



Centre for Sustainability

**Dacorum Local Development Framework
Core Strategy – Consultation Draft**

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Appendix A – Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

November 2010

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1 International

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)	
<p>The Ramsar Convention provides a framework for the conservation of wetlands and their resources. 146 parties signed the convention with 1469 wetland sites, totalling 128.9 million hectares, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.</p> <p>Mission Statement: "The Convention's mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world"</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Contracting Parties make a commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate at least one site that meets the Ramsar criteria for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance • Protect the ecological character of listed sites • Include wetland conservation within their national land-use planning • Establish nature reserves on wetlands and promote wetland training • Consult with other Contracting Parties about the implementation of the Convention 	<p>To support this convention the LDF should aim to reduce the impact on wetlands and enhance and restore wetland habitats where possible.</p>
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)	
<p>The Bonn Convention aims to improve the status of all threatened migratory species through national action and international Agreements between range states of particular groups of species.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>To conserve/restore habitats and control other factors that might endanger the listed migratory birds</p>	<p>The LDF should try to avoid or minimise impacts on migratory species and their habitats.</p>
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	
<p>The convention aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve wild flora, fauna and natural habitats • To promote co-operation between states • To give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory 	

species Appendices provide detailed information on species and habitats protected under the convention.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Obligations for contracting parties: conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting national conservation policies • Taking conservation into account in regional planning policies and pollution abatement • Promoting education and information 	Specific reference to regional planning. Hence, the LDF should take the conservation of biodiversity into account.
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)	
The convention is designed to conserve biological diversity, ensure the sustainable use of this diversity and share the benefits generated by the use of genetic resources.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Each contracting party should (article 6a) Develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies	The LDF should aim to facilitate the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (UN, 1997)	
The Kyoto Protocol supports the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Articles 2(a-vii) & Article 3: Applies the Protocol to reduction of ozone-depleting gases produced by the transport sector not covered by the Montreal Protocol (CFCs and fluorocarbons). Article 3 contains the key obligation requiring reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Article 10(b-1): Requires signatories to implement and publish regular plans detailed how reduction targets will be met in specific sectors, including transport. It might be argued that sustainable transport policies RTSs and LTPs might contribute to this commitment.	Ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy and higher energy efficiency.

The UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (2002)	
All 191 UN member states set out eight millennium development goals which should be met by 2015.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
'We must tackle, issues of climate change, preserving biodiversity, managing our forests and water resources, and reducing the impacts of natural and man-made disasters.'	Regional planning contributions can help in achieving those objectives.
World Summit on Sustainable Development - Earth Summit (2002)	
The Johannesburg Summit 2002 – the World Summit on Sustainable Development – aimed to address difficult challenges, including improving people's lives and conserving our natural resources in a world that is growing in population, with ever-increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Greater resource efficiency Waste reduction Promotion of renewable energy Significantly reduce loss of biodiversity by 2010	National and regional planning documents can have significant impacts on the issues mentioned and should try to contribute towards their achievement locally.

2 European

EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)	
Directive 79/409/EEC and its amending acts aim at providing long-term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States (except Greenland).	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.	The LDF should be to promote this aim by e.g. promoting biodiversity and avoiding/reducing habitat fragmentation.
EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	
The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.	
An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Article 4: Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest 	LDF should consider these impacts when deciding on locations for waste disposal or processing. This would feed into SA objectives for noise, air, landscape, and biodiversity.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	
The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and marine waters generally.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Every four years Member States shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted	SA should include objectives on water

<p>waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates.</p> <p>Polluted waters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC; • Groundwaters containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; • Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic. 	<p>quality.</p>
<p>EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)</p>	
<p>The aim of this Directive is to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive are be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Article 3.1: Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive.</p> <p>Article 6.2: Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying natural habitats within SACs, and avoid disturbance of designated species insofar as this would result in further decline in numbers or the loss of habitat that maintains the species.</p> <p>Article 6.3: Any plan or project not directly concerned with the management of a designated site (SAC/SPA), but which is likely to have a significant impact on it (individually or in combination with other projects), should undergo assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site.</p> <p>Article 6.4: If the project must proceed in the public interest and in spite of negative conservation impacts, including social or economic reasons, compensatory measures must be provided for. The Article provides limited scope for development in designated areas. It is only acceptable on grounds of human health and safety (but not economic development) if it affects habitats supporting protected species.</p>	<p>Accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives, and clearly take note of these designations in setting SEA objectives and defining options in the LDF.</p> <p>Ensure the location of designated areas is clear and taken into account in any options (e.g. those affecting the strategic transport network).</p> <p>Prioritise policies that avoid or result in minimal damage to designated areas. Ensure assessment reviews impact on SACs/SPAs from non-adjacent sites.</p> <p>Review the extent to which policy options would damage or destroy these features, or sever habitats over a wide area or long distance, and use less damaging options or appropriate mitigation measures.</p>

Article 10: Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.	
EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Management (1996/62/EC)	
Introduces new air quality standards for previously unregulated pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead and ozone – pollutants governed by already existing ambient air quality objectives- and benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guides values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.	The strategy should aim to improve air quality.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	
By adopting the ESDP, the Member States and the Commission reached agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the territory of the European Union.	
<p>The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. The ESDP aims to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European Heritage. Its fostering should be an important part of modern architecture, urban and landscape planning in all regions of the EU.</p> <p>A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, announced by the EU during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.</p>	<p>The LDF and other plans could influence the historic environment in several ways, including impacts upon townscape, historic structures and features.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives for Conservation Areas and reducing Carbon Dioxide emissions. The contribution of all plans, but especially the LDF and future LTPs, to the form and function of the district should be viewed positively and the plan’s objectives should reflect this.</p>

EU Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)	
<p>The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste landfilled, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU and, through the harmonisation of standards, to prevent the shipping of waste from one Country to another. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2006, 50% by 2009 and 35% by 2016.	The LDF should take into account the reduction targets, in particular when considering the management of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW). The SA of the LDF should include objectives on reduction of BMW sent to landfill.
EU Directive Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (2000/60/EC) – The Water Framework Directive	
Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
To achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015	The LDF should aim to reduce negative impacts on water bodies.
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (EC, 2001)	
<p>With its Transport Policy White Paper, the Commission proposed an Action Plan aimed at bringing about substantial improvements in the quality and efficiency of transport in Europe. It also proposed a strategy designed to gradually break the link between constant transport growth and economic growth in order to reduce the pressure on the environment and prevent congestion while maintaining the EU's economic competitiveness.</p> <p>Approximately 60 measures are set out to develop a transport policy for Europe's citizens. Amongst others 'towards sustainable mobility': Transport in Europe must, as a matter of priority, be compatible with environmental protection. To this end, the Commission proposed a wide range of measures to develop fair infrastructure charging which takes into account external costs</p>	

and encourages the use of the least polluting modes of transport, to define sensitive areas, in particular in the Alps and Pyrenees, which should be eligible for additional funding for alternative transport, and to promote clean fuels ...	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising the railways • Improving quality in the road transport sector • Striking a balance between growth in air transport and the environment • Turning inter modality into reality • Improving road safety • Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport • Recognising the rights and obligations of users • Developing high-quality urban transport • Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system. 	<p>The LDF should aim to contribute to these aims by setting appropriate objectives and measures.</p>
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	
<p>In June 2001, the European Council at Göteborg discussed a strategy for Sustainable Development proposed by the European Commission ("A sustainable Europe for a better world: A European strategy for Sustainable Development") This strategy proposed measures to deal with important threats to our well being, such as climate change, poverty, and emerging health risks, which had been identified in a consultation paper in March 2001.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Combating poverty and social exclusion</p> <p>Dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing society</p> <p>Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy</p> <p>Address threats to public health</p> <p>Manage natural resources responsibly</p> <p>Improve the transport system and land use management</p>	<p>Provides European context for the promotion of sustainable development.</p>
Åarhus Convention (2001)	
<p>The Åarhus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become</p>	

<p>effective. The Convention provides for:</p> <p>The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities. This can include information on the state of the environment, but also on policies or measures taken, or on the state of human health and safety where this can be affected by the state of the environment. Public authorities are obliged, under the Convention, to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession;</p> <p>The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. Arrangements are to be made by public authorities to enable citizens and environmental organisations to comment on, for example, proposals for projects affecting the environment, or plans and programmes relating to the environment</p> <p>The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access to environmental information • Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment: provision • Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters 	<p>Public consultation and access to information supporting the decision-making process must be introduced in the procedures for the drawing up of the Plan in respects of matters covered by the legislation and Directives mentioned. The SEA Directive requires that public consultation is carried out on the Draft Plan and its accompanying Environmental Report.</p>
EU Directive to promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EEC)	
<p>The Renewables Directive aims to promote a substantial increase in the proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources across the European Union by 2010. Individual Member States have all been required to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity from renewables, in order that the overall EU target. These national indicative targets should also be consistent with any national commitment made as part of the climate change commitments accepted by the Community under the Kyoto Protocol. Where they use waste as an energy source, Member States must comply with current Community legislation on waste management.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>National targets on use of electricity from renewable sources should be consistent with the indicative target of 12% of gross domestic energy consumption ((22.1% of electricity) by 2010. Members States are required to implement a scheme for the guarantee of origin of electricity from renewable sources (REGOs).</p>	<p>The LDF and other plans should take into account the targets on electricity from renewable resources in particular where considering the development of necessary</p>

	infrastructure. The SA should include objectives on production/use of electricity from renewable resources taken from regional or local targets.
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice - EU Sixth Environment Action Programme (2002)	
<p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy until 2010, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries.</p> <p>The programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Nature and Biodiversity • Environment and Health and Quality of Life • Natural Resources and Waste 	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality • Soil Protection • Sustainable use of Pesticides • Marine Environment • Waste Prevention and Recycling • Sustainable Use of Natural Resources • Urban Environment 	<p>In developing policies the plan makers need to be aware of these strategies and consider how their plan can influence positively issues such as air quality, the urban environment, natural resource use and waste prevention and recycling.</p>
EU Directive for the Promotion of Bio-fuels for Transport (2003/30/EC)	
The directive aims to promote the use of bio fuels or other renewable fuels for transport purposes.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Member states should aim to provide 2% of all petrol in the form of bio fuels by	Consider the role of bio fuels in the region

2005 increasing to 5.75% by 2010.	and its potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development 2002	
This declaration was signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, where the principles of international commitment to sustainable development were reaffirmed, 30 years after the Stockholm Summit and ten years after the Stockholm Declaration of 1992.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality; • Soil Protection; • Sustainable use of Pesticides; • Waste Prevention and Recycling; • Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and • Urban Environment. 	The SA should include the objectives stated.
European Landscape Convention (2004)	
The European Landscape Convention was developed by the Council for Europe and came into force in 2004. It was signed by the UK in February 2006. The aims of the convention are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Nations that sign the Convention agree to take action to raise the standing given to landscape in public policy.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The ELC sets out four general measures and five specific measures:</p> <p>To recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;</p> <p>To establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection management and planning;</p>	The SA should consider general and specific measures set out.

