
6	+	+	+	+	+													
7	+	+	+	+	+	+												
8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+											
9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+										
10	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+									
11	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+								
12	?	?	?	-	?	?	-	?	-	-	-							
13	+	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	-	?	?	+						
14	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	-						
15	?	+	?	?	-	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	+	?				
16	?	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	?	+	+			
17	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	+	+	+		
18	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	

Key

- + Compatible ? + Potentially Compatible
- Incompatible ? - Potentially Incompatible
- ? Neutral, No Significant Effect