Appendix 1 - Relevant objectives, targets and indicators

The following objectives, targets and indicators have been identified as relevant to the Hertsmere LDF and Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment. The implications for SA/SEA are set out in the right column; the implications for the LDF will be considered during the detailed DPD preparation.

Relevant objectives, targets & indicators	**Implications for SA / SEA**
INTERNATIONAL	
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)	
The UNFCCC was adopted on 9th May 1992. It set out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The text of the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997. *Objectives* The ultimate objective of the Convention is to "achieve stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system…". The Convention does not define what levels might be "dangerous", although it does state that ecosystems should be allowed to adapt naturally, food supply should not be threatened, and economic development should be able to proceed in a sustainable manner. *Targets* The Protocol set out a series of targets for specific greenhouse gases and established a framework of actions and requirements to meet these targets with the aim of achieving in a meaningful timeframe (up to 2012, with 1990 levels used as base) the objective of the UN Framework Convention. The two agreements are thus intrinsically linked with the Protocol essentially acting as a template for action to meet the commitments made in the Framework Convention.	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions will be a key sustainability issue for Hertsmere. Will need to consider all potential sources, including travel, pollution, energy and waste.
The World Summit in Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)	
A number of the sustainable development commitments originating from WSSD, are relevant: • Integrate energy into country-led poverty reduction processes; • Remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency; • Greater resource efficiency (incl. decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology	Promoting resources efficiency and business innovation will be the most relevant aspects.

and management; work on waste and producer responsibility.	
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	
Objectives The aims of the convention are threefold: • to conserve wild flora and 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 There is a general obligation for each Contracting Party to take action individually, with respect to the conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, through: 1. Promotion of national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats; 2. Integration of the conservation of wild flora and fauna into national planning, development and environmental policies; 3. Promotion of education and disseminate information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.	Wildlife and habitat conservation will be key sustainability issues and potential objectives.
Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)	
Objectives • Promote, co-operate and support research relating to migratory species; • Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and • Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II. The Convention was agreed based on: • Recognition that wild animals in their innumerable forms are an irreplaceable part of the earth's natural system which must be conserved for the good of mankind • Awareness that each generation of man holds the resources of the earth for future generations and has an obligation to South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania. ensure that this legacy is conserved and, where utilised, is used wisely • Consciousness of the ever-growing value of wild animals from environmental, ecological, genetic, scientific, aesthetic, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic points of view • Concern particularly with those species of wild animals that migrate across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries • Recognition that the States are and must be the protectors of the migratory species of wild animals that live within or pass through their national jurisdictional boundaries • The conviction that conservation and effective management of migratory species of wild animals require the concerted action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle	Need to ensure that migratory species are considered as well as local species.
6. Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive)	
Objectives • to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of	Consider including conservation of flora and fauna / habitat as

the Member States to which the Treaty applies. • maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest. • take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.	specific SA objective.
EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)	
In zones and agglomerations in which levels of one of more pollutants exceed certain limit values Member States shall prepare and implement a plan or programme for attaining the limit value within the specific time limit. In zones and agglomerations, where the level of more than one pollutant is higher than the limit values, member states must provide an integrated plan covering all the pollutants concerned to improve air quality. *Objectives* • Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds, • Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases. *Targets* Introduces air quality standards for previously unregulated air 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, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.	Air quality is a key sustainability issue. Meeting targets, esp near major roads, will be a challenge. SA objective needed to ensure this is considered throughout LDF preparation.
EU Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)	
Objectives Promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community framework thereof. *Targets* The UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.	Promoting renewable energy to meet national target will be a key sustainability issue for Hertsmere. Include specific SA objective.

EU Sustainable Development Strategy	
Objectives: • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety) • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) • Improve the transport system and land use management *Targets:* • Raise the employment rate to 67% for January 2005 and to 70% by 2010; increase the number of women in employment to 57% for January 2005 and to more than 60% by 2010. • Halve by 2010 the number of 18 to 24 year olds with only lower secondary education who are not in further education and training. • Increase the average EU employment rate among older women and men (55-64) to 50% by 2010. • Meet its Kyoto commitment then aim to reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 1% per year over 1990 levels up to 2020. • By 2020, ensure that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human health and the environment. • Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010. • Bring about a shift in transport use from road to rail, water and public passenger transport so that the share of road transport in 2010 is no greater than in 1998 (the most recent year Key European context Key European context for which data are available).	SA objectives should reflect key SDS objectives and take targets into account where relevant to local level.
EU Spatial Development Perspective	
Emphasises the importance of achieving, equally in all regions of the EU, the three fundamental goals of European policy: • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory.	SA to ensure balanced social, economic and environmental appraisal of LDF. Ensure SA objectives reflect these equally.
European Biodiversity Strategy	
Developed around four major themes: • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information • Education, training and awareness	Include biodiversity objective in SA

NATIONAL	
Securing the Future - UK Sustainable Development Strategy	
Key Principles • Living Within Environmental Limits: Respect the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity, improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations. • Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society: Meet the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promote personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and create equal opportunity for all. • Achieving a Sustainable Economy: Build a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them, and provide incentives for efficient resource use. • Promoting Good Governance: Actively promote effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging • Using Sound Science Responsibly: Ensure policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values. *Indicators:* • Introduces 64 'UK Framework Indicators' to give an overview of sustainable development and the priority areas in the UK. Some indicators are still being developed (eg. well-being index).	SA to ensure balanced social, economic and environmental appraisal. Consider relevance of the 64 UK Framework Indicators when developing local SA indicators to ensure compatibility.
Working with the grain of Nature – A biodiversity strategy for England	
The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in: • Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. • Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. • Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. • Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. • Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.	Include biodiversity objective / indicators Includes information on UK sustainable development indicators for biodiversity. Links to leisure, health and access objectives are also compatible. SA report should include some references to the importance of maintaining biodiversity to overcome the gap in the strategy.
UK Climate Change Programme (2000)	
Details how the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% and move toward National goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.	Energy use, domestic and business energy efficiency, and

Aims • Improve business's use of energy, stimulate investment and cut costs; • Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation; • Cut emissions from the transport sector; • Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector.	sustainable travel should be considered as potential SA objectives
DETR (2000) Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance	
Environment Agency (2001) Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for England and Wales	
Objectives • Promote water efficiency – expect household water metering to become widespread over the next 25 years. • Pay further attention to leakage control. • Promote water sensitive agricultural practices; farmers should consider crop suitability and the possibility of increased winter storage. • Active promotion of water efficiency opportunities for commerce and industry. • Deliver the sustainable development of water resources through working together. *Targets* Enhancement of water supply by up to 1100 Ml/d above present levels by the improvement of existing schemes and the development of some new resources.	Efficient use of water a key resource issue in Hertfordshire. Should be reflect in SA objectives.
DEFRA (2004) Making space for water: Developing a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England.	
Aims and objectives • Prevent decline in current flood defence standards to improve the situation, consider possible need for extreme flood protection measures • Outlines the importance of a holistic approach, not just putting up defences but finding cost effective means of prevention • Shows the importance of sustainable development (to include elements to do with the environment, and flood management solutions while taking the local communities views into consideration	Flood risk will be an important topic within the SA process. The objectives contained within this document could be used as indicators.
DETR (2000) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Working together for clean air (2000)	
Objectives The Strategy sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution. There are also two new objectives to protect vegetation and ecosystems which will be monitored away from urban and industrial areas and motorways. Local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales are required to review and assess air quality in their area against the objectives specified for each pollutant in their respective Air Quality Standards regulations. The objectives in the Strategy have been set with regard to the scientific and medical evidence on the effects of particular pollutants on health. *Targets* Contains a number of pollutant specific national air quality targets that were	Air quality and human health will be important topics within the SA process. The objectives contained within this document could be used as indicators.

