



Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

**Appendix 2
October 2008**



APPENDIX 2 – Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL

Plan/Policy/Programme	Key Message	Targets/Indicators/Objectives	Implication for JCS and SA
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002	The Johannesburg Declaration highlights present challenges, expresses a commitment to sustainable development, underscores the importance of multilateralism and emphasizes the need for implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve the proportion of people without access to drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015 • Develop a ten-year framework of sustainable consumption and production programmes 	<p>The JCS should produce sustainable patterns of development.</p> <p>The SA process seeks to ensure that adverse sustainability effects are minimised and opportunities for sustainable development are maximised.</p>
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 1992	People have a right to development however they have a responsibility to safeguard the common environment. The Rio declaration states that the only way to have long-term economic progress is to link it with environmental protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary approach to the environment • Environmental protection integral to development process • Develop national law regarding liability for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. • Environmental policies should not be used as an unjustifiable means of restricting international trade. • Local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development and their participation should be encouraged in the achievement of sustainable development 	<p>The JCS needs to promote environmental protection as an integral part of future development.</p> <p>Local communities must be meaningfully involved in the production of the JCS and especially in environmental protection policies within it.</p> <p>Local communities must have access to all environmental evidence considered in the production of the JCS and be able to make a meaningful contribution to its SA.</p>

Plan/Policy/Programme	Key Message	Targets/Indicators/Objectives	Implication for JCS and SA
Kyoto Protocol (1997)	There is a need to limit greenhouse gases in order to reduce the threat of global warming that leads to climate change.	The UK is committed to cutting its emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012, and the European Union to an 8% reduction on 1990 levels by 2012.	<p>The JCS should include policies that seek reduce emissions and contribute to meeting the requirements of the protocol.</p> <p>The SA Framework should include an objective to reduce emissions and Decision Aiding Questions related to minimising consumption and renewable energy generation.</p>
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC)	European directive which requires an assessment to be made of the effect of certain plans and programmes on the environment. Key issues include biodiversity, health, soil, water, air quality, landscape, cultural heritage, climate, flora and fauna.	All Plans, Policies and Programmes that will have a significant effect on the environment must be subject to SEA.	<p>The JCS will be subject to SEA.</p> <p>The SA process will be designed to incorporate SEA and fully comply with the directive.</p>
EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)	The WFD sets a framework for the long-term sustainable management of water resources. It establishes a river catchment structure for the management of all inland and costal waters including groundwater.	All rivers must be of 'good' quality by 2015, although this has yet to be defined.	<p>Proposals which promote water quality in line with the Directive should be considered in the JCS.</p> <p>The SA Framework should include an objective on water quality.</p>
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)	To help towards halting biodiversity decline by the year 2010 by protecting the natural bird species across the EU.	Conserve naturally occurring bird species and designate Special Protection Areas (SPA) around important habitats.	<p>The JCS will be subject to Habitats Regulation Assessment on its potential effects on the Severn Estuary SPA.</p> <p>The SA Framework should contain an overarching objective on biodiversity.</p>