<p>To establish procedures for participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies;</p> <p>To integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect on landscape.</p> <p>Awareness-raising: involves increasing awareness among civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the values of landscape, their role and the changes to them;</p> <p>Training and education: involves promoting: training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations, multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning;</p> <p>Identification and assessment: involves mobilising the interested parties with a view to improving knowledge of the landscape and guiding the landscape identification and assessment procedures through exchanges of experiences and methodology. Each Party should: identify its own landscapes, analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them, take note of change and assess the identified landscapes;</p> <p>Landscape quality objectives: involves framing landscape quality objectives for the identified landscapes; and</p> <p>Implementation: involves introducing instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.</p>	
<p>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)</p>	
<p>This Directive was adopted by member states in May 1991 and transposed into legislation across the UK by the end of January 1995. Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of sewage discharges. It sets treatment levels on the basis of sizes of sewage discharges and the sensitivity of waters receiving the discharges. By the end of 1998 the UK had stopped all disposal of the sewage sludge left over from treatment processes at sea or to other surface waters in accordance with its requirements.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The main objective of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) is to ensure that all significant discharges of sewage are treated, whether the discharge is to inland surface water, groundwaters, estuaries or coastal waters. For the purposes of the Directive, significant discharges are those to fresh waters</p>	<p>The plan should include the objectives of this directive.</p>

<p>or to estuaries serving communities with a population equivalent (pe) of more than 2,000; or those to coastal waters serving communities of more than 10,000 pe.</p>	
<p>Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe 1985</p>	
<p>This European Convention sets a common policy for the conservation and enhancement of the architectural heritage.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take statutory measures to protect architectural heritage; • To make provision for the protection of monuments, groups of buildings and sites; and • To make the conservation, promotion and enhancement of the architectural heritage a major feature of cultural, environmental and planning policies. 	<p>The plan should ensure protection of architectural heritage.</p>
<p>European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage 1992</p>	
<p>This convention recognises that archaeology is seriously threatened with deterioration because of the increasing number of major planning schemes, natural risks, clandestine or unscientific excavations and insufficient public awareness. The aim the Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The maintenance of an inventory of its archaeological heritage and the designation of protected monuments and areas;</p> <p>The mandatory reporting of archaeological heritage found and making them available for examination;</p> <p>To apply procedures for the authorisation and supervision of excavation and other archaeological activities;</p> <p>To ensure that excavations and other potentially destructive techniques are carried out only by qualified, specially authorised persons;</p> <p>The modification of development plans likely to have adverse effects on the archaeological heritage;</p> <p>The allocation of sufficient time and resources for an appropriate scientific study</p>	<p>The plan should ensure protection of architectural heritage.</p>

<p>to be made of the site and for its findings to be published;</p> <p>To ensure that environmental impact assessments and the resulting decisions involve full consideration of archaeological sites and their settings; and</p> <p>To make provision, when elements of the archaeological heritage have been found during development work, for their conservation in situ when feasible.</p>	
<p>Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (The Environmental Noise Directive)</p>	
<p>The aim of the Environmental Noise Directive (END) is to define a common approach across the European Union with the intention of avoiding, preventing or reducing on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise. Until May 2005 DEFRA consulted on the implementation of the Directive into UK law.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>This will involve:</p> <p>Informing the public about environmental noise and its effects;</p> <p>Preparing of strategic noise maps for: large urban areas (referred to as 'agglomerations' in the END and in this document), major roads, major railways and major airports as defined in the END; and</p> <p>Preparing action plans based on the results of the noise mapping exercise. Such plans will aim to manage and reduce environmental noise where necessary, and preserve environmental noise quality where it is good.</p>	<p>The plan should take into account strategic noise maps where available.</p>
<p>Health Strategy 2000 (EU Commission Communication COM (2000) 285 final)</p>	
<p>EU action on health is based on three key principles: integration, sustainability and focus on priority issues. This has led to an integrated approach to health-related work at Community level, making health-related policy areas work together towards achieving health objectives. This Communication called for concentrating resources where the Community can provide real added value, without duplicating work which can be better done by the Member States or international organisations.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The public health programme focuses on three priorities:</p> <p>(1) Improving health information and knowledge</p> <p>A comprehensive health information system will be put in place which will provide policy makers, health professionals and the general public the key health data and information that they need.</p>	<p>The plan should ensure the three priorities of this strategy are considered.</p>

<p>(2) Responding rapidly to health threats</p> <p>An effective rapid response capability will be put in place to deal with threats to public health, for example, arising from communicable diseases. The integration of the EU based on the principle of free movement increases the need for vigilance.</p> <p>(3) Addressing health determinants</p> <p>The programme will help to improve the health status of the population and reduce premature deaths in the EU by tackling the underlying causes of ill health, through effective health promotion and disease prevention measures</p>	
<p>Programme of Community action in the field of public health (2003-2008) (European Parliament Decision No 1786/2002/EC)</p>	
<p>On 23 September 2002, the European Parliament and the Council adopted a new Community action programme for public health. This programme runs for a 6 year period (from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2008).</p> <p>The new programme is based on three general objectives: health information, rapid reaction to health threats and health promotion through addressing health determinants. Activities such as networks, co-ordinated responses, sharing of experience, training and dissemination of information and knowledge will be inter-linked and mutually reinforcing. The aim is to embody an integrated approach towards protecting and improving health. As part of this integrated approach, particular attention is paid to the creation of links with other Community programmes and actions. Health impact assessment of proposals under other Community policies and activities, such as research, internal market, agriculture or environment will be used as a tool to ensure the consistency of the Community health strategy.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The public health programme focuses on three priorities:</p> <p>(1) Improving health information and knowledge</p> <p>A comprehensive health information system will be put in place which will provide policy makers, health professionals and the general public the key health data and information that they need.</p> <p>(2) Responding rapidly to health threats</p> <p>An effective rapid response capability will be put in place to deal with threats to public health, for example, arising from communicable diseases. The integration of the EU based on the principle of free movement increases the need for vigilance.</p>	<p>The plan should ensure the three priorities of this strategy are considered.</p>

<p>(3) Addressing health determinants</p> <p>The programme will help to improve the health status of the population and reduce premature deaths in the EU by tackling the underlying causes of ill health, through effective health promotion and disease prevention measures.</p>	
<p>Second European Climate Change Programme 2005</p>	
<p>The European Climate Change Programme is the Commission's main instrument to discuss and prepare the further development of the EU's climate policy.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>N/A</p>	<p>The LDF should ensure that any outcomes of this programme may have implications.</p>

3 National

Draft PPS: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment (2010)	
<p>In its final form this PPS will replace Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (PPS9); Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (PPG17); Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (PPS7) – in so far as it relates to landscape protection (paragraphs 21 to 23), soil and agricultural land quality (paragraphs 28 and 29) and forestry (paragraph 33); and Planning Policy Guidance 20: Coastal Planning (PPG20) in so far as it relates to coastal access, heritage coast and the undeveloped coast (paragraphs 2.9, 2.10 and 3.9). It takes account of the commitment in the 2007 white paper Planning for a Sustainable Future to streamline existing PPGs and PPSs and separate out policy from guidance.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Conserve and enhance the natural environment, including the quality, character and value of the landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and soil within rural and urban areas by ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural environment is integrated into the strategic vision of communities • Policies and decisions are based on an understanding of the nature, extent and value of the natural environment and recognise its importance; and • Construction, development and regeneration has minimal impacts on biodiversity and should enhance it wherever possible to contribute to the overall aim of no net loss to biodiversity. • Minimise vulnerability of places, people and wildlife to the impacts of climate change and contribute to effective climate change adaptation measures by maintaining, creating and improving networks of green infrastructure within both urban and rural areas • Deliver safe and attractive places to live, which respect the character of the area, promote health and wellbeing, and reduce social inequalities by ensuring that people have access to high quality open spaces, green infrastructure and sports, recreational and play spaces and facilities which are safely and easily accessible by walking, cycling or public transport • Provide access and appropriate recreational opportunities in rural and 	<p>Local Authorities should consider how their plans are addressing the four pillars of sustainable development by including relevant sustainability objectives both for the plan and the SA.</p>

coastal areas to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside.	
PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	
The document sets out the key policies and principles and the Government's vision for planning. It includes high level objectives and sets out the framework for specific policies further developed in the thematic Planning Policy Statements which will substitute the current PPG documents. This document reflects the need to promote all three aspects of sustainable development with a strong focus on environmental enhancements and promoting a greener, more environmentally focussed community.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Sustainable development is the purpose of planning. Communities need to be actively involved in the planning process, which is not simply regulations and control but must become a proactive management of development.</p> <p>These overarching objectives inform specific objectives such as promotion of urban and rural regeneration, of local economies, of inclusive, healthy and safe communities. There is significant emphasis placed on protecting and enhancing the historic and natural environment.</p>	Local Authorities should consider how their plans are addressing the four pillars of sustainable development by including relevant sustainability objectives both for the plan and the SA.
PPS 1: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (2007)	
PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. This supplementary document indicates how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Regional planning bodies, and all planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:</p> <p>Make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;</p> <p>In enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions;</p> <p>Deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;</p>	Local Authorities should consider how their plans are addressing the four pillars of sustainable development by including relevant sustainability objectives both for the plan and the SA.

<p>Secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;</p> <p>Sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;</p> <p>Reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and,</p> <p>Respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation.</p>	
SPPS1- Eco-towns (2009)	
The document sets out minimum standards and policies for new developments proposed within an Eco- town.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The document discusses principles, criteria and standards to consider whilst designing and developing an Eco-town in a region. Some of the aspects may become material consideration to determine planning permissions, dependent on the circumstance. This should be read alongside PPS1 : Supplement on Climate Change and PPS3: Housing	In the case of an Eco-town development in the Borough principles and objectives outlined in the document must be considered.
PPG 2 – Green Belts (1995)	
The Guidance indicates the underpinning aims of the Green Belt policy and its contribution to sustainable development objectives.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>There should be a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt.</p> <p>When any large scale development or redevelopment occurs within the Green Belt, it should contribute towards the objectives provided in para. 1.6 of the guidance note.</p>	Objectives pertaining to the openness of landscape in Green Belt land and the protection of biodiversity (habitat connectivity implications) should be included within the SA.
PPS 3 – Housing (2010)	
PPS3 provides guidance on planning for the provision of new housing on a Regional basis and on the allocation of land for housing by local authorities.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA

<p>High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural. - A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice. - Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. - A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate (recently amended to state that private residential gardens are now excluded from the definition of previously developed land in Annex B) 	<p>The LDF should ensure integration of all developments (industrial, commercial, housing, mixed use, infrastructure and transport) to ensure sustainability of housing growth.</p>
<p>Delivering Affordable Housing (Companion Statement to PPS3) (2006)</p>	
<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. It outlines the affordable housing challenge that needs to be met, and provides information on how existing delivery mechanisms operate to help in delivery. This document should be read in conjunction with Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) Housing.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Local authorities should consider the following issues when working on the delivery of affordable housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an early dialogue with the Housing Corporation on availability of grants in relation to the setting of affordable housing targets and considering applications for individual developments. • The availability of both public and private investment in the delivery of affordable housing, and its impact on the viability of sites and the level of affordable housing targets (overall and site specific) and thresholds. The targets should reflect the definition of affordable housing and an assessment of the likely economic viability in PPS3 (paragraph 29). • Adopting flexible practices when considering choice of provider. The Government supports a 'mixed economy' of providers, including the private sector and community trusts, as long as homes meet the standards expected of affordable housing and are value for money. • Understand clearly the mechanisms for ensuring affordable housing is retained 	<p>LDF should take into account the objectives of the Companion Guide to improve the supply of affordable housing in all communities, including rural areas.</p>