updated by DEFRA in August 2002.	
DEFRA (2004) The First Soil Action Plan for England: 2004-2006	
Actions Contains 52 actions on soil related issues including soil management on farms, the planning system, biodiversity, contamination and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape. The actions aim to ensure more sustainable soil use and protection. The first milestone will be to examine criteria for designating soils that should be protected from building during the current review of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land. English Nature will prepare and publish, in 2006, a position statement on the role of soil management and protection within statutory nature conservation sites. *Indicators* Defra will work with stakeholders to identify the indicators which should be built into a national soil monitoring scheme, in order to develop a scheme which meets both national and European requirements.	Incorporate in SA objectives
UK Waste Strategy	
The European policies and targets for waste, have been reflected in the Government's own national Waste Strategy and PPS10. The Waste Strategy is based on the following concepts: • Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO): Intended to establish, for a given set of objectives, the waste management option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at an acceptable cost, in the long term as well as the short term. • Proximity Principle: Waste should be processed or disposed of as near as possible to the point of its production. The intention is, in part, to discourage waste authorities from exporting their "waste problem" to other regions. The principle recognises that transporting waste long distances can have significant environmental impact and promotes the establishment of locally based waste management facilities aimed at reducing these environmental impacts with possible financial benefits. • Regional Self-Sufficiency: Most waste should be treated or disposed of within the region in which it is produced. In the East of England region, county self-sufficiency is seen as an essential building block of this policy. • Waste Hierarchy: The waste hierarchy provides a theoretical framework to be used as a guide for ranking the waste management options being considered as part of the BPEO assessment. o Reduction - the most effective environmental solution is to reduce the amount of waste being presented for disposal. o Re-Use – the re-use of items for the same or different purpose. o Recycling – the recovery of value from waste material through recycling, composting, or recovery of energy. o Disposal – as a last resort, if none of the above can offer an appropriate solution, the waste should be disposed of.	Key principles, especially the waste hierarchy, should be considered in developing Hertsmere's SA objectives Encouraging better waste management will help to achieve SA objectives encouraging sustainable waste management. Depending on implementation of policy improvements to objectives based on renewable energy sources and limiting pollution / contamination can be achieved.
Energy White Paper: Our energy Future – creating a low carbon economy	
Aims • to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions -	Encouraging renewable energy

the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, as recommended by the RCEP, with real progress by 2020; • to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and • to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. Contains quantified targets for a number of policies, including carbon emissions (see objectives), electricity from renewable sources (10% by 2010, 20% by 2020) and the industrial use of oil and gas.	could meet the following areas generally SA objectives: - Promote more sustainable development - To encourage a diverse economy
Saving lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper	
Objectives • Improve the health of the population as a whole by increasing the length of life and the number of years people spend free from illness • Improve the health of the worst off in society and narrow the health gap. *Targets* • Reduce the death rate from cancer in people under 75 by at least one fifth; • Reduce the death rate from coronary heart disease and stroke and related diseases in people under 75 by at least two fifths; • Reduce the death rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least one fifth; • Reduce the death rate from accidents by at least one fifth and to reduce the rate of serious injury from accidents by at least one tenth.	Consider improving health of the population as potential SA objective; take targets into account
Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts	
• Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; • Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas; • Retain attractive landscapes, and enhance townscapes, near to where people live; • Improve damaged & derelict land around towns; • Secure nature conservation interest; and • Retain land in agricultural, forestry & related uses.	Reflect in SA objectives for 'land use' and 'liveable communities'

Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing	

• Meet all housing requirements • Everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home; • There should be greater choice of housing and housing should not reinforce social distinctions; • The housing needs of all in the community should be recognised, including those in need of affordable or special housing in both urban and rural areas; • Additional housing should be focused in towns and cities; and • New housing and residential environments should be well designed. • Make more efficient use of land • By 2008 achieve 60% of new housing on PDL • Seek to reduce car dependency • Encourage housing densities of between 30 to 50 dwellings per ha.	Housing is key issue to be addressed through SA objectives
Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms	
Encourage continued economic development that is compatible with governmental environmental objectives. New development can be encouraged in locations that: • Minimise the length and number of trips by motor vehicle; • Can be served by energy efficient modes of transport; • Will not add unacceptably to congestion; and • Access roads appropriate to the length of journey.	To be covered by SA economy and travel objectives
Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications	
Sets policy relating to telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires. Provides detailed development control guidance.	Not particularly relevant at this stage; consider during detailed DPD preparation.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport	
• Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	Include SA objectives covering sustainable transport/ reducing journey length
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the historic environment	
• Conserving the historic environment is important to sustainable development. • Cultural heritage is an irreplaceable resource. • The physical survivals of the past should be valued and protected for their own sake	Consider SA objective relating to protection of historic environment
Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning	
Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology and should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.	Consider SA objective relating to protection of historic environment

Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation	

Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives: • Supporting an urban renaissance • Supporting a rural renewal • Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion • Health and well being • Promoting more sustainable development The location of new areas of open space, sports and recreational facilities, should promote objectives including accessibility, regeneration and social inclusion.	Reflect broader objectives in SA objs covering well-being and liveable communities
Planning Policy Guidance Note 19: Outdoor advertisement control	
Provides guidance on the consideration of outdoor advertising proposals to balance the economic importance of advertising with the need for good design. Provides detailed guidance on development controls for advertising.	Not particularly relevant at this stage; consider during detailed DPD preparation.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 21: Tourism	
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.	Not particularly relevant at this stage; consider during detailed DPD preparation.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and noise	
The planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business.	Consider including as part of well-being objectives
Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and flood risk	
Flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage. • The susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration; • The Environment Agency has the lead role in providing advice on flood issues, at a strategic level and in relation to planning applications; • Policies in development plans should outline the consideration which will be given to flood issues, • Recognising the uncertainties that are inherent in the prediction of flooding and that flood risk is expected to increase as a result of climate change; • Planning authorities should apply the precautionary principle to the issue of flood risk, using a risk based search sequence to avoid such risk where possible and managing it elsewhere; • Planning authorities should recognise the importance of functional flood plains, where water flows or is held at times of flood, and avoid inappropriate development on undeveloped and undefended flood plains • Developers should fund the provision and maintenance of flood defences that are required because of the development; and • Planning policies and decisions should recognise that the consideration	Consider including flood risk as part of well-being / climate change SA objectives

of flood risk and its management needs to be applied on a whole-catchment basis and not be restricted to flood plains.	
Planning Policy Statement 1: Creating sustainable development	
Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable patterns of urban and rural development by: • Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve the quality of life. • Contributing to sustainable economic growth. • Protecting and where possible enhancing the natural and historic environment and the quality and character of the countryside, and existing successful communities. • Ensuring high quality development through good design. • Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, accessible, sustainable communities	Overarches several potential SA themes; most relevant to 'land use' and 'liveable communities'. Consider including objective that reflects
Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for town centres	
• Promote the vitality and viability of city, town and other centres; • Promote and enhance existing centres, by focusing development in centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.	Liveable communities to be reflected in SA objectives
Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable development in rural areas	
Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of: • thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities, ensuring people have decent places to live by improving the quality and sustainability of local environments and neighbourhoods; • sustainable economic growth and diversification; • good quality, sustainable development that respects and, where possible, enhances local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside; and • continued protection of the open countryside for the benefit of all, with the highest level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources. Promote more sustainable patterns of development: • focusing most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages; • preventing urban sprawl; • discouraging the development of 'greenfield' land, and, where such land must be used, ensuring it is not used wastefully; • promoting a range of uses to maximise the potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas; and • providing appropriate leisure opportunities to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside.	Reflected in land use SA objectives
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	
– To promote sustainable development – by ensuring that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity with other considerations. – To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology – by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the	Incorporate in SA objectives

natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support. – To contribute to an urban renaissance – by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and a sense of well-being for those who live and work in urban areas. – To contribute to rural renewal – by ensuring that developments in rural areas take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.	
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for sustainable waste management	
Objectives: • help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; • provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; • help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994; • help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations; • reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; • protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission; • – ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.	Encouraging better waste management will help to achieve SA objectives encouraging sustainable waste management. Depending on implementation of policy improvements to objectives based on renewable energy sources and limiting pollution / contamination can be achieved
Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks	
Provides guidance for LDF preparation process.	Procedures rather than objectives are most relevant. SA preparation, monitoring and review are key requirements.
Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable energy	
DPDs should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. Local planning authorities should recognise the full range of renewable energy sources, their differing characteristics, locational requirements and the potential for exploiting them subject to appropriate environmental safeguards.	Consider 'encouraging renewable energy' as SA objective
Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and pollution control	

