

**Dacorum
Development Plan Documents**

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**

**Appendix: Review of Other Related Policies,
Plans and Programmes**

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UNPUBLISHED PROJECT REPORT

Review of Other Related Policies, Plans and Programmes

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 <p>Appendices provide detailed information on species and habitats protected under the convention.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Obligations for contracting parties: conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, by</p> <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 	<p>Specific reference to regional planning. Hence, the LDF should take the conservation of biodiversity into account.</p>
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)	
<p>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.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Each contracting party should (article 6a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<p>The LDF should aim to facilitate the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (UN, 1997)	
<p>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.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>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</p>	<p>Ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy and higher energy</p>

<p>1990 levels by 2012.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>efficiency.</p>
<p>The UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (2002)</p>	
<p>All 191 UN member states set out eight millennium development goals which should be met by 2015.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>'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.'</p>	<p>Regional planning contributions can help in achieving those objectives.</p>
<p>World Summit on Sustainable Development - Earth Summit (2002)</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater resource efficiency ▪ Waste reduction ▪ Promotion of renewable energy ▪ Significantly reduce loss of biodiversity by 2010 	<p>National and regional planning documents can have significant impacts on the issues mentioned and should try to contribute towards their achievement locally.</p>

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 (91/156/EEC)	
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. The Waste Management Strategy needs to consider these requirements within its own objectives and be carefully integrated with the LDF.
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
<p>Every four years Member States shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted 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>SA should include objectives on water quality.</p>
EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	
<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>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<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</p>

Article 10: Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.	damaging options or appropriate mitigation measures.
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)	
<p>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. The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. The ESPD 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 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 ...</p>	

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 ▪ 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 (2001)	
<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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Combating poverty and social exclusion ▪ Dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing society ▪ Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy ▪ Address threats to public health ▪ Manage natural resources responsibly ▪ Improve the transport system and land use management 	<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 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</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</p>

sources (REGOs).	necessary 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 over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries.</p> <p>The new 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 being 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 2005 increasing to 5.75% by 2010.	Consider the role of bio fuels in the region and its potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

National

PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	
The document sets out the key policies and principles and the Government' 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.	
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.</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.
PPG 2 – Green Belts	
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.
PPG 3 – Housing	
PPG3 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
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.	The LDF should ensure integration of all developments (industrial, commercial, housing, mixed use, infrastructure and transport) to ensure sustainability of housing growth.
PPG 4 – Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms	
Guidance on the provision in planning for economic development married to respect for the environment.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
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.	LDF should ensure integration of all developments (industrial, commercial, housing, mixed use, infrastructure and transport) to ensure sustainability of the economic growth.
PPS 6 – Town Centres and Retail Developments	
This guidance 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.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>This objectives of this guidance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote and enhance 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; ▪ To ensure development is accessible by a range of means of transport, and to encourage a cleaner, safer, greener town centre environment; ▪ To promote social inclusion by encouraging investment in disadvantaged areas to provide improved services and more employment opportunities; ▪ To promote high quality and inclusive design and make efficient use of land in town centres 	<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>to deliver more sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no specific targets or indicators. 	
PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	
Quality of life and the environment in rural areas need to be enhanced through the sustainable development of communities 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	
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 – Nature Conservation	
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:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of the area. Decisions should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. A strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology should be taken. Developments seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area should be encouraged. LPAs should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate 	

<p>mitigation measures are put in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. 	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Points specific to LDDs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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>Other areas covered by the guidance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity interest of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International sites, SSSIs, regional and local sites Ancient woodlands Networks of natural habitats Previously developed sites Biodiversity within developments Species protection <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>
PPS10 – Sustainable Waste Management	
<p>A new package announced by Government as of 21st July 2005 will help councils deliver the waste management facilities urgently needed to manage waste more effectively.</p>	

Objectives, Targets Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>In deciding which sites and areas to identify for waste management facilities, waste planning authorities should:</p> <p>(i) assess their suitability for development against each of the following criteria: the extent to which they support the policies in this PPS; the physical and environmental constraints on development, including existing and proposed neighbouring land uses (see Annex E); the cumulative effect of previous waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential; the capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure to support the sustainable movement of waste, and products arising from resource recovery, seeking when practicable and beneficial to use modes other than road transport.</p> <p>(ii) give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their cartilages.</p>	<p>Planning authorities should take these criteria in to consideration before identifying areas for waste management facilities.</p>
PPS 12 – Local Development Frameworks	
<p>Outlines a new style of land use planning, streamlining programme for policy agreement and ensuring community engagement throughout the process</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<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>
PPG 13 – Transport	
<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>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<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>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>