<p>in the affordable housing market, including through buy back, and for requiring the recycling of public subsidy to ensure the most efficient and proper use of public resources and help meet future affordable housing need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entering into service level agreements with HomeBuy Agents to protect nomination rights and alignment of sales policies for homes, including those without grant funding. • The level of management and other charges occupiers will have to pay on a development, and ensuring practical payment arrangements are in place when seeking developer contributions. • Challenging developers to produce high quality housing designs that help integrate affordable and market units in a mixed community. 	
<p>PPG 4 – Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)</p>	
<p>Guidance on the provision in planning for economic development married to respect for the environment. This document also promotes a 'town centre first' sequential approach to development with the aim of creating thriving town centres that provide a range of facilities for local people. It also discusses enhancement of the quality of life and the environment in rural areas</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Industrial and commercial developments are vital for the wealth of an area but need to be carefully placed so to minimise dependency of businesses and customers from road transport and integration with existing and planned transport and housing developments and plans.</p> <p>With respect to Town Centres the statement objectives relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting and enhancement of existing centres by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment. ▪ Encouraging town centre development to promote their vitality and viability, and to enhance consumer choice with a wide provision of shopping, leisure and local services to meet the needs of the whole community; ▪ Ensuring development is accessible by a range of means of transport, and to encourage a cleaner, safer, greener town centre environment; ▪ Promoting social inclusion by encouraging investment in disadvantaged areas to provide improved services and more employment opportunities; 	<p>LDF should ensure integration of all developments (industrial, commercial, housing, mixed use, infrastructure and transport) to ensure sustainability of the economic growth.</p> <p>Development plans should promote the vitality of town centres whilst increasing accessibility and reducing social exclusion.</p> <p>The LTP should ensure that accessibility issues are addressed in order to ensure that all members of the community are provided with access to the town centre facilities.</p> <p>Ensure the LDF framework is coordinated with rural initiatives.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting high quality and inclusive design and make efficient use of land in town centres to deliver more sustainable development. <p>The PPS requires that development within and outside existing villages should be permitted where it meets local economic and community needs, where it maintains or enhances the environment and does not conflict with other policies.</p>	
<p>PPS 5 – Planning for the Historic Environment (2005)</p>	
<p>This document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. These policies should be read alongside other relevant statements of national planning policy. Guidance to help practitioners implement this policy, including the legislative requirements that underpin it, is provided in Planning for the Historic Environment Practice Guide.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>To deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource • take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and • recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. <p>To conserve England’s heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset • wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation • the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and • consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping. <p>To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.</p>	<p>The LDF and SA need to take into account this document.</p>
<p>PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)</p>	
<p>Quality of life and the environment in rural areas need to be enhanced through the sustainable development of communities</p>	

and their environment.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Requires that development within and outside existing villages should be permitted where it meets local economic and community needs, where it maintains or enhances the environment and does not conflict with other policies.	Ensure the LDF framework is coordinated with rural initiatives.
PPG 8 – Telecommunications (2001)	
PPG8 gives guidance on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Government objective is to guarantee the growth of the telecommunication sector whilst respecting the environment and protecting human health, to guarantee equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available.	LDF and SA should consider how the telecommunications needs of new developments will be satisfied whilst limiting the effect on the environment and public health.
PPS 9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)	
<p>This guidance note replaced PPG9 and sets out a series of key principles which need to be taken into consideration when preparing local development documents and regional spatial strategies:</p> <p>Decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of the area.</p> <p>Decisions should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</p> <p>A strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology should be taken.</p> <p>Developments seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area should be encouraged.</p> <p>LPAs should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</p> <p>Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place.</p> <p>Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA

<p>Points specific to LDDs are:</p> <p>When identifying designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity on the proposals map, clear distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national, regional, and locally designated sites.</p> <p>Biodiversity objectives that reflect both national and local priorities, including those which have been agreed by local biodiversity partnerships, should be reflected in policies in local development documents and proposals. Local planning authorities should ensure that all policies in local development documents and proposals are consistent with those biodiversity objectives.</p> <p>Other areas covered by the guidance are:</p> <p>Biodiversity interest of:</p> <p>International sites, SSSIs, regional and local sites</p> <p>Ancient woodlands</p> <p>Networks of natural habitats</p> <p>Previously developed sites</p> <p>Biodiversity within developments</p> <p>Species protection</p> <p>PPS 9 includes no targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives, and clearly take note of these designations in setting SA objectives and defining options.</p> <p>Requires compensatory measures for negative conservation impacts if development has to proceed on grounds of human health and safety. This should be reflected in the mitigation strategies for all plans and the potential for more strategic mitigation between the plans should be considered.</p>
<p>PPS 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, 2005</p>	
<p>The overall objective is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. Through more sustainable waste management, moving waste up the hierarchy (reduce, re-use, recycle) aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Drive waste up the hierarchy, with disposal as the last option – but an option which must be catered for;</p> <p>Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities;</p> <p>Targets provided by the national waste strategy required under European</p>	<p>The LDF should accord with national guidance in terms of process.</p>

<p>legislation i.e. Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994;</p> <p>Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment;</p> <p>Enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations;</p> <p>Reflects concerns and interests of stakeholders;</p> <p>Protect green belts but recognise the particular location needs of some types of waste management facilities; and</p> <p>Ensure layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management.</p>	
<p>PPS 12 – Local Spatial Planning (2008)</p>	
<p>This Planning Policy Statement (PPS) sets out government policy on local development frameworks. It, along with the Plan-making Manual accompanying this PPS, replaces PPS12 Local Development Frameworks and the companion guide Creating LDFs (2004). This PPS and the Plan-Making Manual¹ reflect the lessons learned from the first three years of operation of the new planning system in England brought in by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The LDF should accord with national guidance. No relevant objectives, targets and indicators.</p>	<p>The LDF should accord with national guidance in terms of process. No particular policy considerations.</p>
<p>PPG 13 – Transport (2001)</p>	
<p>The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight, so to enhance accessibility by public transport and reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Actively manage the pattern of urban growth and the location of major travel generating development to make the fullest use of public transport, and to encourage walking and cycling.</p> <p>Land use planning should facilitate a shift in transport of freight from road to rail and water. Attention should be paid to the value of disused transport sites and effort made to prevent their loss to different land uses.</p> <p>Traffic management measures should be designed to reduce</p>	<p>This objective is fundamental in encouraging public transport use and establishing a viable patronage base, as well as cycling and walking. In doing so, the LDF and the next LTP would be contributing to the air quality, human health, climate change and social inclusion objectives of their SAs/SEAs.</p>

environmental/social impacts, whilst fiscal measures should be used for tackling congestion.	
PPG 14 - Development of Unstable Land 1990	
PPG14 examines the impacts of instability on development and land use. How instability should be tackled in the planning process and how it might be treated by development plans and in considering planning applications is also included	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The MLDDS should accord with national guidance. No objectives, targets and indicators	The LDF should accord with national guidance in terms of process.
PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport, and Recreation (2002)	
This guidance comprises the planning guidance to support outdoor and recreational activities which contribute to the delivery of broader sustainable development objectives such as the support of urban renaissance and rural renewal, the promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion, health and well being.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The recreational quality of open spaces can be eroded by insensitive development or incremental loss of the site. In considering planning applications - either within or adjoining open space - local authorities should weigh any benefits being offered to the community against the loss of open space that will occur. Accessibility should be promoted by sustainable modes of transport (including disabled facilities).	Ensure policy proposals take account of the impact of developments on all open public space and other outdoor recreational facilities.
PPS 22 - Renewable Energy (2004)	
This Statement sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Regional spatial strategies and local development documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. Except where these developments are likely to have an adverse effect on designated conservation sites (historic and natural), or designated landscapes. Targets: should be expressed as the minimum amount of installed capacity for renewable energy in the region, expressed in megawatts, and may also be expressed in terms of the percentage of electricity consumed or supplied. Targets should be set for achievement by 2010 and by 2020. Regional targets have been set and these have been	Prioritise policies that protect designated sites in relation to renewable energy developments. LDF and other plans should include policies which encourage the use of renewable energy.

expressed for each strategic planning authority.	
PPS 23 – Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	
This Statement advises on matters relating to how the development control process should deal with pollution which may arise from or may affect land use.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>A strategic approach should be taken to the location of potentially polluting developments and the location of sensitive developments.</p> <p>Development presents the opportunity of remediating and developing on contaminated land in order to reduce the risks currently posed by such land.</p> <p>Where new potentially polluting activities are planned a proactive approach should be taken between the developer and the pollution control authorities.</p> <p>There are no specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Potential impacts of pollution resulting from certain types of development, their proximity to communities and the knock-on effects on the surrounding environment should be appropriately considered.</p> <p>The proximity principle should be a key principle of the LDF.</p>
PPG 24 – Planning and Noise (1994)	
This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise and introduces the concept of noise exposure categories, recommending appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and advising on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Noise-sensitive developments should be located away from existing sources of significant noise (or programmed development such as new roads) and that potentially noisy developments are located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised.	The LDF and other plans should have regard for PPG24 when developing policies, particularly with regard to site selection. Ensure that all the SAs include a noise objective.
PPS 25 – Development and Flood Risk (2010)	
This guidance explains how flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life. It sets out the importance the Government attaches to the management and reduction of flood risk in the land-use planning process, to acting on a precautionary basis and to taking account of climate change. It summarises the responsibilities of various parties in the development process.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA

<p>Consider the information available on the nature of flood risk and its potential consequences and accord it appropriate weight in the preparation of development plans and in determining applications for planning permission and attaching conditions where permission is granted.</p> <p>This PPS also requires the achievement of good ecological status of inland waters.</p>	<p>LDF should avoid unnecessary development in the floodplains that might decrease storage/increase runoff, and compromise human safety. LDF should also encourage development of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Reducing flood risk should be an SA Objective for all plans.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</p>	
<p>The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds and Natural Habitats. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitat (countryside, national parks and designated protected areas).</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.</p>	<p>There is significant interaction between wildlife and different types of land use. The SA should consider the effects of the plans on biodiversity.</p>
<p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan - UK BAP (Defra, 1994)</p>	
<p>The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992, describes the UK's biological resources, and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. It contains of 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>To maintain, promote and enhance biodiversity</p>	<p>The LDF should aim not to destroy or negatively affect any priority habitats listed.</p>
<p>A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (DEFRA, 2007)</p>	
<p>This strategy focuses on the widespread adoption of sustainable forest management, new recreation and access opportunities, better management of ancient and native woodlands, popular initiatives in The National Forest and Community Forests, and land regeneration providing green infrastructure for new urban development.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Objectives within the Strategy are to: Provide, in England, a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations;</p>	<p>The LDF can address the aims of the strategy through ensuring developments protect and maintain existing trees and woodland, and enhancing biodiversity and</p>

<p>Ensure that existing and newly planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to a changing climate;</p> <p>Protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and lands capes (both woodland and non-woodland), and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland;</p> <p>Increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England;</p> <p>Improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally, including the reduction of carbon emissions.</p>	<p>the environs of development through encouraging the planting of more trees.</p>
<p>UK Air Quality Strategy (DEFRA, 2007)</p>	
<p>This Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term, so to protect people's health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. Some of the aims of the air quality strategy are to:</p> <p>To provide the best practicable protection to human health by setting health based objectives for eight main air pollutants (objectives are maximum recommended exposure levels)</p> <p>To contribute to the protection of the natural environment by setting objectives for two pollutants (nitrogen and sulphur dioxide) for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems</p>	<p>Objectives and measures set out in the LDF should aim to contribute to the achievement of the objectives set out in the UK Air Quality Strategy.</p>
<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act – CRoW (ODPM, 2000)</p>	
<p>CRoW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation. Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>