• Reduce air and water pollution • Manage waste in a sustainable manner • Use brownfield / contaminated land sites to maintain or enhance biodiversity Advises that: • The planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and in ensuring that other uses and developments are not, as far as possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution; • The presence of contamination in land can present risks to human health and the environment, which adversely affect or restrict the beneficial use of land but development presents an opportunity to deal with these risks successfully;	Reduction of pollution and remediation of contamination should be covered in SA objectives
Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, 2005)	
Provides guidance on the preparation and monitoring of LDFs, including SA/SEA how LDFs should relate to community strategies and other documents. Identifies key contextual indicator topics and core output indicators for LDFs. *Key contextual topics for indicators* • Demographic structure: population size, household types, ethnic composition, and social groups; • Socio-cultural issues: crime rates, unemployment level and deprivation; • Economy: economic activity rates, household income, house price level, productivity and employment; • Environment: key assets in the natural environment; • Housing and built environment: housing stock conditions and quality and assets of the built environment; and • Transport and spatial connectivity: transport accessibility, regional hub, spatial inequality/uneven distribution of activities. *LDF core output indicators* BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT 1a Amount of land developed for employment by type. 1b Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the local development framework. 1c Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on previously developed land. 1d Employment land supply by type. 1e Losses of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area. 1f Amount of employment land lost to residential development. HOUSING 2a Housing trajectory showing: (i) net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer; (ii) net additional dwellings for the current year;	Key guidance for SA/SEA process and how to integrate with LDF preparation. Contextual indicators topics relevant to SA/SEA baseline. Output indicators generally not appropriate for SA/SEA but will need to be incorporated into LDF monitoring.

(iii) projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer; (iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement; and (v) annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performances. 2b Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land. 2c Percentage of new dwellings completed at: (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare; (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and (iii) Above 50 dwellings per hectare. 2d Affordable housing completions. For definitions and further explanation of what is required see Annex B. TRANSPORT 3a Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with carparking standards set out in the local development framework. 3b Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre. LOCAL SERVICES 4a Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development. 4b Percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres. 4c Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard. MINERALS (for minerals planning authority only) 5a Production of primary land won aggregates. 5b Production of secondary/recycled aggregates. WASTE (for waste planning authority only) 6a Capacity of new waste management facilities by type. 6b Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed. FLOOD PROTECTION AND WATER QUALITY 7. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. BIODIVERSITY 8. Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance. RENEWABLE ENERGY 9. Renewable energy capacity installed by type.	
REGIONAL	

East of England plan: Draft revision to the RSS for the East of England	
Objectives • 1 increase prosperity and employment growth to meet identified employment needs of the region, and achieve a more sustainable balance between workers and jobs • 2 improve social inclusion and access to employment and services and leisure and tourist facilities among those who are disadvantaged • 3 maintain and enhance cultural diversity while addressing the distinctive needs of different parts of the region • 4 increase the regeneration and renewal of disadvantaged areas • 5 deliver more integrated patterns of land use, movement, activity and development, including employment and housing • 6 sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres • 7 make more use of previously developed land and existing buildings, and use land more efficiently, in meeting future development needs • 8 meet the region's identified housing needs, and in particular provide sufficient affordable housing • 9 protect and enhance the built and historic environment and encourage good quality design and use of sustainable construction methods for all new development • 10 protect and enhance the natural environment, including its biodiversity and landscape character • 11 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 • 12 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 • 13 ensure that infrastructure programmes, whether for transport, utilities or social infrastructure, will meet current deficiencies and development requirements; and that the responsible agencies commit the resources needed to implement these programmes and co-ordinate delivery with development • 14 minimise the risk of flooding. *Indicators* Draft RSS proposes 61 indicators.	Ensure that Hertsmere's SA objectives are consistent with the objectives for the draft RSS
East of England plan: Sustainability Appraisal Report	
Identifies baseline data and indicators and assesses sustainability of draft RSS. *Objectives* 1 achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth.. • Generate new jobs for people in the region? • Encourage inward investment? • Diversify the economy, increase resilience to external shocks? • Encourage innovation? • Increase manufacturing? • Encourage new business start-ups? • Support and encourage the growth of rural business? • Provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants • Ensure everyone can afford a good standard of living?	Incorporate objectives and relevant indicators into local SA where appropriate

• Reduce vulnerability to climate change, exploit any benefits? 2 (a) deliver more sustainable use of land • Develop land with least environmental/amenity value / reduce vacant buildings and derelict land? Minimise the development of greenfield land. Minimise the development of land with the most environmental, agricultural and amenity value. • Create attractive environment in built up areas? High quality of design: 'good enough to approve rather than bad enough to refuse'. • Increase access to leisure facilities (inc. woodlands, parks)? Improve the quality & quantity of publicly accessible greenspace. Improve management of the impacts of access & recreation. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife & wild places. 2 (b) deliver more sustainable location patterns • Minimise risk of flooding taking account of climate change? Avoid development form being located in areas at risk from coastal and fluvial flooding or storm surges, taking into account climate change. No additional flood risk from new development. • Reduce the need to travel? o Reduce car reliance, encourage walking, cycle, bus, train? o Reduce need for air travel? o Reduce traffic congestion? Reduce road freight movements? 3 protect and maintain vulnerable regional assets (natural, built & historic environment). o Reduce any sources of pollution? o Protect and enhance habitats and wildlife taking account of climate change? Avoid damage to designated sites (national and international) and protected species and achieve favourable condition. o Maintain and enhance Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species in line with regional targets. o Restore the full range of characteristic habitats and species to viable levels. o Protect and enhance the region's landscapes? Conserve & enhance AONBs & Broads Authority area. o Conserve & enhance regional diversity and local distinctiveness. Recognise and protect historic landscape character. o Maintain / enhance built and historic character? Ensure settlements can absorb growth without damage to character. o Protect designated and undesignated (historic) sites and areas of significance. o Limit water consumption to levels that continue to support wetland habitats (EN). Maintain extent of wetland habitat and rivers. o Protect & enhance important coastal assets o Improve the water quality of rivers and groundwater supplies. Maintain 'good' water quality whilst accommodating new development discharge. o Achieve good air quality, especially in urban areas. 4 reduce greenhouse gas emissions o Minimise need for energy? o Increase energy efficiency? o Increase renewable share of energy? o Reduce need for car and road based freight transport? 5 share access to services and benefits of prosperity fairly o Reduce disparities in income levels? o Provide more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for	

all? *Indicators* BIODIVERSITY 1 Number and extent of designated sites 2 SSSI's containing fen vegetation 3 Extent of grassland habitat 4 Implementation of BAPs 5 % of SSSIs in good condition 6 Decline in farmland bird species/population 1994-2002 7 Decline in woodland bird species/population 8 BAP Natural areas 9 Average woodland density WATER QUALITY & RESOURCES 10 Chemical river water quality 11 Biological river water quality 12 No. of nitrate vulnerable zones/Environmentally sensitive areas 13 Area designated nitrogen Vulnerable zone 14 Agri-env. / organic farming schemes 15 Groundwater conditions 16 Estuarine water quality 17 Bathing water quality 18 Abstraction rate of non-tidal water 19 Reservoir volumes 20 Average soil moisture deficit in mm 21 No. of lakes and Reservoirs over 10ha 185 (Anglian), 10.4% of UK 22 Water usage per capita 23 Water leakage rate SOIL QUALITY & RESOURCES 24 Agricultural land resource (thousand hectares) 25 Soil Quality 26 Loss of greenfield land 27 % land designated as Green Belt 28 Houses affected by structural problems 29 Amount of contaminated land 300,000 ha (estimate) 30 Stock of vacant / brownfield land (2002) 31 Construction industry key performance indicators 32 % of housing built on brownfield sites 33 Consumption of aggregates per capita 34 Waste production by type (m tonnes) 35 Total household waste (kg/person/year) 36 Household waste recycled or composted (kg/person/year) 37 % waste landfilled 38 % waste recycled 39 Waste production per capita per year AIR QUALITY - OUTPUT FACTORS/EVIDENCE 40 No. of moderate or poor air quality days 2003 41 Air Quality Management Areas AIR QUALITY - CAUSAL FACTORS 42 Modal split 43 Modal split weighted by distance 44 Commuting mode 45 Mean journey to work time (minutes) 46 Mean journey to work time (minutes) 47 Road traffic growth 1993-2002. 48 Traffic (billion vehicle kilometres) 49 Road congestion	