Traffic management measures should be designed to reduce environmental/social impacts, whilst fiscal measures should be used for tackling congestion.	
PPG 14 – Developing on Unstable Land	
The purpose of this guidance is to advise local planning authorities, landowners, and developers on the exercise of planning controls over land use and development on land that is liable to subsidence.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>It is intended to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the occurrence and potential for subsidence is recognised at the earliest possible stage; ▪ appropriate action is taken to assess the risks arising from subsidence and, where practicable, to deal with the problems by ground treatment or by designing new buildings and structures to withstand the subsidence expected; ▪ due account is taken of the constraints imposed by ground subsidence at all stages of the planning process; and ▪ new development is suitable for the ground conditions at its location and will not be threatened by subsidence. 	Consideration should be given to the constraints and indicators prior to development.
PPG 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment	
This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG 16.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Objectives are for effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. Consider opportunities to re-use derelict transport infrastructure, and review the impact of road signs and other street furniture on the character of areas with historic or cultural associations.	The historic environment can be affected by changing land uses in a number of ways, including inappropriate development, vibration/noise impacts, and visual intrusion. The SA for all plans should include objectives for the conservation of the historic environment.

PPG 16 – Archaeology and Planning	
This guidance is for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.	Archaeological sites can be potentially damaged through construction of new build. The LDF and other plans should take account of preserving archaeological heritage. Archaeological objectives should be included within the SA.
PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport, and Recreation	
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.
PPG 21 – Tourism	
This PPG 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.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Ensure land use is distributed and managed in such a way that it supports the qualities that underpin the tourism industry.	Promoting tourism would increase prosperity and employment, however it is important to recognise the potential conflicts between tourist developments and other environmental objectives.

PPS 22 Renewable Energy	
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 expressed for each strategic planning authority.	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.
PPG 23 – Planning and Pollution Control	
This Guidance 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
A strategic approach should be taken to the location of potentially polluting developments and the location of sensitive developments. Development presents the opportunity of remediating and developing on contaminated land in order to reduce the risks currently posed by such land. Where new potentially polluting activities are planned a proactive approach should be taken between the developer and the pollution control authorities. There are no specific targets or indicators.	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. The proximity principle should be a key principle of the LDF.
PPG 24 – Planning and Noise	
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.
PPG 25 – Development and Flood Risk	
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
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.	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.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	
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).	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.	There is significant interaction between wildlife and different types of land use. The SA should consider the effects of the plans on biodiversity.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan - UK BAP (Defra, 1994)	
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.	

Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
To maintain, promote and enhance biodiversity	The LDF should aim not to destroy or negatively affect any priority habitats listed.
England Forestry Strategy (1999)	
The England Forestry Strategy has two aims, i.e. the sustainable management of existing woods and a continued steady expansion of woodland areas to provide more benefits for society and the environment.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>There are four strategic priorities:</p> <p>Forestry for Rural Development - covering the contribution forestry's contribution to local economies</p> <p>Forestry for Economic Development - covering forestry's role in strategic land use planning (industrial land restoration) in urban and urban fringe areas</p> <p>Forestry for Access and Tourism</p> <p>Forestry for the Environment and Conservation covering the natural and historic environment and the Government's objectives for biodiversity and climate change</p>	LDF should seize upon opportunities to expand existing woodland or create new woodland areas.
UK Air Quality Strategy (ODPM, 2000)	
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. The plan sets a number of air quality objectives for pollutants including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead and ozone.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>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>	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.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act – CRoW (ODPM, 2000)	
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).	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<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>
Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns, Our Cities, the Future. Delivering an urban renaissance (DETR, 2000)	
Sustainable economic growth is based on thriving towns and cities, which are the economic hubs of large areas.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
To arrest urban decline by taking a joined approach to policies on housing, planning, transport and education in and for cities and town.	The plans should take into account the overarching aims of this document and consider the PSA targets this White paper refers to.
UK Waste Strategy (2000)	
This strategy describes the vision for managing waste and resources better. It sets out the changes needed to deliver more sustainable development.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Changing the way we manage waste</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>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>

Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside, the future – A deal for rural England (DETR, 2000)	
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.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>There are five objectives, which will be transposed into the PSA and Service Delivery Agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate sustainable economies ▪ Maintain and stimulate communities ensuring fair access to services ▪ Conserve rural landscape and wildlife ▪ Increase opportunities to enjoy the countryside ▪ Promote collaboration amongst all Government tiers to ensure responsiveness to local communities' requests. 	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.
Climate Change: The UK Programme (2001)	
The UK's climate change programme sets out the Government's and the devolved administrations' approaches to the challenge of climate change. It explains why the climate is changing and what its effects might be, the UK's legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 and its domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010; new measures the Government and the devolved administrations are introducing to reduce emissions further and achieve the UK's climate change targets and how climate change is expected to affect the UK, how the UK might need to adapt, and the action the Government and the devolved administrations have started to take to prepare for this.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
Cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.	The LDF should aim to minimise CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions.
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (2001)	
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.	

Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The historic environment should be protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.	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.
UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2001)	
The strategy identifies the main causes of food 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.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The strategy aims to reduce fuel poverty especially of vulnerable members of society, such as children and the elderly.	Health equalities should be considered in both the LDF and the SA/SEA.
'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)	
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.	
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.

The Future of Transport – UK white paper on transport (2004)	
Sets out a long term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system over the next 15 years.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
To ensure that transport makes its full contribution to reducing CO ₂ emissions cost effectively	The LDF should aim to minimise CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions and promote more environmentally friendly travel choices.
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need ▪ Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people ▪ Enhancing the Value of our countryside - protecting the natural environment for this and future generations 	Rural issues should be taken into account in relevant parts of the LDF and SA/SEA.

Choosing Health: making Healthier Choices Easier - Health White Paper (2004)	
<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>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Set out 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>
Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	
<p>This strategy aims to promote sustainable development. It contains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Five principles (with a more explicit focus on environmental limits) ▪ Four agreed priorities (sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource production and sustainable communities) ▪ A new indicator set with new indicators such as on well being 	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The new objectives included within the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Promoting good governance ▪ Using sound science responsibly 	<p>To implement the new strategy the LDF should aim to promote sustainable development wherever possible.</p>

Regional

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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spread the benefits of growth more equally ▪ Protect and enhance the quality of the region's natural and built environment ▪ Manage the use of resources sustainably and innovatively ▪ 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. ▪ The framework does not contain quantified targets, but does include 84 indicators. 	<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>
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future - Communities Plan (2003)	
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.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
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>RPG and RSS should feed directly into the LDF and other plans, issues such as brownfield development should be tackled within the LDF.</p> <p>The SA topics concerned with these issues are human health, population, accessibility (which increases housing demand) and townscape.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivering sustainable patterns and forms of development ▪ Meeting the challenges and opportunities of climate change ▪ Ensuring environmental sustainability in the economy ▪ Enhancing environmental capital ▪ Achieving sustainable lifestyles <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>
<p>East of England Plan (currently under examination in public (EiP) from 1st November 2005 to 3rd March 2006; final RSS will be published in late 2006)</p>	
<p>The plan provides the statutory framework for local development plans for at least the next 20 years. Its overall aims are ensuring economic growth while promoting sustainable development and renewable energy. Its examination in public will take place this year.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase prosperity and employment growth ▪ Improve social inclusion and access to employment and services ▪ Maintain and enhance cultural diversity ▪ Increase the regeneration and renewal of disadvantaged areas ▪ Deliver more integrated patterns of land use ▪ Sustain and enhance the vitality of town centres ▪ Make more use of previously developed land ▪ meet the region's identified housing needs, and in particular provide sufficient affordable housing ▪ Protect and enhance the built and historic environment and encourage good quality design 	<p>Since the RSS provides a statutory framework for all LDFs in the region, the LDF should aim to contribute to these objectives by setting out appropriate objectives and measures.</p> <p>However, some of the proposed objectives (e.g. housing provision) could have negative environmental impacts and contradict with some of the environmental protection objectives.</p> <p>To ensure consistency the LDF should use the same indicators as the RSS supplemented by more specific local indicators.</p>