<p>Part I of the Act creates a new right of access to open country and registered common land</p> <p>Part II of the Act modernises the law on public rights of way</p> <p>Part III of the Act gives greater protection to sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs), and strengthens wildlife protection</p> <p>Part IV of the Act provides new powers to set up Conservation Boards for the better management of areas of outstanding natural beauty (AONBs), and requires certain bodies to have regard for AONBs when doing anything which would affect the land in those areas</p>	<p>The LDF should aim to maintain, improve and enhance biodiversity and should pay attention that public rights of ways are respected.</p>
<p>Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns, Our Cities, the Future. Delivering an urban renaissance (DETR, 2000)</p>	
<p>Sustainable economic growth is based on thriving towns and cities, which are the economic hubs of large areas.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>To arrest urban decline by taking a joined approach to policies on housing, planning, transport and education in and for cities and town.</p>	<p>The plans should take into account the overarching aims of this document and consider the PSA targets this White paper refers to.</p>
<p>UK Waste Strategy (2007)</p>	
<p>This strategy sets out targets and plans to divert waste from landfill in England, as required by the Landfill Directive. The strategy is a review of the Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and builds on the progress made from WS2000. It also addresses key areas for managing waste into the future.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The government is seeking to introduce Site Waste Management Plans, a mandatory requirement for projects over a certain value.</p> <p>Government is proposing a possible new target of halving the amount of construction , demolition & excavation waste going to landfill by 2012 as a result of waste reduction, re-use and recycling.</p> <p>The Government will shortly be setting a new national target for the reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill</p> <p>The government will soon release the Sustainable construction Strategy to help improve resource efficiency</p> <p>Changing the way we manage waste</p>	<p>SA should incorporate objectives that promote waste hierarchy method, including recycling and re-use.</p> <p>Waste reduction, recycling and others means to move up the waste hierarchy can lead to greater resource efficiency and should be addressed and promoted in the LDF.</p> <p>Reducing waste, increasing recycling and improving resource efficiency should be included as SA/SEA objective.</p>

<p>Tackling the amount of waste produced (decouple waste generation from economic growth)</p> <p>Promoting re-use, recycling, composting and recovering energy</p> <p>To recycle and compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010</p>	
<p>Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside, the future – A fair deal for rural England (DETR, 2000)</p>	
<p>To maintain and protect a living and vibrant countryside, the government has identified a number of key actions, all informed by the principles of sustainable development.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>There are five objectives, which will be transposed into the PSA and Service Delivery Agreements:</p> <p>Facilitate sustainable economies</p> <p>Maintain and stimulate communities ensuring fair access to services</p> <p>Conserve rural landscape and wildlife</p> <p>Increase opportunities to enjoy the countryside</p> <p>Promote collaboration amongst all Government tiers to ensure responsiveness to local communities' requests.</p>	<p>All plans and their SAs should reflect the priorities and actions of the white paper and include SA objectives regarding access to services and landscape and biodiversity issues.</p>
<p>Climate Change: The UK Programme (DEFRA, 2006)</p>	
<p>So This Climate Change Programme sets out the Government's commitments both at international and domestic levels to meet the challenge of climate change. It also sets out our approach to strengthening the role that individuals can play.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Report annually to Parliament on emissions, our future plans and progress on domestic climate change;</p> <p>set out our adaptation plan for the UK, informed by additional research on the impacts of climate change;</p>	<p>The LDF should aim to minimise CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<p>Climate Change Act 2008</p>	
<p>The UK has passed legislation which introduces the world's first long-term legally binding framework to tackle the dangers of climate change. The Climate Change Bill was introduced into Parliament on 14 November 2007 and became law on 26 November 2008. The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:</p>	

<p>Setting ambitious, legally binding targets; Taking powers to help meet those targets; Strengthening the institutional framework; Enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change; and Establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Two key aims of the Act: To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK; and To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009. The Act also sets a legally binding target of at least an 80 percent cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad. Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34 percent by 2020. Both these targets are against a 1990 baseline.</p>	<p>The LDF should aim reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help to create a low carbon economy.</p>
Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper 2007	
<p>The White Paper sets out detailed proposals for reform of the planning system, building on Kate Barker's recommendations for improving the speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning, and taking forward Kate Barker's and Rod Eddington's proposals for reform of major infrastructure planning. It proposes reforms on how we take decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects including energy, waste, waste-water and transport - responding to the challenges of economic globalisation and climate change. It also proposes further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system, building on the recent improvements to make it more efficient and more responsive.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Five core principles underpin our proposals: Planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges such as increasing globalisation and climate change, and properly integrate our economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable</p>	<p>The LDF should ensure it supports the core principles of this policy.</p>

<p>development;</p> <p>The planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable;</p> <p>There must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement;</p> <p>The planning system should be transparent and accountable; and</p> <p>Planning should be undertaken at the right level of government – national, regional and local.</p>	
<p>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (2001)</p>	
<p>This statement sets out the intention of the Government to protect the historic environment recognising its major contribution to the economy in rural and deprived communities as well as in traditional economic centres. It also states the need for the development of new policies to further realise economic and educational potential.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The historic environment should be protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.</p>	<p>The LDF and other plans could influence the historic environment in several ways, including impacts upon townscape, historic structures and features. The contribution of all plan to the form and function of the district should be viewed positively and the plan’s objectives should reflect this.</p>
<p>UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2001)</p>	
<p>The strategy identifies the main causes of fuel poverty in the UK (a combination of poor energy efficiency in homes and low incomes) and outlines its effects on quality of life and health.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The strategy aims to reduce fuel poverty especially of vulnerable members of society, such as children and the elderly.</p>	<p>Health equalities should be considered in both the LDF and the SA/SEA.</p>
<p>‘Working with the Grain of Nature’: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)</p>	
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p>	

Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Ensures biodiversity considerations are embedded in all main sectors of economic activity. (It is the principal means by which the government will comply with duties under section 74 of the CRoW Act).	The SA should aim to protect all levels of biodiversity not just the most valued sites and the SA objectives should reflect this.
Our Energy Future - Creating a Low Carbon Economy' - UK white paper on energy (2003)	
The white paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. The implementation of the White Paper is being taken forward via the Sustainable Energy Policy Network (SEPN).	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.	The LDF should aim to minimise CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions.
Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon Worlds (DfT, 2007)	
TaSTS describes how the Government is responding to the recommendations made in the Eddington study to improve transport's contribution to economic growth and productivity, and how it is ensuring that transport will play its part in delivering the overall level of reductions in carbon emissions recommended by the Stern Review. It also sets out the DfT's policy and investment plans for the period to 2013-14 and proposes a new approach to longer term transport strategy.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Goal 1: Maximising the overall competitiveness and productivity of the national economy, so as to achieve a sustained high level of GDP growth.</p> <p>Goal 2: Reducing transport's emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions, with the desired outcome of avoiding dangerous climate change.</p> <p>Goal 3: Contributing to better health and longer life expectancy through reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health.</p> <p>Goal 4: Improving quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, including through a healthy natural environment, with the desired outcomes of improved well-being for all.</p> <p>Goal 5: Promoting greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society.</p>	The LDF should consider how (alongside Local Transport Plans) it can contribute to achieving these national transport goals.

Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DfT, 2008)	
DaSTS explains how the proposed approach to long term transport planning, outlined in TaSTS, is to be put into action to both tackle immediate problems and also longer-term challenges. The document outlines the five national transport goals, focusing on the challenge of delivering strong economic growth while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Our five goals for transport are:</p> <p>To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks;</p> <p>To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change;</p> <p>To contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health;</p> <p>To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and</p> <p>To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment.</p>	The LDF should consider how (alongside Local Transport Plans) it can contribute to achieving these national transport goals.
UK Climate Change Programme Review: Consultation (Defra, 2004)	
Transport: The Government is committed to sustained investment in public transport, providing the public with more environmentally friendly travel choices and to encouraging its use through, for example, workplace travel plans and promoting alternatives to the school run. It is vigorously seeking the inclusion of intra-EU aviation in the EU TENS and it is considering the feasibility of road-pricing, as well as the scope for including surface transport into a phase of the EU ETS.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The devolved administrations are committed to making an equitable contribution to efforts aimed at meeting the UK's Kyoto target, moving towards the UK's national goal and putting the UK on a path towards a 60 per cent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050.	The LDF should aim to promote more environmentally friendly travel choices.
England Rural Strategy (2004)	
The Rural Strategy 2004 sets out the Government's new approach to policy and delivery of the rural white paper.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA

<p>It identifies three key priorities for rural policy.</p> <p>Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need</p> <p>Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people</p> <p>Enhancing the Value of our countryside - protecting the natural environment for this and future generations</p>	<p>Rural issues should be taken into account in relevant parts of the LDF and SA/SEA.</p>
<p>Choosing Health: making Healthier Choices Easier - Health White Paper (2004)</p>	
<p>This White Paper sets out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health. The Government will provide information and practical support to get people motivated and improve emotional wellbeing and access to services so that healthy choices are easier to make. This strategy has 3 underpinning principles: informed choice, personalisation and working together.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the numbers of people who smoke • Reducing obesity and improving diet and nutrition • Increasing exercise • Encouraging sensible drinking • Improving sexual health • Improving mental health 	<p>Promoting healthier lifestyles should be one of the objectives of LDF and SA/SEA.</p>
<p>Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</p>	
<p>This strategy aims to promote sustainable development. It contains</p> <p>Five principles (with a more explicit focus on environmental limits)</p> <p>Four agreed priorities (sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource production and sustainable communities)</p> <p>A new indicator set with new indicators such as on well being</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>

<p>The new objectives included within the strategy are:</p> <p>Living within environmental limits</p> <p>Promoting good governance</p> <p>Using sound science responsibly</p>	<p>To implement the new strategy the LDF should aim to promote sustainable development wherever possible.</p>
<p>Good Practice Guide for Planning on Tourism (2006)</p>	
<p>This guide outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans and in development control.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions;</p> <p>Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; and</p> <p>Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way.</p>	<p>The plan should take into account these objectives.</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future) 2003</p>	
<p>The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>To transform Regional Planning Guidance into a Regional Spatial Strategy which increases delivery and targets for brown field development; affordable housing issues; in rolling forward annual new housing provision; identifies strategic employment locations; clearly defines transport priorities; addresses waste and renewable energy and reinforces urban and rural renaissance.</p> <p>The South West suffers the double impact of higher than average house prices and lower than average incomes in the region. This creates particular difficulties for key workers and young people starting out.</p>	<p>The LDF should be aware of any implications this programme may have in Watford.</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (ODPM 2005)</p>	

<p>This five year strategy accompanies the strategy for housing. It shows the Government commitment to sustainable communities, which is underpinned by the belief that everyone, in every region, deserves a share in the nation's prosperity, and a pleasant, safe clean and green place to live, with excellent local services. Creating sustainable communities needs every part of Government to be involved. Sustainable communities need good schools, good health services, good parks, good transport, flourishing businesses and vibrant communities as well as houses.</p> <p>This five years plan sets out how the Government is going to realise is vision</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>One of the key challenges is to put more control in the hands of local people to help make services better, and to make communities cleaner, safer and greener.</p> <p>Social: decent affordable homes; to put more control in the hands of local people to help make services better, and to make communities cleaner, safer and greener; to assure strong local leadership, excellent public services and fair reasonable cost; to assure that public service serve everyone well; strong, visible and accountable local leadership for areas and communities;</p> <p>Environment: to narrow the gap between the average and the worst off areas;</p> <p>Economic: to promote strong economies in all regions, narrowing the economic divide and boosting the economy as a whole;</p>	<p>The LRDPD to consider how this plan of action will influence the delivery and management of recreational space for the community.</p>
<p>Water Act 2003</p>	
<p>The Water Act 2003 will significantly change how water abstraction and impoundment is regulated. It aims to improve protection of the environment and to provide a more flexible process of regulation. The changes will be implemented over a number of years. Between now and 2012, we need to resolve significant problem areas and achieve sustainable water resources management. Responsible abstractors who are committed to the sustainable use of precious water resources will want to achieve these changes too and work with us to deliver a better environment for future generations.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>It will change the licensing system in six key areas:</p> <p>All small abstractions, generally under 20 cubic metres per day (m3/d), will not need a licence;</p> <p>Dewatering of mines, quarries and engineering works, water transfers into canals and internal drainage districts, use of water for trickle irrigation and abstractions in some areas which are currently exempt will now need a licence to make sure that they are managed appropriately and that any impact on the</p>	<p>The LDF should be aware of the changes in the licensing system and of the focus on water conservation.</p>