50 School journey mode 51 Bus availability 52 Bus use (kms/yr/capita) 53 Community transport schemes 54 Rail use (index based on use in 1995 = 100) 55 Private car ownership 56 Weekly household travel budget 57 Distance/income relationship 58 Road-building expenditure (2003) 59 Vehicles carried / day (thousands) 60 AM Peak traffic speed 61 PM Peak traffic speed 62 Off-peak traffic speed 63 Air Transport Movements (000s) CLIMATE CHANGE 64 River flood hazard (area affected) 65 Greenhouse gas emissions 66 CO2 Emissions per head (Kg Carbon) 67 Total CO2 Emissions million tonnes 68 Annual average rainfall 69 Energy consumption (overall / per capita) 70 Electricity / gas consumption GWh (2003) 71 % of energy from renewable sources 72 CHP (energy-efficient power generation) CULTURE, HERITAGE, LANDSCAPE & ACCESS 73 Landscape character 74 National Parks 75 Areas of Outstanding Natural beauty 76 Length of designated heritage coast 77 % of landscape classed as tranquil 78 Accessibility/condition of rights of way 79 Severance (habitats and/or communities) 80 % of pop. living within 200m of open space 81 Development pressure 82 % of listed sites at risk 83 Buildings at risk 84 Condition of Ancient Monuments RENS.pdf 85 Light Pollution Growth- % of night skies with 'truly dark skies' or 'reasonably dark skies' 2000 (1993) POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH & CRIME 86 Age distribution 87 Rural population 88 Household growth 89 Population growth 90 Population density (persons / ha) 91 Housing density (Houses / ha) 92 People per household 93 General level of health 94 Provision of unpaid care 95 Life expectancy 96 Standardised Mortality ratio 97 Exercise levels 98 % of population who smoke Household expenditure a week on tobacco and alcohol (2003) 99 Incidence of crime (vehicle-related only) per 100,000 population 100 Incidence of crime (Burglary in a dwelling only) per 100,000 population 101 Incidence of crime (Robbery only) per 100,000 population	

102 Violence against the person 103 Offences committed on railway system 104 Fear of crime 105 Noise nuisance 106 Road accidents 107 Breath test ratio MATERIAL ASSETS 108 No. of vacant properties 109 Building functionality / quality / visual impact 110 Access to services (general) 111 Rural service deprivation 112 Community vibrancy 113 Property values (£000s) 114 Rural:urban population ratio SOCIAL INCLUSION 115 % pop. in homes with no wage earner 116 % of working age people without qualifications 1 117 % of children living in households with relative low income (below 60 per cent of contemporary median) 118 % of all households experiencing fuel poverty (2001 figures) 119 % earning close to the minimum wage 120 % of pop. living in affordable housing 121 % Dwellings not meeting the 'Decent Homes' standard 122 Poor quality housing 123 Elderly experiencing fuel poverty 124 % of pop. who are homeless 125 Tenant participation 126 Index of multiple deprivation ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 127 GDP £ per head 128 Gross Value Added £ per head 129 Employment level 130 Unemployment level 131 Unemployed benefit claimants 132 % of working age people in work in May - July 133 Average weekly earnings 134 Disposable household income per capita 135 New businesses surviving 3 years 136 % mfg investment from abroad 137 % of economically active population with NVQ3 or higher qualifications 138 % of people at 19 with NVQ2 or higher qualifications	
Our Environment, Our Future: The Regional Environmental Strategy for the East of England (July 2003)	
Strategic aims SA1 Accommodate population and economic growth whilst protecting and enhancing the environment SA2 Reduce the need to travel and achieve a switch to more sustainable modes of transport SA3 Deliver sustainable design SA4 Reduce vulnerability of the region to climate change SA5 Promote energy conservation and a switch to renewable energy sources SA6 Harness environmental benefits arising from climate change SA7 Improve the environmental awareness, skills, and housekeeping of business and the workforce SA8 Promote the environmental economy	Incorporate objectives and relevant indicators into local SA where appropriate

SA9 Deliver more sustainable agriculture SA10 Maintain and strengthen landscape and townscape character SA11 Enhance biodiversity SA12 Conserve and enhance the historic environment SA13 Reduce the region's global environmental impact SA14 Increase understanding and ownership of environmental issues	
Revised Regional Housing Strategy for the East of England 2005-2010	
Vision To ensure everyone can live in a decent home at a price they can afford in locations that are sustainable. *Aims* • Use housing investment to support economic development and ensure that the capacity of the housing sector can deliver • Provide a sustainable environment and attractive places to live • Promote social inclusion within sustainable communities • Ensure that housing serves to improve the region's health and well-being and reduce inequalities	Incorporate in SA objectives
A Shared Vision: The regional economic strategy for the East of England (2004)	
Vision A leading economy, founded on a world-class knowledge base and the creativity and enterprise of our people, in order to improve the quality of life of all who live and work here. *Key strategic goals* • A skills base that can support a world-class economy • Growing competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship • Global leadership in developing and realising innovation in science • High quality places to live, work and visit • Social exclusion and broad participation in the regional economy • Making the most from the development of international gateways and national and regional transport corridors • A leading information society • An exemplar for the efficient use of resources.	Incorporate in SA objectives
A Housing Strategy for the London Commuter Belt 2005-2008	
Vision • To enable growth in the sub-region and 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; and • To make the best use of stock whilst improving its condition ain both the public and private sectors. *Priorities* • Maximising the delivery of affordable housing • Developing the intermediate market • Improving stock condition • Meeting the needs of vulnerable groups • Achieving social inclusion	Incorporate in SA objectives

COUNTY	

Hertfordshire Structure Plan 1991-2011	
Aims for sustainability • Reduce overall demand for resources • Make the most efficient use, including re-use and recycling, of renewable and non-renewable resources (including land) • Increase the use of renewable resources where this would not be detrimental to other aims • Maintain and enhance biological diversity • Mitigate the possible causes and effects of climate change • Increase the rate of carbon fixing • Reduce pollution and the effects it has on ecosystems and human health • Maintain 'critical' national and local environmental assets, which would be impossible or very difficult to replace • Maintain and where possible increase stocks of less critical environmental assets (of which no one example is critical but whose overall spread and frequency are important for the environmental character of an area) • Improve the overall quality of life, meeting housing, employment, health, education, recreation and other human needs within a safe, healthy, diverse and pleasant environment • Increase community awareness and involvement • Improve equality of opportunity in economic and social terms • Apply the precautionary principle where the potential damage to the environment is uncertain and significant.	Incorporate in SA objectives
Hertfordshire Structure Plan Alterations 2001-2016 **Deposit Draft Version, February 2003**	
Key issues Making development more sustainable, for example through location, high quality design and construction • Meeting an annual average building rate of 3,280 homes • Concentrating new house building within existing built up areas, with at least 60 per cent on previously developed land • Developing land efficiently • Maintaining the vitality and viability of existing towns and villages • Encouraging continued economic growth consistent with the number of people seeking work and environmental constraints • Encouraging key businesses within the county, for example, the film industry and life science research • Taking advantage of the economic and transport opportunities afforded by Luton and Stansted airports whilst safeguarding the quality of life of people who live and • work in the county • Providing a larger proportion of new housing that is affordable to people on lower incomes, and ensuring that key workers, such as teachers and health staff, can afford to live in the county • Reducing road traffic growth, particularly in main towns and at peak periods, and encouraging walking, cycling and greater use of passenger transport in preference to the private car • Conserving and enhancing the county's important environmental assets, including its landscape, ecological, built and archaeological heritage and safeguarding the county's area of green belt	Incorporate in SA objectives