<p>and use of sustainable construction methods for all new development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect and enhance the natural environment, including its biodiversity and landscape character ▪ Minimise the demand for use of resources, particularly water, energy supplies, minerals, aggregates, and other natural resources, whether finite or renewable, by encouraging efficient use, re-use, or use of recycled alternatives, and trying to meet needs with minimum impact ▪ Minimise the environmental impact of travel, by reducing the need to travel, encouraging the use of more environmentally friendly modes of transport, and widening choice of modes ▪ Minimise the risk of flooding ▪ The plan sets targets for most of its key objectives (e.g. renewable energy target of 17% by 2020). The plan proposes 61 indicators relating to both specific targets and regional context. 	
<p>Regional Transport Strategy for the East of England (draft published in 2004 as part of the East of England Plan)</p>	
<p>The Regional Transport Strategy investigates the current state of the transport network in the East of England and sets out a strategy up to and beyond 2016. The strategy acknowledges that biodiversity (designated areas), landscape, flood risk, air quality and natural heritage can impose environmental constraints on the transport system.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>Amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing the need to travel ▪ Improving public transport ▪ Demand management 	<p>The LDF could contribute to achieving these objectives by measures such as locating housing close to employment. The SA/SEA could, amongst others, adopt the protection, maintenance and improvement of designated areas as part of the SA framework.</p>
<p>Regional Social Strategy: A strategy to achieve a fair and inclusive society in the East of England (launched in May 2004)</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The Regional Social Strategy identifies 6 strategic objectives as:</p>	<p>The LDF and SA should incorporate those</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 ▪ The strategy contains many quantified targets based on existing PSA targets. 	<p>objectives and set out appropriate measures.</p>
<p>A Shared Vision: The regional economic strategy of the East of England (formally released on 1 December 2004)</p>	
<p>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.’</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<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>
<p>The London Plan (2004)</p>	
<p>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.</p>	

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.
South East Plan (2005)	
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 South East Regional Plan provides the statutory framework for local development frameworks in the South East and addresses issues such as housing, transport, economy and the environment.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The proposed housing and economic growth as well as infrastructure projects (e.g. expansion of Heathrow airport and widening of M25) could have direct and indirect impacts on Hertfordshire.	The SA should investigate potential indirect and/or cumulative impacts which stem from the neighbouring regions.
Sustainable Futures: The Integrated Regional Strategy for the East of England (2005)	
The Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) is an EERA led strategic initiative, the vision for which is: 'to improve the quality of life for everyone who lives or works in the East of England'. It aims to promote greater regional integration.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Amongst others the strategy states the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strong, inclusive, healthy and culturally rich communities ▪ A high quality and diverse natural and built environment ▪ A more resource-efficient region ▪ Some priorities are identified for the region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve high quality and sustainable solutions in growth and other areas ▪ Address the causes and implications of persistent deprivation and social exclusion ▪ Increase efficiency of resource use and the management of the region's distinctive natural and built environmental assets <p>The IRS includes no specific targets.</p>	The LDF and accompanying the SA/SEA should try to contribute to these outcomes.

Revised Regional Housing Strategy for the East of England 2005-2010 (2005)	
This document sets out the housing strategy for the next 5 years. Its overall vision is to ensure everyone can live in a decent home at a price they can afford in locations that are sustainable.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The strategy aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To use housing investment to support economic development ▪ To provide a sustainable environment and attractive places to live ▪ To promote social inclusion within sustainable communities ▪ To ensure that housing serves to improve the region's health and well-being and reduce inequalities ▪ Some targets/challenges are identified, amongst others: ▪ Providing the 478,000 new homes set out in the East of England Plan ▪ Providing the minimum of 30% affordable housing 	<p>The LDF should aim to contribute to these objectives. However, some of them could lead to unsustainable outcomes which should be investigated in the SA.</p>
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addressing problems of high and rapidly rising house prices ▪ Improving transport infrastructure ▪ Ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are spread across the region ▪ Addressing the problem of scarce water resources and sea level rise <p>The document does not set new targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Both the LDF and SA should take these objectives into account when setting out plan objectives and the SA framework.</p>

Towns and Cities – Strategy and Action Plan: Urban Renaissance in the East of England	
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
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. The strategy contains no specific targets but it suggests some indicators.	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 ANOB Management Strategy: The Framework for Action 2002-2007	
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.
A Housing Strategy for the London Commuter Belt Sub-Region 2005-2008	
The London Commuter Belt Sub- Region (LCBSR) is the largest of the nine sub-regions in the East region, and includes parts of Hertfordshire.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
This sub regional housing strategy sets out the following vision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enable growth, to provide for the needs of homeless people and those who require affordable housing, whilst protecting the environment ▪ To create and maintain sustainable communities and achieve social inclusion 	The LDF should aim to contribute to this vision.