<p>environment can be dealt with;</p> <p>Administration for making applications, transferring and renewing licences will be made simpler. This will also reduce barriers to the trading of water rights;</p> <p>The status of licences has changed significantly, as all abstractors now have a responsibility not to let their abstraction cause damage to others. From 2012, the Environment Agency will be able to amend or take away someone's permanent licence without compensation if they are causing serious damage to the environment;</p> <p>There will be an increased focus on water conservation. Water companies will have new duties to conserve water and all public bodies will need to consider how to conserve water supplied to premises. The Government has new responsibilities for monitoring and reporting progress in this area;</p> <p>Water companies will need to develop and publish water resources management and drought plans. The Environment Agency will be able to encourage transfer of water resources between water companies and recover costs associated with drought orders and permits.</p>	
<p>Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)</p>	
<p>This strategy sets out how the Environment Agency believe water resources should be managed throughout England and Wales to 2050 and beyond to ensure that there will be enough water for people and the environment. It identifies the actions the Environment Agency believe are necessary, and in particular those that are needed to deal with the serious challenges of growth and climate change.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Adapting to and mitigating climate change: The Environment Agency is able to manage water resources and protect the water environment in the face of climate change.</p> <p>A better water environment: Species and habitats that depend on water are restored, protected, improved and valued.</p> <p>Sustainable planning and management of water resources: Good water management contributes to sustainable development by supporting people and the economy in an improved environment.</p> <p>Water and the water environment are valued: People value water and enjoy their water environment and understand how it contributes to their quality of</p>	<p>Both the LDF and SA should consider the importance of managing water resources.</p>

life.	
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper (DCMS, 2007)	
This White Paper sets out the Government's vision for a new heritage protection system. The proposals are focussed on opening up heritage protection to greater public scrutiny and involvement, whilst recognising that heritage protection needs to be an integral part of a planning system that can deliver sustainable communities.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	Both the LDF and SA should consider the importance of heritage protection.
Homes for the Future: More Affordable, More Sustainable – Housing Green Paper (CLG, July 2007)	
The Housing Green Paper sets out the Government's plans for delivering more affordable housing to contribute to their target of 3 million new homes by 2020. It looks at issues such as identifying and using land for development, social housing, sustainable homes and affordability.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Vision: "We want everyone to have access to a decent home at a price they can afford, in a place where they want to live and work. Good quality, affordable housing enables stable and secure family lives: we are all healthier, happier and wealthier when we have decent homes close to schools, healthcare and transport links."</p> <p>Objectives and Targets: The strategy has 3 overarching objectives within which are set out targets and sub-objectives:</p> <p>More homes to meet growing demand; 3 million new homes by 2020, 2 million of which by 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more social and shared ownership homes to be delivered in rural areas/villages • direct extra resources to those councils who are delivering high levels of housing and to those councils who have identified at least 5 years worth of sites ready for development 	The LDF will need to ensure housing development planned for the Borough meets affordable homes and sustainable community objectives.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200,000 new homes to be delivered on surplus public sector land by 2016 <p>Well-designed and greener homes, linked to good schools, transport and healthcare;</p> <p>New procedures for councils and Government departments to plan for new schools, new health facilities and improved transport facilities</p> <p>Proposed Planning-gain Supplement Bill – to ensure that local communities benefit from new developments</p> <p>Increase protection of the environment by cutting carbon emissions and all new homes to be zero carbon from 2016</p> <p>Strengthen building regulations by 25% in 2010 and by 44% in 2013 to set the standards for greener homes</p> <p>Set new minimum standards for water use in new homes cutting average water use by almost 20%.</p> <p>Eliminate poorly-designed new housing, and make good and very good new development the norm</p> <p>More affordable homes to buy or rent.</p> <p>Develop more affordable homes both to rent and to buy, including increasing provision of family housing</p> <p>£8 billion programme for affordable housing in 2008-11</p> <p>At least 70,000 more affordable homes a year by 2010–11</p> <p>At least 45,000 new social homes a year by 2010-11</p> <p>Over 25,000 shared ownership and shared equity homes a year</p>	
<p>The First Soil Action Plan for England, 2004-2006 (DEFRA, 2004)</p>	
<p>The Action Plan contains 52 actions on issues ranging from soil management on farms to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape. All of the actions make a step towards more sustainable soil use and protection.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The actions proposed in this plan work towards a common vision that recognises the several vital functions that soils perform for society.</p> <p>The vision is to ensure that England’s soils will be protected and managed to optimize the varied functions that soils perform for society (e.g. supporting agriculture and forestry, protecting cultural heritage, supporting biodiversity, as</p>	<p>The LDF should ensure that consideration is given to the Government’s objectives and measures for soil protection. Where appropriate these plans can contain policies for the sustainable use of soils. Soil is also</p>

<p>a platform for construction), in keeping with the principles of sustainable development and on the basis of sound evidence.</p> <p>In order to achieve this vision, the aims are to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil managers will look after their soils with a view both to their own and society's short-term needs and to the interests of future generations; • The regulatory, legislative and political framework will provide appropriate protection of soil as an irreplaceable natural resource and empower and encourage people with soil to manage it properly; • A better understanding of, and access to, information on the state of our soils and the physical, chemical and biological processes which operate on and within them. 	<p>important for the SA and it is specifically referred to in the SEA Directive.</p>
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)</p>	
<p>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities. The Act also created the Natural England to act as a champion for the natural environment. Section 40 of which places a Biodiversity Duty on all public bodies (including the Council), to have due regard for conserving biodiversity. This includes restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>No objectives or targets</p>	<p>The LDF should ensure that Local Biodiversity species and habitats are considered in planning.</p>

4 Regional – East of England

Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (2001)	
This strategy aims to improve the quality of life for the people of the East of England which is sustainable for the long-term future.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Achieve economic growth in a balanced way</p> <p>Spread the benefits of growth more equally</p> <p>Protect and enhance the quality of the region's natural and built environment</p> <p>Manage the use of resources sustainably and innovatively</p> <p>The framework identifies the 21 key sustainability issues for the region. It sets out key objectives, together with context, regional strengths and challenges for each issue.</p> <p>The framework does not contain quantified targets, but does include 84 indicators.</p>	<p>The outlined regional issues and objectives should inform the development of the LDF SA Framework.</p> <p>The indicators proposed should be used as LDF SA indicators to ensure consistency and resource efficiency.</p>
Our Environment, Our Future – The Regional Environmental Strategy for the East of England (2003)	
The document sets out the Environment Strategy for the East of England and provides a description of the current state of the following topics: landscape and natural environment, biodiversity, historic environment, built environment.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>It identifies 5 key environmental challenges for the region and suggests strategic aims for each of those:</p> <p>Delivering sustainable patterns and forms of development</p> <p>Meeting the challenges and opportunities of climate change</p> <p>Ensuring environmental sustainability in the economy</p> <p>Enhancing environmental capital</p> <p>Achieving sustainable lifestyles</p> <p>The strategy does not contain quantified targets, but does suggest an indicator for each key action within each strategic aim.</p>	<p>The LDF and SA should take notice of the outlined challenges and strategic aims by incorporating them as objectives and setting out appropriate measures.</p> <p>The suggested indicators could be adopted as SA indicators.</p>

Regional Social Strategy: A strategy to achieve a fair and inclusive society in the East of England (launched in May 2004)	
The Regional Social Strategy sets out the vision, objectives and means for achieving a fair and inclusive society in the East of England. It identifies regional priorities, policies and actions to support local activity and provides a framework for tackling social exclusion in the region.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The Regional Social Strategy identifies 6 strategic objectives as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To tackle poverty and reduce income inequalities To promote access to work, tackle low pay and improve conditions of work To improve the life chances of children from disadvantaged families To improve the life chances of adults through learning and skills development To promote active ageing and reduce social exclusion of older people To support the development of sustainable communities To improve access to services, especially for disadvantaged groups To develop social networks, community assets and promote community cohesion <p>The strategy contains many quantified targets based on existing PSA targets.</p>	<p>The LDF and SA should incorporate those objectives and set out appropriate measures.</p>
A Shared Vision: The regional economic strategy of the East of England (formally released on 1 December 2004)	
The strategy presents a vision for the region as: ‘...a leading economy, founded on our world-class knowledge base and the creativity and enterprise pockets of our people, in order to improve the quality of life of all who live and work here.’	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>It identifies some key challenges which need to be addressed in order to achieve this vision. In addition, some key strategic goals are set out, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving skills base Improving competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship Providing high quality places to live, work and visit Tackling social exclusion Promote efficient resource use 	<p>The LDF should aim implement this strategy locally whilst avoiding adverse environmental impacts. Some of strategic goals could be adopted as SA/SEA objectives.</p>

The London Plan (2004)	
Although Hertfordshire is located in the East of England region, parts of it is adjunct to both the South East and the London Region. The London Plan forms the spatial development strategy for Greater London.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Amongst others the London Plan aims to accommodate London's growth within its boundaries.	The SA should investigate potential indirect and/or cumulative impacts which stem from the neighbouring regions.
Creating Sustainable Communities in the East of England (2005)	
This document implements the national Sustainable Communities Strategy.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Key issues for the region are identified as:</p> <p>Addressing problems of high and rapidly rising house prices</p> <p>Improving transport infrastructure</p> <p>Ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are spread across the region</p> <p>Addressing the problem of scarce water resources and sea level rise</p> <p>The document does not set new targets or indicators.</p>	Both the LDF and SA should take these objectives into account when setting out plan objectives and the SA framework.
Towns and Cities – Strategy and Action Plan: Urban Renaissance in the East of England (2003)	
This strategy and action plan aims to implement the Government's Urban White Paper and Sustainable Communities Plan in the East of England.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>It has the same objectives as the urban White Paper, supplemented by the objective that people and organisations should possess the right skills to deliver an urban renaissance.</p> <p>The strategy contains no specific targets but it suggests some indicators.</p>	The LDF should aim to help delivering an urban renaissance by setting out appropriate measures. Promoting an urban renaissance could have beneficial environmental impacts, such as less development on previously underdeveloped sites, which could be investigated as part of the SA.
Chilterns AONB Management Strategy 2008-2013: The Framework for Action	