• Encouraging the integration of renewable sources of energy into new development • Promoting the re-use and recycling of waste and the conservation of water resources Requires Hertsmere to provide for 250 new dwellings per annum from 2003 to 2011.	
Hertfordshire Local Transport Plan 2006/07 to 2010/11 (consultation draft)	
Vision To provide a safe, efficient and affordable transport system that allows access for all to everyday facilities. Everyone will have the opportunity and information to choose the most appropriate form of transport and time of travel. By maximising the use of the existing capacity of the network we will work towards a transport system that balances economic prosperity with personal health and environmental well being. *Key objectives* Safety • To improve safety for all by giving the highest priority to minimising the number of collisions and injuries occurring as a result of the transport system. Congestion • To obtain the best use of the existing network through effective design, maintenance and management. • To manage the growth of transport and travel volumes across the county, and thereby secure improvements in the predictability of travel time. • To develop an efficient, safe, affordable and enhanced transport system which is attractive, reliable, integrated and makes best use of resources. Accessibility • 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 improving the efficiency of commerce and industry and the provision of sustainable economic development in appropriate locations. Environmental • 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 through effective promotion, publicity, information and education. Other • To reduce the need for the movement of people and goods through integrated land use planning, the promotion of sustainable distribution and the use of telecommunications.	The SA will include objectives on the reduction of traffic, improvements to air quality, human health, and the reduction in crime.
Hertfordshire's Local Transport Plan 2006/07 – 2010/11 Strategic Environmental Assessment Report	
SEA Objectives Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment • Improve economic performance and competitiveness consistent with environmental constraints • Create a vibrant local economy	SA objectives generally include improving air quality, promoting better health and reducing

• Maintain high and stable levels of employment • Promote lifelong learning and skills development • Maintain the vitality and viability of existing centres Social progress which meets the needs of everyone • Tackle the causes of poverty and social exclusion • Improve physical and mental health of population and reduce health inequalities • Ensure everyone has the opportunity for a decent home • Reduce crime and create safe environments • Maximise the opportunities for leisure and a healthy lifestyle for all • Spread economic growth more evenly to benefit deprived areas • Improve access to services and community facilities for all • Empower all sections of the community to participate in decision making and local action Effective protection of the environment and prudent use of natural resources • Adhere to environmental standards and management principles • Improve the sustainable use of resources • Reduce pollution • Ensure the sustainable supply and use of energy • Move away from waste disposal to minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery • Ensure the efficient use of water and safeguard water resources • Plan for the impacts of climate change • Protect and enhance biodiversity • Protect and provide green spaces • Ensure the efficient use of land and buildings • Protect landscape and townscape character • Improve the choice of sustainable transport modes, encourage their use, and reduce the need to travel by car	the need to travel and accessibility. Incorporate in SA objectives wherever appropriate
Hertfordshire Accessibility Planning Strategy 2006/07 – 2010/11 (Draft)	
Vision To improve access opportunities to the key services of health, learning, work, food shopping and leisure by public transport, walking and cycling *Objectives* • To support those who are disadvantaged to achieve their potential and to access sustainable employment • To work in partnership with transport providers to achieve an efficient, affordable and enhanced transport system • 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 *Indicators* • % of a) pupils of compulsory school age (*); b) pupils of compulsory school age in receipt of free school meals within 15 and 30 minutes of a primary school and 20 and 40 minutes of a secondary school by public transport • % of 16-19 year olds within 30 and 60 minutes of a further education establishment by public transport • % of a) people of working age (16-74); b) people in receipt of Jobseekers' allowance within 20 and 40 minutes of work by public transport	The Strategy is linked to a number of key SA topic areas aimed at reducing the need to travel and improving accessibility to key facilities. Incorporate into SA wherever possible.

• % of a) households b) households without access to a car within 30 and 60 minutes of a hospital(**) by public transport • % of a) households b) households without access to a car within 15 and 30 minutes of a GP by public transport • % of a) households; b) households without access to a car within 15 and 30 minutes of a major centre by public transport	
Economic Development Strategy for Hertfordshire 2000-2005 (2000)	
Objectives • Create a learning environment for all • Develop a business friendly environment (and actively promote economic growth in selected activities) • Strike a balance between the built and natural environment • Promote social inclusion	The SA/ SA will include information and objectives based on increasing economic efficiency, accessibility and social inclusion, encouragement of skills and knowledge and creation of sustainable buildings
A community strategy for Hertfordshire 2004/10	
To improve the well being of the people of Hertfordshire, today and for future generations *Key Themes and Aims* Building a prosperous, inclusive society: • Develop an economic and social environment that supports the development of businesses • Improve standards of living in a sustainable manner • Develop an economy that is prosperous, socially inclusive and environmentally sensitive Creating safer communities: • Ensure that Hertfordshire continues to be a safe place in which to live, work and travel • Break the cycle of offending and break the cycle of people becoming victims • Protect vulnerable members of the community from committing crime or becoming victims of crime • Reduce the impact that drugs misuse and alcohol misuse has on communities Investing in children and young people: • Ensure that children and young people in the county are protected from harm and helped to realize their potential • Increase learning, play, and leisure opportunities and promotion of healthy lifestyles for children and young people, thus improving their life chances as the adults of the future • Ensure that children and young people have equal opportunities for development and achievement • Take forward the Preventative Strategy to ensure that children and young people receive effective help as soon as they need it • Further develop joint planning and commissioning arrangements to promote co-operation to improve the wellbeing of all children Maintaining a sustainable environment:	Relates to many of the objectives including reduction of crime, promoting skills, economic growth, affordable homes, accessibility and social inclusion

• Work towards a more sustainable environment • Protect and enhance natural assets • Provide appropriate transport provision and more affordable and sustainable homes Promoting healthier communities: • Tackle the root causes of ill health to secure the well being of future generations • Reduce inequalities in health and improve lifestyle risk factors • Improve the health of vulnerable people	
The Hertfordshire Environmental Strategy (2001)	
Sustainability principles for Hertordshire: *A better quality of life* The creation of a better quality of life for every body that lives and works within the County lies at the heart of the sustainable development strategy for Hertfordshire. It is the starting point and it is from this objective that the other five take their lead. • We will work toward the ideas of sustainable development by integrating into everything we do an appropriate balance of environmental, social and economic considerations. In all of our decisions, we will take a long-term view of the consequences and the impact on future generations. *Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone* Everyone should share in the benefits of increased prosperity surrounded by a clean and safe environment. We have to improve access to services, tackle social exclusion, and reduce the harm to health caused by poverty, poor housing, unemployment and pollution. Our needs must not be met by treating others, including future generations and people elsewhere in the world, unfairly. • We will try to make sure that everyone has equal access to the services and information necessary to make responsible environmental choices and improve their life chances. • We will work in partnership to reduce crime and the fear of crime in Hertfordshire. • We will respect and value all the different cultures represented in the County. • We will help raise people's awareness of the benefits of healthier lifestyles. • We will co-ordinate our activities with other organisations and work in partnership when it makes sense to do so. • We will encourage people to get involved in their local communities, to understand the needs of all groups in those communities and to recognise the value of group action. • We will work with the community, taking notice of people's opinions, ideas and concerns, and giving them influence over actions that affect them. *Effective protection of the environment* We must act to limit global environmental threats such as climate change; to protect human health and safety from hazards such as poor air quality and toxic chemicals; and to protect things which people need or value, such as wildlife, landscapes and historic buildings. • We will start by complying with the minimum requirements of the law	Incorporate in SA objectives