Local (County)

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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage economic growth consistent with environmental constraints ▪ Make provision for the housing and social needs of people in ways which minimise the need to travel ▪ Improve people's quality of life ▪ Avoid pollution in all its forms, in particular pollution of ground and surface water resources ▪ Contain road traffic growth and encourage walking, cycling and greater use of passenger transport ▪ 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 ▪ Conserve natural resources, in particular the County's best and most versatile agricultural land ▪ Minimise resource depletion and make the most efficient use of land, minerals, buildings, energy, water and waste 	<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)	
<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 areas of high biodiversity.</p>	

Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Amongst others the following objectives are set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To produce an overview of the present knowledge of the biodiversity resource in the county ▪ To prepare a series of prioritised habitat action plans ▪ To identify a list of priority species for the preparation of action plans 	<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>
Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan 1995-2005 (1999)	
<p>This plan sets out the waste strategy for Hertfordshire until 2005 with a possible extension to 2007.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>Some of the aims and objectives of the Waste Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To facilitate the provision of sufficient waste management facilities ▪ To locate waste recycling, handling and reduction facilities as close as practicable to the origin of waste ▪ To reduce the overall demand for resources (including land) ▪ To facilitate the increased use of recycled waste materials as aggregate in Hertfordshire ▪ To minimise the impact of waste management development on the natural and built environment ▪ To maximise the recovery of value (including energy) from waste, where this represents the Best Practicable Environmental Option ▪ To adopt the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) when considering alternative forms of waste management development 	<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>
Economic Development Strategy for Hertfordshire 2000-2005 (2000)	
<p>This strategy sets out the economic priorities for the next 5 years and the co-ordinating agencies responsible for each of the action points. The plan incorporates the priorities of the co-ordinating agencies in Hertfordshire and embodies some of the major work done on the Employment Strategy for Hertfordshire, the Lifelong Learning Plan and Workforce Development Plan.</p>	

Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create a learning environment for all ▪ Develop a business friendly environment ▪ Strike a balance between the built and natural environment ▪ Promote social inclusion 	<p>Striking a balance between the built and natural environment and promoting social inclusion are key aspects of sustainable development and should be considered in the LDF and SA/SEA process.</p>
The Hertfordshire Environmental Strategy (2001)	
<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>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The strategy sets out six generic sustainability principles which a supplemented with more specific objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A better quality of life ▪ Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone ▪ Effective protection of the environment ▪ Prudent use of natural resources ▪ Maintenance of high levels of economic growth and employment so that everyone can share in high living standards and greater job opportunities 	<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>
Hertfordshire Minerals Local Plan Review (2001)	
<p>The Hertfordshire Minerals Local Plan has now been through several stages of review and public consultation. A public inquiry was held in November and December 2004 to hear unresolved objections made to the First and Second Deposit Drafts.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>So far, work on the Review of the Plan has included, amongst others) adopting a Framework for a site selection strategy and testing resource blocks against an initial series of environmental and other constraints (known as “sieving”) to identify areas suitable for further investigation as potential</p>	<p>Minerals extraction can potentially have a wide range of social, economic and environmental impacts and should be addressed and evaluated in</p>