Management and policy framework for protecting and enhancing the Chilterns AONB. Contains policies and actions which need to be reflected in LDFs.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Measures to safeguard, protect and enhance the Chilterns.	Due to the close proximity to the ANOB special regards should be paid to possible indirect impacts stemming from surrounding areas.
Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) (2007)	
The Catchment Flood Management Plan sets out a sustainable direction for managing fluvial flood risk within the Thames region for the next 50 to 100 years. It provides details on the physical characteristics of the region; details on the hydrology of the region and flooding history; an assessment of flood risk across the region; and an assessment of how this flood risk could change in the future.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The CFMP involves new approaches to flood risk management and will be used to guide future investment, policies and flood risk management. The CFMP's action plan highlights work necessary to manage flood risk in the Thames Region and is based on the different types of catchments present in the region.	The SA and LDF should have regard to the CFMP and take into consideration the issues associated with flood risk.
The Colne Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2007)	
This strategy sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the catchment until 2014 and provides information about how they will manage existing abstraction licences and the availability of water for further abstraction.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Aim to reduce the level of abstraction by the equivalent of 5 Ml/d over the six year CAM cycle.	The LDF should aim to contribute this target.
The East of England Regional Woodland Strategy – 'Woodland for Life' (2003)	
This strategy sets out a long term strategy for the planting and management of forests.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The vision for woodland and forestry in the East of England is that " <i>trees and woodland are recognised as bringing high quality sustainable benefits to all who</i>	The LDF should include policies that aim to protect and enhance woodland and ensure development would not adversely affect

<p><i>live and work in the East of England"</i></p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>The Strategy sets out 6 themes and identifies aims and actions under each one:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of Life: improved health and well-being for all the people of the East of England, through supporting recreation and access, raising health awareness, enhancing landscape and supporting community engagement. • Spatial Planning: make the East of England a sustainable, well-designed and attractive place in which people will choose to live and work, by addressing site restoration, design of urban environments, green road corridors, and flooding issues. • Economic Development: make the East of England a creative and competitive economy, using resources sustainably, including addressing the tourism industry, and sustainable timber production. • Renewable Energy: increasing the proportion of regional energy that comes from renewable sources by promoting the use of wood for heat generation. • Education and Learning: improve opportunities for lifelong learning and skills development for everyone in the East of England. • Natural Environment: aim for a high quality environment that is protected and enhanced, by adapting to climate change, protecting soils, water supply and quality, and enhancing biodiversity. 	<p>the quantity or quality of woodland.</p>
<p>River Basin Management Plan: Thames River Basin District (2009)</p>	
<p>This plan considers the pressures facing the water environment in the Thames Basin district and actions that will address them. It has been prepared under the Water Framework Directive and is the first of a series of six year planning cycles.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>By 2015, 22% of surface waters (i.e. 123 water bodies) will show an improvement for one or more of the elements measured. This translates to 1,737 kilometres of river or canal improved.</p>	<p>The LDF should aim to contribute to this target.</p>

5 Local – County of Hertfordshire

Hertfordshire Structure Plan 1991-2011	
<p>The Hertfordshire Structure Plan sets out the broad directions in which Hertfordshire should change and develop in the future. It covers the period to 2011 and the Council has undertaken technical work to decide what changes (termed 'alterations') may be needed to roll the plan forward another five years to 2016.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Some of the general aims of the plan are:</p> <p>Encourage economic growth consistent with environmental constraints</p> <p>Make provision for the housing and social needs of people in ways which minimise the need to travel</p> <p>Improve people's quality of life</p> <p>Avoid pollution in all its forms, in particular pollution of ground and surface water resources</p> <p>Contain road traffic growth and encourage walking, cycling and greater use of passenger transport</p> <p>Conserve the County's critical capital and other important environmental assets, including its landscape, ecological, built and archaeological heritage, and safeguard the County's area of Green Belt</p> <p>Conserve natural resources, in particular the County's best and most versatile agricultural land</p> <p>Minimise resource depletion and make the most efficient use of land, minerals, buildings, energy, water and waste</p>	<p>The LDF and the SA should take these objectives into account e.g. in the form of plan or SA/SEA objectives.</p>
A 50 Vision for the Wildlife and Natural Habitats of Hertfordshire (1998) Revised (2006)	
<p>The Hertfordshire BAP was drawn up in response to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan which sets out detailed action plans for threatened habitats and species nationwide. It evaluates the status of habitats and species in the county and identifies key habitats and species of national and local significance and High Biodiversity Areas.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA

<p>Amongst others the following objectives are set out:</p> <p>To establish a plan partnership through identifying and consulting key partners in the process.</p> <p>To produce an overview of our present knowledge of the biodiversity resource in the county.</p> <p>To prepare a series of prioritised habitat action plans to guide work on protecting, restoring and recreating a sustainable level of biodiversity in the county.</p> <p>Within each habitat action plan to identify detailed targets reflecting both national and local importance for the first ten years.</p> <p>To identify a list of priority species for the preparation of action plans. Concise target statements should be prepared for all chosen species.</p> <p>Within each habitat and species action plan to identify delivery mechanisms and sources of finance and advice.</p> <p>To publish the plan and implement the agreed programme of action.</p> <p>To establish a long term monitoring programme to measure the effectiveness of the Plan in achieving national and local targets.</p>	<p>Biodiversity is a key aspect which has to be considered in the LDF and SA process. Relevant objectives and indicators should be defined and appropriate baseline data collated.</p>
<p>Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan 1995-2005 (1999)</p>	
<p>This plan sets out the waste strategy for Hertfordshire until 2005 with a possible extension to 2007.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Some of the aims and objectives of the Waste Local Plan are:</p> <p>To facilitate the provision of sufficient waste management facilities</p> <p>To locate waste recycling, handling and reduction facilities as close as practicable to the origin of waste</p> <p>To reduce the overall demand for resources (including land)</p> <p>To facilitate the increased use of recycled waste materials as aggregate in Hertfordshire</p> <p>To minimise the impact of waste management development on the natural and built environment</p> <p>To maximise the recovery of value (including energy) from waste, where this</p>	<p>Waste reduction, recycling and others means to move up the waste hierarchy can lead to greater resource efficiency and should be addressed and promoted in the LDF. Reducing waste, increasing recycling and improving resource efficiency should be included as SA/SEA objective.</p>

<p>represents the Best Practicable Environmental Option</p> <p>To adopt the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) when considering alternative forms of waste management development</p>	
<p>Hertfordshire Economic Development Strategy 2009 – 2021</p>	
<p>The strategy outlines how the county will build on its strengths and opportunities, and meet the challenges it faces. It recognises the need to market Hertfordshire’s advantages to businesses and inward investors. It charts the course by which partners will work together to create more jobs, greater prosperity and increased opportunity for the people of Hertfordshire. It will direct the activities and investment of key partners, regional and national agencies, particularly in areas such as transport and skills that are key drivers of regional productivity growth. It will identify and promote opportunities for collaboration between public, private and third sector organisations in order to promote learning and skills opportunities, and identify and address gaps in provision, especially for those with low level skills.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The five key economic objectives are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating a vibrant, low carbon economy 2. Stimulating enterprise, innovation and inward investment 3. Developing a well-skilled workforce 4. Providing quality locations and infrastructure 5. Creating Vibrant Towns and Vibrant Communities 	<p>The Core Strategy can play an important role in helping to deliver the objectives of this strategy by ensuring that new development required to support economic growth can be delivered in the most sustainable way.</p>
<p>The Hertfordshire Environmental Strategy (2001)</p>	
<p>This document demonstrates what the principles are that underpin the term sustainability development in Hertfordshire and the process through which these principles are arrived at. It also demonstrates how these principles relate to the everyday actions, practices, and management of public sector organisations within the County.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The strategy sets out six generic sustainability principles which a supplemented with more specific objectives</p> <p>A better quality of life</p> <p>Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone</p> <p>Effective protection of the environment</p>	<p>The LDF and its supporting documents should aim to contribute to the achievements of these principles.</p> <p>The SA/SEA process should adopt them as objectives and considering supplementing them with sub objectives, relevant indicators and baseline information.</p>

<p>Prudent use of natural resources</p> <p>Maintenance of high levels of economic growth and employment so that everyone can share in high living standards and greater job opportunities</p>	
<p>Hertfordshire Minerals Local Plan Review 2002 – 2016. Adopted 2007</p>	
<p>This sets out the proposed overall approach to minerals planning in Hertfordshire. The County Council wants to ensure that minerals planning in the county is as sustainable as possible and that the environment is protected and enhanced where mineral working occurs. The review of the Hertfordshire Minerals Local Plan provides an opportunity to achieve these overall aims.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>To encourage the efficient use of materials, particularly maximising the use of recycled and secondary aggregates and reducing the use of primary aggregates, thereby reducing reliance on land won sources of material.</p> <p>To identify and safeguard mineral resources to ensure that there are sufficient environmentally acceptable sources to maintain an appropriate level of current and future supply in accordance with Government guidance and to prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources.</p> <p>To ensure that the adverse impacts on the environment and people caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept, as far as possible, to an acceptable minimum.</p> <p>To ensure sensitive working, reclamation and aftercare practices so as to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment and promote biodiversity where appropriate.</p> <p>To enable stakeholders to contribute to planning for minerals supply in Hertfordshire.</p>	<p>Minerals extraction can potentially have a wide range of social, economic and environmental impacts and should be addressed and evaluated in relevant parts of the LDF and SA/SEA.</p>
<p>Rural Hertfordshire – an agenda for action 2001 (Hertfordshire Rural Forum, 2005)</p>	
<p>The Hertfordshire Rural Forum (HRF) is a large informal grouping of organisations from the public, private and voluntary sectors which share a common interest in the wellbeing and future of the county’s rural communities and environment. This document sets out the Forum’s rural agenda to be addressed over the 4 year period from 2001-2005.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The agenda identifies key issues within ‘Rural Strands’: housing, transport/traffic,</p>	<p>Rural issues should be taken into account</p>

rural economy, social exclusion, biodiversity/landscape, access to services, community identity and involvement, needs of young people, recreational pressures and opportunities.	in relevant parts of the LDF and SA/SEA.
Enjoy! A Cultural Strategy for Hertfordshire (2002)	
This strategy provides the plan for development in the areas defined as 'culture' by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport over the next five years.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The aim of Hertfordshire's cultural strategy is to offer everyone the opportunity to improve the quality of their lives by being able to access high-quality cultural and leisure activities.	Access to leisure and culture can contribute significantly to the overall quality of life and therefore to sustainable development. Improving access (in a sustainable manner) to these facilities should therefore be an aim of relevant parts of the LDF and SA/SEA.
Hertfordshire Town Renaissance Campaign	
This report documents the consultation exercise on urban development issues in Hertfordshire, and particularly attitudes and issues associated with brownfield development.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
No objects or targets were set.	The expressed views of the public could be taken into account as part of the LDF and SA/SEA process.
Hertfordshire Waste Strategy 2002-2024	
This joint municipal waste management strategy for Hertfordshire sets out how waste problems are to be addressed over the next 2 decades.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The strategy includes objectives and targets, such as to minimise waste and to recycle and/or compost 50% of the county's household waste by 2012.	Waste reduction and recycling can lead to greater resource efficiency and should be addressed and promoted in the LDF. Reducing waste, increasing recycling and improving resource efficiency should be included as SA/SEA objective.