and other environmental regulations, and strive for year on year improvement. • We will try to make sure that any new development adopts the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) in its construction and continued use. • Before taking decisions involving new science and technology we will examine the available evidence to assess its possible impact on the environment, applying the Precautionary Principle when appropriate. • In everything we do, we will consider the impact on wildife of Hertfordshire, and try to keep and improve habitats where wildlife can prosper. • We will take immediate action against those who wilfully break the law and cause damage to the environment. *Prudent use of natural resources* This does not mean denying ourselves the use of non-renewable resources such as oil and gas, but we do need to make sure that we use them efficiently and that alternatives are developed to replace them in due course. Renewable resources such as water should be used in ways that do not endanger the resource or cause serious damage or pollution. • We will try to carry out our own activities in a way that minimises our use of non-renewable resources and ensure that we use all resources in an efficient and responsible way. • We will make it as easy as possible for everyone to chose the form of transport appropriate to his or her journey that has least cost for the environment. We will try to make sure our own service are fully accessible without using private cars... *Maintenance of high levels of economic growth and employment so that everyone can share in high living standards and greater job opportunities* The UK is a trading nation in a rapidly changing world. For our country to prosper, our businesses must produce the high quality goods and services that consumers throughout the world want, at prices they are prepared to pay. To achieve this we need a workforce that is equipped with the education and skills for the 21st century. In addition, we need businesses ready to invest in Hertfordshire, and an infrastructure to support them. • We will contribute to a strong, sustainable economy for Hertfordshire, providing a variety of jobs and training opportunities for local people, and wherever possible, investing locally. • We will try to meet as many as possible of Hertfordshire people's leisure needs locally, without overloading the places that provide the opportunities. *Effective communications of ideas and information* Only by acting together can these objectives be realised, therefore communication is essential to the realisation of this strategy. This must be open and effective between the many public sector bodies to whom responsibility for the implementation of this strategy will fall. It must also be effective in translating the ideas, actions and achievements to the public; they are a crucial element in taking forward the strategy if implementation is to be successful • We will encourage those working for us and for us to adopt these Principles and implement them. • We will provide clear and open information on the work that we carry out. • These areas correspond with the four objectives identified in the UK	

Sustainable Development Strategy 'A better quality of life'. The remaining two objectives are specific to Hertfordshire and are a result of the consultation process carried out to identify the principles.	
Hertfordshire Waste Strategy 2002-2024 **Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan 1995-2005**	
• To facilitate the provision of sufficient waste management facilities in Hertfordshire to accommodate the equivalent of the County's own arisings; • To recognise that waste management generates employment and is part of the infrastructure which supports business in general; • To locate waste recycling, handling and reduction facilities as close as practicable to the origin of waste; • To promote the development of waste management facilities which increase the proportion of waste managed further up the waste hierarchy; • To minimise the traffic generating effects of waste management development; • To mitigate against the possible effects of greenhouse gases; • To reduce the overall demand for resources (including land); • To involve the wider community in the waste management debate; • To facilitate the increased use of recycled waste materials as aggregate in Hertfordshire; • To facilitate a shift away from road transport as the principal means of transporting waste; • 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 when considering alternative forms of waste management development.	Encouraging better waste management will help to achieve SA objectives encouraging sustainable waste management; await progress of Herts Minerals and Waste Development Framework.
Hertfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework and Scheme	
Will replace the current waste local plan. Currently being developed.	Consider as draft MWDF develops.
Enjoy! A cultural strategy for Hertfordshire 2002-2007	
Key messages • Making Hertfordshire a more prosperous and attractive place to live, work or visit • Offering children, young people and adults the opportunity to reach their full potential through access to learning and information • Encouraging children and young people to access and enjoy cultural and leisure activities • Enabling all members of the community to have more and easier access to different cultural and leisure pursuits • Valuing and supporting the diverse range of cultural and leisure activities enjoyed across the county • Working in partnership with national, regional and local agencies to deliver a range of cultural and leisure activities effectively	Incorporate in SA objectives
A 50 Year Vision for the Wildlife and Natural Habitats of Hertfordshire	
The *50 Year Vision*, forms one component of a suite of strategies being developed for Hertfordshire, through the umbrella Hertfordshire Countryside Strategy. It aims: • To establish a plan partnership through identifying and consulting key	Incorporate in SA objectives

partners in the process. • To produce an overview of our present knowledge of the biodiversity resource in the county. • To prepare a series of prioritised habitat action plans to guide work on protecting, restoring and re-creating a sustainable level of biodiversity in the county. • Within each habitat action plan to identify detailed targets reflecting both national and local importance for the first ten years. • To identify a list of priority species for the preparation of action plans. Concise target statements should be prepared for all chosen species. • Within each habitat and species action plan to identify delivery mechanisms and sources of finance and advice. • To publish the plan and implement the agreed programme of action. • To establish a long term monitoring programme to measure the effectiveness of the Plan in achieving national and local targets. *Action plans* Have been prepared for the following species: • Water Vole • Common Dormouse • Natterer's Bat • Otter • Tree Sparrow • Bittern • Stone Curlew • Song Thrush • Great Crested Newt • Chalkhill Blue • Grizzled Skipper • Stag Beetle • White-clawed Crayfish • Great Pignut • Cornflower • River Water-dropwort • Pasqueflower	
Hertfordshire Sustainable Development Guide (Draft)	
SC1 Ensuring that everyone has a Decent Home: • Ensure a broad mix of housing opportunities throughout Hertfordshire in terms of type, tenure, size and affordability. Cater for key workers and foster genuinely mixed communities. SC2 Tackling the Causes of Poverty and Social Exclusion: • Address the causes of poverty and social exclusion by providing more equal access to affordable housing, rewarding jobs and services including health, education and training. SC3 Creating Safe Communities • Plan and design to minimise the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime, reduce the number of road accident casualties, create safer environments and foster a sense of community. SC4 Promoting Healthier Lifestyles • Maximise the opportunities available to all inhabitants of Hertfordshire to live a healthy lifestyle by providing and enhancing sport, leisure and recreation spaces and activities. SC5 Improving Access to Culture and the Arts	Identifies key sustainability objectives / issues. Consider incorporating in Hertsmere's SA objectives.

• Reduce dependence on the car to relieve pressure and congestion on Hertfordshire's roads, to improve air quality, reduce noise pollution and benefit the general health of the public. Improve and promote alternative travel modes to give all members of Hertfordshire's community wider and better choice in accessing their daily needs. SC6 Making Travel and Access more Sustainable • Reduce dependence on the car to relieve pressure and congestion on Hertfordshire's roads, to improve air quality, reduce noise pollution and benefit the general health of the public. Improve and promote alternative travel modes to give all members of Hertfordshire's community wider and better choice in accessing their daily needs. SC7 Engaging the Community • Involve local people and communities in the planning process by actively promoting the opportunities for public participation, and ensuring good access to information about the planning system and development proposals. ECONOMIC VITALITY EV1 Enhancing Town Centre and Market Town Vitality • Sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of Hertfordshire's towns by strengthening their identity, promoting diversity and by making their centres more welcoming at all times of the day and night. EV2 Sustaining a Vibrant Local Economy • Contribute to sustaining a vibrant economy through ensuring economic competitiveness, promoting the environmental economy and the knowledge economy. EV3 Ensuring Employment and Lifelong Learning • Contribute to maintaining high and stable levels of employment by providing a variety of local employment opportunities and supporting lifelong learning. HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS (HE) HE1 Supplying and Using Energy Sustainability • Promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy as well as supporting the adoption of new and more benign technologies. Cut the use of fossil fuels in order to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants and tackle fuel poverty. HE2 Reducing Pollution • Address the causes of all forms of pollution and seek to minimise the frequency and severity of pollution, to ensure a cleaner and healthier environment in Hertfordshire in the future. HE3 Dealing with Resources more Sustainability • Conserve natural resources throughout the construction and lifetime of developments by the adoption of sustainable waste management practices. HE4 Safeguarding Water Resources and Minimising Flood Risk • Promote the wise use of the county's water resources, allow for flooding to take place as naturally as possible without risk to people or property, and ensure that the water environment contributes to development quality. HE5 Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity • Protect and enhance the biodiversity in the county including designated sites habitats, and protected and rare species, through the implementation of the Hertfordshire Biodiversity Action Plan. HE6 Protecting, Providing and Improving Open Spaces • Ensure existing areas of green and open space are safeguarded in development proposals, and that new development adds to and	