sites for mineral extraction.	relevant parts fo the LDF and SA/SEA.
Rural Hertfordshire – an agenda for action 2001 (Hertfordshire Rural Forum, 2005)	
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.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
The agenda identifies key issues within 9 ‘Rural Strands’: housing, transport/traffic, rural economy, social exclusion, biodiversity/landscape, access to services, community identity and involvement, needs of young people, recreational pressures and opportunities.	Rural issues should be taken into account 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)	
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.	
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 	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.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	
The Hertfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework and Scheme (2005)	
<p>This document sets out the core strategy and planning policies for minerals and waste in the county. It will consist of a number of documents and is effectively a folder of documents which will comprise: Development Plan Documents (DPDs), Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), A Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) and the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>To ensure that there is a smooth transition from the old planning system to the new, the existing policies in the Hertfordshire Structure Plan will still apply until September 2007 or until the new East of England Plan is formally adopted (whichever is first).</p>	<p>Waste and resource issues are key aspects of sustainable development and should be considered in the LDF and SA/SEA process.</p>
Hertfordshire LTP 2006/07 – 2010/11	
<p>The LTP sets out a transport strategy for Hertfordshire for the next 5 years. It currently undergoes public consultation.</p>	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
<p>The key objectives of the LTP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve safety for all ▪ To obtain the best use of the existing network ▪ To manage the growth of transport ▪ To develop an efficient, safe, affordable and enhanced transport system which is attractive, reliable, integrated and makes best use of resources 	<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>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ To ensure that the transport system contributes towards sustainable economic development ▪ To mitigate the effect of the transport system on the built and natural environment and on personal health ▪ To raise awareness and encourage use of more sustainable modes of transport ▪ To reduce the need for the movement of people and goods through integrated land use planning 	
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Local (District) – Dacorum Borough Council

Dacorum Borough Local Plan 1991-2011 (adopted April 2004)

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'.

Objectives, Targets, Indicators

Key Local Plan Objectives that support Policy 1 which sets out the overall sustainability aims of the Plan:

(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;

Implications for Plan and SA

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.

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.

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>(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;</p> <p>(f) to accommodate housing development that helps meet local needs;</p> <p>(g) to encourage the reuse of existing urban land and buildings and minimise the development of greenfield land;</p> <p>(h) to resist development that is likely to generate labour 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 Plan: Dacorum 2015 – A Better Borough</p>	
<p>This Plan aims to reflect the key needs and priorities of local residents, businesses and workers and was drafted in consultation with these groups.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<p>The Plan is based around nine key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing Crime and Feeling Safe ▪ Creating a Cleaner and Healthier Environment; ▪ Improving Social Care and Health; 	<p>Under the nine key themes pursued within this plan, there are a number of objectives. These will particularly relevant for inclusion to the SA framework – particularly those pertaining to 'Creating a Cleaner and Healthier Environment', 'Improving Social Care and Health', and Ensuring Easy Access to Local Employment'.</p> <p>These are aims/objectives set in close consultation with the residents and</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring Easy Access to Local Employment; ▪ Delivering Lifelong Learning; ▪ Meeting Housing Needs; ▪ Promoting Culture, Arts and Leisure; ▪ Encouraging Community Involvement; ▪ Responding to the Needs of Children and Young People 	<p>businesses of Dacorum. Therefore, both the Plan and SA will benefit from incorporating these thoughts at an early stage in terms of easing consultation and empowering the populace.</p>
<p>Dacorum Housing Strategy and HRA Business Plan 2004-07</p>	
<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>	
<p>Objectives, Targets, Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for Plan and SA</p>
<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 	<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>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 Management Service ▪ 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>

Urban Capacity Study (2005)	
A study into the capacity of Dacorum BC, Watford BC and Three Rivers DC for accommodating further housing up to 2021.	
Objectives, Targets, Indicators	Implications for Plan and SA
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 the preparation of the Core Strategy and will influence where development can be located.	<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 issues, objectives and policies for the Core Strategy.</p> <p>The SA will need to consider the relevant issues for the Core Strategy, as will the SA for the Site Allocations DPD.</p>
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.	<p>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.</p> <p>The SA will address issues related to the provision of sustainable employment and housing development.</p>
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
	<p>The LDF will need to consider provision for Gypsy's and Travellers.</p> <p>The SA will assess the suitability of sites.</p>
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
<p>Measurable targets set under these strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime; ▪ Anti-social behaviour; ▪ Alcohol and Drugs Misuse; ▪ Fear of Crime; and to ▪ Target Prolific and other Priority Offenders. 	<p>Strategic priorities should be taken into account within LDF, and targets may help inform LDF and SA targets.</p>
<p>Dacorum Borough Local Agenda 21 Strategy (2002 – but update online regularly)</p>	
<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 	<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>

Community Awareness and Participation	
Hemel Hempstead Civic Zone –Development Brief (2005)	
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.	
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 ▪ 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 	<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 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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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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 | |
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