Hertfordshire Sustainability Guide (2003)	
<p>The main purpose of the guide is to provide advice and guidance on the ways in which development can be made more sustainable. It will be an important document for developers in preparing development proposals, for local authorities and other agencies in assessing those proposals and by other agencies and individuals with an interest in development in the County. The guide is set out under 3 key themes: Sustainable communities, economic vitality and Healthy environment.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Each theme is divided into a number of topics with more detailed aims, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that everyone has a Decent Home Tackling the Causes of Poverty and Social Exclusion Creating Safe Communities Promoting Healthier Lifestyles Improving Access to Culture and the Arts Making Travel and Access more Sustainable Engaging the Community Enhancing Town Centre and Market Town Vitality Sustaining a Vibrant Local Economy Ensuring Employment and Lifelong Learning Supplying and Using Energy Sustainably Reducing Pollution Dealing with Resources more Sustainably Safeguarding Water Resources and Minimising Flood Risk Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity Protecting, Providing and Improving Open Spaces Making Efficient Use of Land, Buildings and Materials Protecting and Enhancing Landscape and Townscape Character and Cultural Heritage 	<p>These aims are key aspects of sustainable development and should be taken into account when drawing up the LDF. Furthermore, they should be adopted as SA/SEA objectives.</p>
Hertfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Waste Core Strategy & Waste Development Policies Issues and Preferred Options 2 (2009)	
<p>The Core Strategy sets out the vision for waste planning in Hertfordshire up to 2026, with a view to providing the basis for a longer term spatial strategy that complements the County's Waste Management Strategy to 2026. To deliver this vision, the document provides strategic objectives for the County; a spatial strategy; core policies; and a monitoring and implementation</p>	

<p>framework to test its delivery. The purpose of the Waste Development Policies is to provide guidance in respect of the issues that will be considered when determining planning applications for waste management development. This part of the document provides additional criteria to implement the spatial vision and strategic objectives for the vision for waste planning for the County, enshrined within the Core Strategy to be fulfilled.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>To promote the provision of well designed and efficient facilities, avoiding harm to the environment and human health, which require less waste to be disposed in landfill;</p> <p>To locate waste recycling, handling and reduction facilities as close as practicable to the origin of waste;</p> <p>To facilitate the increased and efficient use of recycled waste materials in Hertfordshire (for example as aggregate);</p> <p>To facilitate a shift away from road transport as the principal means of transporting waste, to water and rail transport;</p> <p>To maximise the recovery value (including energy and heat) from waste;</p> <p>To work with all partners in the County to encourage integrated spatial planning, aligning with other local waste strategies and local authority objectives which take account of waste issues, recognising that waste management generates employment and is part of the infrastructure which supports businesses and communities; and</p> <p>To work with all neighbouring waste authorities to manage the equivalent of the County's own waste arisings.</p>	<p>Waste issues are key aspects of sustainable development and should be considered in the LDF and SA/SEA process.</p>
<p>Hertfordshire Local Transport Plan (LTP2) 2006/07 – 2010/11</p>	
<p>The LTP sets out a transport strategy for Hertfordshire for the next 5 years. It currently undergoes public consultation.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The key objectives of the LTP are:</p> <p>To improve safety for all</p> <p>To obtain the best use of the existing network</p> <p>To manage the growth of transport</p> <p>To develop an efficient, safe, affordable and enhanced transport system which is</p>	<p>Improving accessibility and reducing the need for travel are main themes and should be considered as part of the LDF and SA process.</p>

<p>attractive, reliable, integrated and makes best use of resources</p> <p>To develop a transport system that provides access to employment, shopping, education, leisure and health facilities for all, including those without a car and those with impaired mobility</p> <p>To ensure that the transport system contributes towards sustainable economic development</p> <p>To mitigate the effect of the transport system on the built and natural environment and on personal health</p> <p>To raise awareness and encourage use of more sustainable modes of transport</p> <p>To reduce the need for the movement of people and goods through integrated land use planning</p>	
<p>London Arc Employment Land Study 2009</p>	
<p>This study was commissioned by the seven districts and borough councils of the Hertfordshire London Arc, comprising Broxbourne, Dacorum, Hertsmere, St Albans, Three Rivers, Watford and Welwyn Hatfield, as part of the evidence base for their new Local Development Frameworks. Its purpose is to advise on the future provision of employment land, comprising factories, warehouses and offices¹, to 2026 and beyond.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The study has no objectives that are relevant for the SA.</p>	<p>The study forms part of the evidence base for the LDF and provides baseline data for the SA.</p>
<p>Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Dacorum, St Albans, Three Rivers and Watford (2007)</p>	
<p>The purpose of this study is to assess and map all forms of flood risk from groundwater, surface water, sewer and river sources, taking into account the future climate change predictions, and use this as an evidence base to locate future development primarily in low flood risk areas.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Protect the functional floodplain from development:</p> <p>Direct vulnerable development away from flood affected areas;</p> <p>Ensure all new development is 'Safe', meaning that dry pedestrian access to and from development is possible without passing through the 2 in 100 year plus climate change floodplain, and emergency vehicular access is possible;</p>	<p>The LDF needs to consider the findings of the SFRA locating future development in areas at low risk of flooding.</p>

<p>Promote the use of sustainable urban drainage systems in all flood zones to achieve Greenfield discharge rates on both Greenfield and Brownfield sites;</p> <p>Support flood alleviation measures under consideration by the Environment Agency by safeguarding possible sites for flood storage and other channel works;</p> <p>Seek developer contributions via s106 planning obligations (in consultation with the Environment Agency) to fund strategic flood risk management facilities and bring benefit to the wider community.</p>	
<p>Veolia Water Central Water Resources Management Plan (2010)</p>	
<p>In April 2008 we published our Draft Water Resources Management Plan setting out our strategy for dealing with the challenges we face over the next 25 years. We have consulted with our customers and stakeholders. We asked you to consider the range of issues we presented in our Draft Water Resources Management Plan and to tell us your views on our proposals. We have now explained the consideration that we have given to the responses that we received in our Statement of Response to Representations Received. In September 2009 we were invited to submit our Statement of Response to DEFRA and are now pleased to be able to publish this document, our Final Water Resources Management Plan detailing the changes that we have made to the draft Plan. Our plan remains much as submitted to DEFRA. In the short term, as a result of the recent price review, we are constrained to defer our metering and leakage plans.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>To make the best use of our resources through improving and enhancing their performance and to continue to reduce leakage;</p> <p>To meter systematically after 2014 to reduce installation costs and to minimise disruption to local communities to achieve about 90% meter penetration by 2030 to minimise environmental impacts;</p> <p>To offer water efficiency advice and water saving devices to our customers;</p> <p>To investigate new methods of charging for water in the future so as to encourage more efficient use of water.</p> <p>To maintain a comprehensive programme of studies, working with other water companies to ensure we can bring forward investment in new resources should the need arise.</p>	<p>The SA should take into account the implications of the Plan on the Core Strategy.</p>

Hertfordshire Sustainable Communities Strategy – Hertfordshire 2021: A Brighter Future	
This Sustainable Community Strategy is about Hertfordshire; its people and its places, and what it means to live and work in the County.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The community strategy identified the following as key areas of concern for improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs, Prosperity and Skills • Safer and Stronger Communities • Children and Young People • An Ageing Population • Health and Wellbeing • Housing, Affordable Housing and Quality Neighbourhoods • Transport and Access • Sustaining Hertfordshire's Unique Character and Quality of Life • Promoting Sustainable Development 	<p>The Core Strategy should consider how it can help to rectify these areas of concern.</p>

6 Local –Dacorum Borough

Dacorum Borough Local Plan 1991-2011 (adopted April 2004)	
<p>This Plan deals primarily with land use, the physical environment and traffic issues, but also tackles wider intentions in respect of matters such as social, community and economic development. The Plan aims to develop the policies and proposals of the Structure Plan and relate them to precise areas of land; provide a detailed basis for development control. The Plan seeks 'to strike a reasonable balance between protecting the high quality environment of Dacorum whilst making provision for sustainable development needed to accommodate existing and future needs'.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Key Local Plan Objectives that support Policy 1 which sets out the overall sustainability aims of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to conserve and enhance the countryside, in particular by maintaining the Green Belt and the landscape of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; (b) to conserve and enhance the built environment and townscape of the Borough, especially as recognised in conservation areas and listed buildings; (c) to protect the Borough's natural and ecological heritage and enhance the natural environment; (d) to protect the Borough's historical and archaeological heritage; (e) to sustain the development and continued prosperity of the Borough's economy so as to meet service needs and to provide work for existing residents; (f) to accommodate housing development that helps meet local needs; (g) to encourage the reuse of existing urban land and buildings and minimise the development of greenfield land; (h) to resist development that is likely to generate labour 	<p>Land use and the physical environment will be key components within the LDF, and as the Local Plan will run till 2011, LDF should seek to integrate the Local Plan aims within it where relevant.</p> <p>The Local Plan has a strong sustainability element, and the objectives listed to the left are meant to support this aim. Bearing this in mind, these should be used as a key source when informing and populating the SA framework.</p> <p>The SA should ensure that the economic and social objectives are not given precedence at the expense of the environmental objectives, i.e. ensure that the objectives are implemented sustainably.</p>

<p>supply shortages (and thus lead to increased housing development pressure);</p> <p>(i) to make provision for a satisfactory transport system, improving accessibility while limiting the adverse effects of traffic;</p> <p>(j) to make provision for satisfactory social, community and leisure facilities;</p> <p>(k) to ensure practical, efficient and neighbourly location of new development, and a high standard of design;</p> <p>(l) to guide location and influence the type and form of development in ways which help conserve energy; and</p> <p>(m) to sustain and enhance the artistic and cultural heritage of the Borough in accordance with the aims of the local cultural strategy.</p>	
<p>Dacorum's Community Strategy: Towards 2021</p>	
<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy sets out the vision for the future of Dacorum - including an ambitious action plan for 2008-2011 three years targeting issues from health, housing and community safety to culture, business and the environment</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The strategy is based around ten key ambitions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing crime and creating a safer Dacorum 2. Creating a cleaner and healthier environment 3. Delivering lifelong learning 4. Encouraging business and local employment 5. Meeting housing need 6. Promoting culture, arts, leisure and tourism 7. Encouraging community involvement 8. Meeting the needs of children and young people 9. Improving social care and health 	<p>It will be important for the Core Strategy and SA to consider these ten ambitions when setting their objectives.</p>

10. Meeting the needs of older people	
Dacorum Housing Strategy and HRA Business Plan 2004-07	
<p>The Housing Strategy is an overarching document that encompasses a number of sub strategies including the Homelessness Strategy and Affordable Housing Strategy. It has a detailed 'Action Plan' which sets out objectives and targets across the Housing Service, including information on current and predicted future resources, sources of funding, and partnerships. The Housing Revenue Account Business Plan is key to the development and delivery of The Housing Strategy. It is a statement of the actions that the Council intends to take to ensure that the resources it has are used to develop the housing stock sustainably.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The Housing Strategy focuses on 5 priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic Priority 1: Assessing Housing Need ▪ Strategic Priority 2: Meeting Housing Need ▪ Strategic Priority 3: Private Sector Housing ▪ Strategic Priority 4: Working with the Community ▪ Strategic Priority 5: Tackling Homelessness <p>Key issues for Dacorum, identified in the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A shortage of all affordable housing, which has increased in recent years as income levels have failed to match house price inflation within the private sector. The small private rented sector concentrates more on lettings for professional staff rather than meeting affordable housing need; ▪ Traffic congestion on local roads ▪ Pressure for development on Green Belt and other greenfield land, with unprecedented increases in planning applications in all areas; ▪ Pockets of disorder and fear of crime in neighbourhood and village centres <p>Dacorum has highlighted the following five priorities to form the outline basis for 'The HRA Business Plan':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority Theme 1: Improve the Housing 	<p>The process of meeting housing needs could have potentially severe adverse effects on the environment, therefore these themes and priorities should be considered during the SA process.</p> <p>The key issues identified for Dacorum within the Housing Strategy should be considered in the SA (social issues) and tackled within the SA framework.</p>