positively enhances the quality, condition, character, accessibility and usability of open spaces. HE7 Making Efficient Use of Land, Buildings and Materials • Make efficient use of land, buildings and materials by increasing densities and maximising reuse, recycling and remediation. HE8 Protecting and Enhancing Landscape and Townscape Character and Cultural Heritage • Recognise and strengthen the distinctiveness and heritage of Hertfordshire's rural and urban landscapes, and their contribution to sense of place, community identity, and quality of life.	
LOCAL	
Smile - a cultural and leisure strategy for Hertsmere	
• Create a safer environment by appropriate development of cultural activities • Improve and sustain the quality of Hertsmere's cultural environment • Promote cultural opportunities to address health inequalities • Through the development of cultural services encourage economic development and regeneration • Encourage lifelong learning opportunities • Improve access to cultural services and address inequalities	Improving access to cultural and leisure opportunities could form a SA objective
Hertsmere Together - a Community Strategy for Hertsmere	
Aims & objectives 1. CREATE A SAFER ENVIRONMENT • To reduce incidents of crime and the fear of crime. • To provide diversionary activity targeted at young people in order to deter them from engaging in anti-social behaviour and criminal activity. • To target resources to adults at most risk of becoming victims of crime and anti-social behaviour. • To respond effectively to major incidents. • Identify and prioritise issues for improving general safety. • To improve safety for all by giving the highest priority to minimising the number of collisions and injuries occurring as a result of the transport system. 2. IMPROVING AND SUSTAINING THE QUALITY OF HERTSMERE'S ENVIRONMENT • To enable urban development and protect Hertsmere's greenbelt. • To promote access to the countryside and encourage less use of vehicular travel within the countryside of the Borough. • To seek to minimise the amount of waste produced, and energy used, in the Borough and encourage greater levels of re-cycling activity. • To protect the local environment and improve people's health in terms of harmful and antisocial pollution that could undermine quality of life. • To obtain the best use of the highway network through effective design, maintenance and management. 3. ADDRESS HEALTH INEQUALITIES • To encourage and enable residents of Hertsmere to experience better health and wellbeing by providing improved access to health promotion, a better understanding of local health services and voluntary groups. • Reduce the risk from the misuse of drugs and their impact on health. 4. ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND REGENERATION OPPORTUNITIES • Concerning urban developments, ensure that relevant planning	Objectives and indicators developed at the local level following consultation process. Hertsmere's SA objectives and indicators should align with those set out in the Community Strategy.

processes seek to enable economic development, employment and regeneration opportunities.
- To target resources to support the voluntary sector infrastructure of local communities and strategically enhance the vibrancy of local environments and improve the quality of life for local residents.
- To promote a thriving business community and maximise employment opportunities.
- To identify and provide training opportunities across partnerships ensuring consistency for all stakeholders.

5. ENCOURAGE LIFELONG LEARNING, LEISURE AND CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES
- Improve the cultural infrastructure of Hertsmere.
- Identify gaps in learning and education provision and target resources accordingly.
- Improve the dissemination of educational information.
- Improve and widen access to learning opportunities for young people.

6. IMPROVING ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES AND ADDRESSING INEQUALITIES
- To ensure that resources to meet the Borough's housing needs are most effectively targeted, especially to those from vulnerable groups.
- To widen the accessibility of effective and efficient transport services.
- To target more effectively health related resources in order to meet local residents needs.
- To improve the provision and coordination of advice services.
- To focus on improved access to key services for young people, adults and their families.
- To improve communications between key service providers.
- To research and improve understanding of issues that undermine the effective delivery of services to hard to reach groups.
- To deliver an assessment and care management service for the population of Hertsmere in partnership with other agencies based on a clear assessment of need.

Indicators
- Percentage of local population living in the 10 per cent most deprived wards in the County, taken from the Index of Local Deprivation
- Proportion of children under 16 who live in low income households.
- Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings
- Percentage of respondents satisfied with their local area as a place to live in local survey (to be added to BVPI survey)
- Affordable housing (house price / earning affordability ratio)
- Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been recycled.
- Percentage of highways that are of a high/acceptable standard of cleanliness
- Proportion of people of working age in employment
- Proportion of unemployed people claiming benefits who have been out of work for more than a year
- Percentage of 18-24 year olds claiming unemployment related benefits
- Percentage increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area (expressed as % change between 2001/2002)
- Days when air pollution is moderate or higher (in accordance with UK National Air Quality Standards for NO2, SO2, CO, O3, PM10)
- Violent offences committed in a public place per 1000 population
- Vehicle crimes per 1000 population

• Domestic burglaries per 1000 households
• The percentage of residents satisfied with Local Authority cultural services:
  • sports and leisure facilities
  • libraries
  • museums
  • arts activities and venues
  • parks and open spaces
• The number of pupils visiting museums and galleries in organised school groups
• Death rate by cause (standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population in the following categories)
  • cancer in under 75s
  • circulatory disease in under 75s
  • accidents
  • suicides
• Infant mortality (number of deaths of infants under a year old and number of still births per 1000 live births)
• Rate of conceptions among girls aged less than 18
• Infant mortality
• Still births	

Hertsmere Local Plan (2003)	
Objectives for sustainable development a) Minimise as far as possible the growth in demand for resources (including land and water); b) Make the most efficient use of non-renewable resources (including land); c) Increase, where possible, the use of renewable resources where there is unused capacity and an increase in use will not be detrimental to other aims; d) Increase the reuse and recycling of resources; e) Maintain and enhance biological diversity; f) Seek to reduce the adverse impact of transport; g) Increase the rate of 'carbon fixing'; h) Reduce and prevent pollution and the effects it has on ecosystems and human health; i) Maintain and enhance the capacity of the natural environment to renew itself; j) Maintain critical national and local assets which would be impossible or very difficult to replace (such as important habitats, local nature reserves, nature conservation sites and historic buildings); k) Maintain and enhance stocks of less critical assets and environmental quality (of which no one example is critical but whose overall spread and frequency are important for the environmental character and quality of an area) e.g. Conservation areas; l) Improve the overall quality of life to provide a safe, healthy, diverse and pleasant environment; m) Ensure that people's fundamental needs for shelter and economic means of support are met; n) Increase community awareness and involvement; o) Improve equality of opportunity in economic and social terms; p) Have regard to the precautionary principle where the potential damage to the environment is uncertain and significant. *Plan objectives* 1. Maintain the settlement pattern of small to medium sized towns and	Contains existing objectives for sustainable development. Review in context of recent plans and policies, and incorporate as appropriate into SA for new LDF.