<p>Management Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority Theme 2: Maximising tenant and leaseholder Participation ▪ Priority Theme 3: Improving and repairing Dacorum's housing stock ▪ Priority Theme 4: Better housing services for older people ▪ Priority Theme 5: Dacorum's Housing Options Appraisal 	
<p>Dacorum Borough Nature Conservation Strategy (1999)</p>	
<p>The Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Dacorum, organised through UKBAP.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Comprising of 29 Species Action Plans and 7 Habitat Action Plans.</p>	<p>'Local Biodiversity Action Plans link to the statutory planning process in two ways. Information generated by the local biodiversity plans can provide detailed information for revision of development plans, for example, the identification of High Biodiversity Areas. In addition, the statutory planning process can make a major contribution to achievement of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets, in particular through policies for site protection and enhancement and the creation of new habitats in appropriate locations.' <i>A 50 Year Vision for the Wildlife and Natural Habitats of Hertfordshire: BAP (April 1998)</i></p> <p>Biodiversity is a key aspect of sustainable development and should be considered in the LDF and SA/SEA process. Spatial planning should take into account land areas considered in the 7 Habitat Action Plans.</p>
<p>Urban Capacity Study (2005)</p>	
<p>A study into the capacity of Dacorum BC, Watford BC and Three Rivers DC for accommodating further housing up to 2021.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The strategy forms a basis for ensuring that the RSS allocation for Dacorum (5994 between 2001 and 2021) can be met without the need to take green belt land outside the urban areas. This will be an important consideration in</p>	<p>The study will inform the LDF.</p> <p>The results of the Study will be an important basis particularly for the Site Allocations DPD, but is also an important consideration when developing</p>

the preparation of the Core Strategy and will influence where development can be located.	issues, objectives and policies for the Core Strategy. The SA will need to consider the relevant issues for the Core Strategy, as will the SA for the Site Allocations DPD.
South West Hertfordshire Employment Space Study 2005	
This study sets down broad recommendations for the retention of employment land rather than specific targets.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Provides an important basis for retaining a balanced provision of employment and housing sites over the period covered by the LDF, which will ensure sustainable patterns of development in South West Hertfordshire.	The Study is an important background study which will help in the development of key issues for the Core Strategy, particularly those relating to achieving a sustainable balance of housing and employment in the District. The SA will address issues related to the provision of sustainable employment and housing development.
Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Sites (2005)	
The Council commissioned this research in response to the emerging new legislation on the need to provide sites for gypsies and travellers.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
	The LDF will need to consider provision for Gypsy's and Travellers. The SA will assess the suitability of sites.
Dacorum BC Community Safety Strategy (2005-2008)	
This Strategy runs from April 2005 to March 2008. It has specific measurable targets with timescales attached.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Measurable targets set under these strategic priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime; ▪ Anti-social behaviour; ▪ Alcohol and Drugs Misuse; ▪ Fear of Crime; and to 	Strategic priorities should be taken into account within LDF, and targets may help inform LDF and SA targets.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target Prolific and other Priority Offenders. 	
Dacorum Borough Local Agenda 21 Strategy (2002 – but update online regularly)	
<p>This strategy is run of the Council’s website and also details of current relevant projects and initiatives within the Borough. The LA21 Strategy aims to help the community work together to protect the environment for future generations and produce a record of the projects and initiatives carried out by local people in pursuit of environmental wellbeing.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The Strategy is based on 12 priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State of the Environment Report and Indicators ▪ Air Quality and Noise ▪ Energy ▪ Sustainable Transport ▪ Nature Conservation ▪ Water ▪ Land Use and Building ▪ Waste and Recycling ▪ Environmental Management ▪ Sustainable Economic Development ▪ Sharing Ideas and Expertise ▪ Community Awareness and Participation 	<p>These areas are key aspects of sustainable development and should be taken into account when drawing up the LDF. Furthermore, they should be adopted as the SA/SEA topics on which to develop objectives.</p>
Hemel Hempstead Civic Zone –Development Brief (2005)	
<p>This Development Brief was developed to supplement and provide a greater level of detail to the Hemel Hempstead Town Centre Strategy contained within the Dacorum Borough Local Plan (1991-2011). The SA of this SPD used the 25 Sustainability objectives set out by Hertfordshire County Council which were used in the SAs of a number of other SPDs.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The objectives of the SPD are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be planned and developed as a comprehensive scheme, albeit with phased implementation 	<p>The SA should take into account the sustainability objectives set out by Hertfordshire County Council and used in the SA of most SPDs.</p> <p>Hemel Hempstead is the main urban centre within Dacorum and also</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribute towards the overall achievement of the Town Centre’s regeneration and enhancement ▪ Be developed to its optimum potential – in terms of optimising the development opportunity; having clear urban design principles for the Town Centre as a whole; creating a high quality development and environment; achieving a dynamic and functional mix of uses; delivering an appropriate level of residential units including affordable housing and commercial development; enhancing environmental assets; and providing the necessary infrastructure ▪ Accommodate new or enhanced activities to achieve the right mix, to improve the Town Centre’s ‘offer’, function and vitality and viability and to act as a catalyst for further regeneration and investment. This could include a new Performance and Conference Centre ▪ Promote a more sustainable Town Centre based on high quality development within a clear and valued urban design setting and promotion of pedestrian friendly areas and improved access to more sustainable transportation links ▪ Create a new civic focus to re-anchor the town centre ▪ Improve east to west and north to south pedestrian movement ▪ Place greater emphasis on the watercourse ▪ Create a better fusion between the Old and New Towns 	<p>contains some of the most socially deprived areas in the Borough. It is therefore important that the LDF is compatible with the details of this SPD and that the SA ensures the SPDs sustainability (incorporating the results of the SA carried out on the SPD).</p>
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Water Cycle Study: Scoping Study (Dacorum Borough Council, St Albans City and District Council, Three Rivers District Council, Watford Borough Council, Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council 2010)

This WCS Scoping report has been conducted for the Local Planning Authority areas (LPA) of Dacorum Borough Council (DBC), St Albans City and District Council (SADC), Three Rivers District Council (TRDC), Watford Borough Council (WBC) and Welwyn Hatfield

<p>Borough Council (WHBC), located in the southwest of Hertfordshire in the East of England. A Water Cycle Study (WCS) is required to inform the preparation of Core Strategy and Site Allocation Documents, and ideally provide evidence to support any policies included in the Local Development Framework (LDF) that relate to water resources, supply and sewerage, wastewater treatment, flood risk, water quality and the wider water environment.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Key objectives of the WCS Scoping phase are to:</p> <p>Define the study area and steering group;</p> <p>Identify existing and planned levels of water supply, taking account of available resources and consumption targets, to accommodate the planned levels of growth;</p> <p>Identify the capacity of existing trunk sewers and wastewater treatment works to handle wastewater over the period to 2031 whilst highlighting pinch points and other critical issues associated with wastewater treatment;</p> <p>Identify the likely ecological and water quality impacts of planned growth on receiving watercourses at the wastewater treatment works, against existing discharge consents, whilst taking account of the Water Framework Directive;</p> <p>Identify any significant impacts on river flows, hydrology and the quality of watercourses and aquifers in the strategy area whilst considering the potential impacts of climate change;</p> <p>Consider existing and potential flood risk, by linking into Strategic Flood Risk Assessment work already undertaken, whilst considering future work that needs to be undertaken by SADC and WBC regarding a Surface Water Management Plan;</p> <p>Identify any gaps in evidence in relation to proposed development, water drainage, water infrastructure, flood risk, water quality, water resource and ecological issues; and</p> <p>Recommend any further WCS work required, and provide</p>	<p>The SA should take into account the implications of the Plan on the Water Cycle in Dacorum and its neighbouring areas.</p>

the scope for such work.	
Hertfordshire Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study (2010)	
<p>The study identifies opportunities for district heating (and CHP) and wind, and areas of constraint (areas not capable of delivering community or large-scale renewable or low carbon energy resources). An Energy Opportunities Plan presents the outcome of the resource mapping.</p> <p>The key recommendations included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a policy recommendation for areas identified with potential for district heating – in these areas new development should be one step ahead of the Code for Sustainable Homes with developments of 10 dwellings or more/ 1000sqm of non-residential or more; ▪ a policy recommendation that new development in constrained areas should accord with building regulations. <p>There is also policy guidance for the use of a Carbon Offset Fund and policy guidance for potential large-scale wind opportunity areas in appropriate areas in the Green Belt, if there was clear justification.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The main objectives of the study is to meet the policy requirements set by PPS1 and its Supplement, and to identify options for delivering renewable and low carbon opportunities through new development in Hertfordshire. The study also aims to provide evidence-based understanding of the local feasibility and potential for renewable and low carbon technologies, and policy direction for the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA should take into account the implications of the Plan on the Core Strategy.</p>
Strategic Infrastructure Study (Dacorum Borough Council, June 2010)	
<p>This Executive Summary is part of the Dacorum Strategic Infrastructure Study (DSIS). It introduces the DSIS, provides additional information relating to the approach and draws together its findings. The report is part of a suite of documents and outputs making up the DSIS. The accompanying outputs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Assessment • Utilities and Physical Infrastructure Assessment • Social Infrastructure Assessment • Dacorum Infrastructure Model (DIM). <p>The predicted increase in Dacorum’s population and housing provisions over the next 20 years will create increased pressure on the existing infrastructure within the borough and will in turn generate a need for the provision of further green, physical and social infrastructure. In order to be genuinely sustainable, the anticipated housing and employment growth will need to be supported by the</p>	

<p>timely delivery of the necessary infrastructure including transport and utilities as well as more localised social infrastructure such as schools, health care services and community facilities. As such, the DSIS assesses the future infrastructure capacity and needs for the borough, highlighting required interventions and their priority, timing and location.</p> <p>The types of infrastructure examined fall under three main categories (as set out in Figure 1-1). This work provides a part of the evidence base for Dacorum's emerging Local Development Framework (LDF), providing an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) for the borough, and will feed into an Interim Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Development Contributions.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
No objectives, targets or indicators	The SA should take into account the implications of the study when planning for future growth in Dacorum, particularly in areas where infrastructure constraints exist.
Dacorum Urban Nature Conservation Study (2006)	
<p>The Dacorum Urban Nature Conservation Study considers the wildlife resources within the six major settlements in Dacorum, namely Berkhamsted, Bovingdon, Hemel Hempstead, Kings Langley, Markyate and Tring. It makes recommendations as to how urban biodiversity should be taken into account in planning processes.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The aims of the study are:</p> <p>'To provide a well reasoned and coherent strategy for the protection and enhancement of key wildlife areas and network of spaces / natural corridors within the towns and large villages of Dacorum'.</p>	<p>The LDF will need to consider how urban biodiversity can be conserved and enhanced as both an important ecological resource and also in the role it plays in providing recreational opportunities.</p>
Dacorum Corporate Environmental Policy (2009)	
<p>This policy relates to delivering a cleaner and healthier environment in pursuit of sustainable development.</p> <p>Dacorum Borough Council is committed to delivering a cleaner and healthier environment in pursuit of sustainable development. In working towards this goal the Council will ensure that it considers the environmental impacts of its operations and service delivery and that it continually works towards improving its environmental performance and promoting environmental protection.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Through the Corporate Environmental Policy the Council aims to reduce its use of natural resources and impact on the environment.</p>	<p>The LDF will need to consider how impacts on the environment and natural resources can be reduced.</p>
Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Berkhamsted and Hemel Hempstead (2008)	

This study comprised of detailed hydraulic modelling of the River Gade at Hemel Hempstead and breach modelling of the Grand Union Canal at Berkhamsted. This study refines and builds upon work undertaken during the Level 1 SFRA which identified these two areas as needing further assessment.

Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
N/A	The LDF needs to consider the findings of the SFRA, including its policy recommendations.