viable village communities and maintain and protect the Green Belt throughout the Borough; 2. Concentrate development in towns, through the reuse of previously developed sites, subject to ensuring that this does not adversely affect the quality of their environments; 3. Make provision for around 4,600 additional homes between 1991 and 2011; 4. Ensure that the community's need for affordable housing is provided for within the constraints of the planning system; 5. Make provision for the employment needs of the population and encourage commercial development in appropriate locations; 6. Reduce the adverse effects of movement by guiding development to locations which reduce the need to travel, or are accessible by a variety of modes of transport; 7. Protect existing plant cover (particularly trees) and seek to increase it; 8. Protect critical natural habitats and the green corridors linking them together and aim to create new habitats; 9. Protect and enhance critical built assets; 10. Protect and enhance the water environment; 11. Maximise the benefits from, and minimise the environmental damage caused by, waste; 12. Sustain and enhance the Borough's town and district centres; 13. Allow for improvements to sport, leisure and recreational facilities; 14. Allow for improvements to health, educational, cultural and other facilities; 15. Maintain and, where possible, improve the quality of design and encourage secure and accessible environments.	
Hertsmere Contaminated Land Strategy	
Provides a framework for identifying contamination risks and procedures for dealing with contaminated land, encouraging it to be brought back into use. Reflects relevant legislative aims to: • to identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment; • to seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use; and • to seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable.	Encouraging more effective pollution control could meet a number of SA objectives relating to health and well being, promoting more sustainable development and reducing land (as well as air and water)
A Corporate Plan for Hertsmere	
Relevant priorities Promoting the continued development of a dynamic, competitive and sustainable local economy within environmental and other local constraints by supporting existing businesses especially film and T.V. production, small business start-ups and actively seeking inward investment opportunities Helping to address social exclusion by promoting equality of access to services, encouraging the development of affordable housing and paying particular attention to the housing needs of the Borough's key workers Retaining a proactive role in existing partnerships which involve the highways, health and crime reduction agencies, ensuring that the following key priorities are addressed: reducing accident rates and traffic congestion, especially at major	Relates to many of the objectives including reduction of crime, promoting skills, economic growth, affordable homes, accessibility and social inclusion

road junctions and promoting higher quality, more reliable rail and bus services to increase public transport patronage helping older people to live independent lives whilst improving health care and children's services to close the health gap that exists within society reducing crime and the fear of crime. concentrating resources on waste management and the appearance and cleanliness of the local environment improving parking control and enforcement	
Crime, disorder and drugs reduction strategy for Hertsmere	
• Reduce crime by targeting: a) vehicle crime b) domestic burglary c) domestic violence and race hate d) crimes of local concern • Reduce anti-social behaviour and alcohol-related disorder • Reduce harm caused to communities by drugs • Build community confidence and reduce fear of crime levels	Relates specifically to objectives which seek promotion of healthy and safe living and reduction in anti-social behaviour
Hertsmere Housing Strategy 2000-2003, and Update (2003)	
Sets out the Council's strategy for dealing with housing needs, the homeless, Council housing, people with special needs etc. *Housing objectives* • To assess housing needs and conditions in the Borough, including provision of a statutory housing register • To fulfill our statutory obligations to the homeless • To ensure that housing advice is available to residents, and that information is easily available • To ensure that the best use is made of all housing resources across tenures • To enable registered social landlords to provide a full range of accessible, good quality accommodation in Hertsmere • To consult housing providers and residents, and encourage wider participation in the development and implementation of a robust housing strategy.	Housing is key issue to be addressed through SA objectives; overall objectives of Hertsmere Housing Strategy need to be reflected in SA objectives
Hertsmere Supplementary Planning Guidance: Monitoring and Review – Sustainability Indicators (2003)	
1A. (BVPI 106)The percentage of new homes built on previously developed land: Headline Indicator 1B. Number of development proposals which reuse contaminated land 1C. (HEF) Land used for 'urban activities' (defined as urban land developed for any purpose, including housing, industry / commerce, etc.) 2A. (HEF) Overall number of Wildlife Sites 2B. (PUSP) Number of Wildlife Sites with positive management in place 3A. (HEF) Volume of motor traffic (million vehicle kilometres per day): Headline Indicator 3B (i). (HEF) 'Modal split' (the choice of transport form used) – General Users 3B (ii) (HCC) Modal Split for Travel to School 3C. (WCCF, 3) Creation or re-opening of good quality, non car routes (cycle routes, 'Greenways', etc.) 4A. (WCCF, 1) Creation of well-designed woodland in the Forest area	Current set of local sustainability indicators. Update in context of other recent plans/policies and include in new SA where appropriate.

4B. (PUSP) Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) revised or re-served annually 5A. (HEF) Nitrogen Dioxide levels: Headline Indicator 6A. Number of Listed Buildings (of each grade) de-listed or on 'At Risk' register: Headline Indicator 6B. Number of statutory nature conservation sites (SSSI's, LNR's etc.): Headline Indicator 7A. (PUSP) Number of new or revised Conservation Areas designated annually 8A. (BVPI 82a) Total tonnage of household waste arisings: percentage recycled: Headline Indicator 9A. Number of households in housing need: Headline Indicator 9B. Percentage of affordable housing units completed each year (delivered through the planning process) as a percentage of all completions 9C. Number of overall annual housing completions 10A. Number of people (registered as) unemployed: Headline Indicator 10B. Number of businesses in Hertsmere 11A. Number of open spaces / play areas provided or improved through the planning process 12A. Number of people registered with an interest on the Local Plan database 12B. Number of people registered on the SPG consultation list 13A. Bi-annual 'health check' of the Borough's town centres (using basic measures) 13B. Number of vacant shop units in each town centre 14A. (BVPI 125) Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population and percentage detected 14B. Number of annual consultations carried out on planning applications with the Police Architectural Liaison Officer 14C. Comparison of crime rates between developments endorsed through the 'Secured by Design' process and those without it	
Hertsmere Air Quality Review	
Reviews the achievement of air quality objectives in Hertsmere for a range of identified pollutants. Does not provide high level objectives, but rather identifies specific air quality problems in the Borough. The study concludes that: • The UK air quality objectives will be met for carbon monoxide, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, lead, sulphur dioxide and PM10, but not for nitrogen dioxide. • The annual mean for nitrogen dioxide is likely to be exceeded in Hertsmere, mainly at locations in close proximity to the M25 and M1 and in the urban centres of Potters Bar and Borehamwood. • There are no projected exceedences of the 2004 PM10 objectives, however the 2010 assessment suggested that the proposed annual mean and 24-hour mean objectives may be exceeded at many locations throughout Hertsmere. Although Local Authorities are not permitted at this stage to declare an Air Quality Management Area for a proposed objective, Hertsmere Borough Council should now be aware of this potential non-compliance for future planning and the provision of continuing monitoring programmes.	Potential key sustainability issue. May necessitate specific targets / indicators.
Hertsmere Environmental Strategy 2004	
This document reviews Hertsmere's existing Environmental Policy of, in particular to look at progress since the Policy was last reviewed in 1998/1999 and to highlight areas where further work needs to be done. The review takes account of changing policies and priorities at national, regional	Identifies key sustainability objectives / issues. Consider

and sub regional level. Following this Policy Review, the Council states: "Hertsmere Borough Council is committed to promoting sustainable development and to protecting the special legacy of the Hertsmere environment. We recognise the importance to the Hertsmere community and to communities across the world of policies based on sound environmental principles. We will take the lead in maintaining the quality of life for the benefit of all who live and work in Hertsmere." The Council will:- • Seek to keep to an absolute minimum the adverse environmental effects of its own buildings, equipment and operations • Consider the environmental implications of all Council decisions • Meet and where possible exceed the environmental standards set by law • Enforce to the best of its ability those environmental standards it has a duty to uphold • Put environmental issues as a prime concern in local planning policy • Work with local communities to improve their environment in accordance with their priorities and needs • Work with partners across the regions and locally to promote environmental standards • Campaign to raise awareness of environmental issues and promote environmental action through its recycling and energy conservation services	incorporating in Hertsmere's SA objectives.
Hertsmere Borough Council Best Value Performance Plan 2005-2006	
Identifies 5 strategic priorities for the Council (as reflected in community strategy): 1. Create a safer environment 2. Improving and sustaining the quality of Hertsmere's environment 3. Address health inequalities 4. Encourage economic development, employment and regeneration opportunities 5. Encourage lifelong learning, leisure and cultural opportunities 6. Improving accessibility to services and addressing inequalities Identifies a long list of corporate performance indicators.	Key sustainability issues to be reflected in SA objectives.