



Centre for Sustainability

Dacorum Borough Council

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic
Environmental Assessment)

Addendum to Working Note for the Emerging Core
Strategy

Additional Strategic Development Locations and Sites
Assessment

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Authors: Clare Harmer, Tara Sethi and Rob Gardner

Quality reviewed: Rob Gardner

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APPENDIX A – SA FRAMEWORK: INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT

APPENDIX B – ADDITIONAL STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT LOCATIONS ASSESSMENT TABLES: SEPARATE DOCUMENT

APPENDIX C – ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS INFORMATION (PROVIDED BY DBC): SEPARATE DOCUMENT

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Dacorum Borough Council (DBC) published its Emerging Core Strategy for consultation in June 2009 and this was accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) Working Note. The Working Note summarised the interim findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) on the Emerging Core Strategy.

This Addendum to the Working Note summarises the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal on a number of Additional Strategic Development Locations and Sites for the Emerging Core Strategy. This Addendum should be read alongside the SA Working Note and its accompanying appendices (published June 2009), which can be accessed on the Dacorum Borough Council website (<http://www.dacorum.gov.uk/>). In addition, information on the additional locations and sites to be appraised (supplied by DBC) is provided in Appendix C of this document.

As with the original SA Working Note, the Addendum does not form a formal part of the SA/SEA reporting process. It has been produced to contribute to the ongoing plan-making process, by providing an independent assessment of the Additional Strategic Development Locations, with a view to guiding the next stage of its development. Sustainability Appraisal is a decision aiding tool rather than a decision making one and the contents of this report should therefore be considered in this light.

1.2 Assessment Methodology

The appraisal approach taken within this Addendum utilises the SA/SEA Framework Objectives that were developed for the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for Dacorum Borough Council. The SA/SEA Framework is provided in Appendix A.

The Additional Strategic Development Locations and Sites have been assessed against the SA/SEA framework objectives in terms of their overall performance ranked from 'very sustainable' to 'very unsustainable', using the scoring criteria outlined below.

Significance Assessment	Description
✓✓	Very sustainable - Option is likely to contribute significantly to the SA/SEA objective
✓	Sustainable - Option is likely to contribute in some way to the SA/SEA objective
?	Uncertain - It is uncertain how or if the Option impacts on the SA/SEA objective
-	Neutral - Option is unlikely to impact on the SA/SEA objective
x	Unsustainable - Option is likely to have minor adverse impacts on the SA/SEA objective
xx	Very unsustainable - Option is likely to have significant adverse impacts on the SA/SEA objective

1.2.1 Methodology for Egerton Rothesay School

A different approach to the assessment for Egerton Rothesay School has been taken from the other options (and those options considered in the previous working note - June 2009). The decision to remove the site from the Green Belt has already been taken (Dacorum Borough Local Plan 1991-2011) and the assessment is therefore more focused on the comparison between the two different options now being considered for the redevelopment of the Egerton Rothesay School site. A comparison assessment, specifically comparing the differences between the two options, is therefore provided in addition to the assessment against the SA/SEA objectives common for all options.

2 Assessment Results

The following section provides a summary of the assessment results. Full assessment tables providing more detailed information can be found in Appendix B.

2.1 Berkhamsted

2.1.1 Land to the South

SA Objectives (Abridged)																			
1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality/quantity	3. Flood risk	4. Soils	5. GHG Emissions	6. Climate Change Proof	7. Air Quality	8. Use of brownfield sites	9. Resource Efficiency	10. Historic & Cultural Assets	11. Landscape & Townscape	12. Health	13. Sustainable Locations	14. Equality/ Social Inclusion	15. Good Quality Housing	16. Community Identity and Participation	17. Crime and Fear of Crime	18. Sustainable Prosperity and Growth	19. Fairer Access to Services	20. Revitalise Town Centres
x	-	-	x	✓	-	✓	x	-	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓

This option is forecast as having positive effects on ‘greenhouse gas emissions’ and ‘air quality’, as although the site is located some distance from the town centre, which could result in an increase in the need to travel by private car, a circular bus scheme is proposed which could encourage use of public transport. The provision of a local centre could also help to reduce the need to travel by car.

Adverse effects have been forecast for ‘biodiversity’, ‘soils’, and ‘use of brownfield sites’. The site is greenfield within the Greenbelt, and would therefore result in loss or damage of habitats, including potential effects on two wildlife sites, as well as soil sealing. Developing at this site would also affect the ‘Green Gateway’ and could impact upon the transition area from urban to countryside, therefore affecting ‘landscape’. The option is located in an area of archaeological significance and therefore adverse effects have been identified for ‘historic and cultural assets’.

As the site is located at a distance from the town centre this could discourage walking and cycling thereby having an adverse effect on ‘health’. The site’s location near to the A41 could result in noise levels that could also adversely affect health and wellbeing. There are plans for enhanced sports facilities, however it is uncertain what these facilities will be and whether they would encourage residents to have more active lifestyles.

Positive effects have been forecast against the majority of the social and economic objectives, including 'housing', 'sustainable prosperity and growth', 'fairer access to services' and 'revitalise town centres' objectives. The option will provide housing, including a proportion of affordable housing. The provision of additional housing means there will be more residents in the community making facilities and shops more viable. This would help support the local economy. The provision of a new local centre, with local community facilities, should have a positive effect on 'community identity and participation'.

2.1.2 Egerton Rothersey School

- Option 1: Redevelopment of the site as currently proposed in the Local Plan.
- Option 2: Redevelopment of the site in accordance with a revised landowner proposal.

Options	SA Objectives (Abridged)																			
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality/quantity	3. Flood risk	4. Soils	5. GHG Emissions	6. Climate Change Proof	7. Air Quality	8. Use of brownfield sites	9. Resource Efficiency	10. Historic & Cultural Assets	11. Landscape & Townscape	12. Health	13. Sustainable Locations	14. Equality/ Social Inclusion	15. Good Quality Housing	16. Community Identity and Participation	17. Crime and Fear of Crime	18. Sustainable Prosperity and Growth	19. Fairer Access to Services	20. Revitalise Town Centres
1	x	-	-	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓
2	x	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓

Similar adverse effects have been forecast for the 'biodiversity', 'soils', 'use of brownfield sites' and 'landscape' SA objectives for both options as the school site is partly greenfield and would therefore result in loss of landscape character, loss of habitats and soil sealing. Option 2 proposes additional playing pitches and a larger proposed housing development which could result in greater adverse effects on soils than option 1. In addition, while option 1 is located entirely outside of the Greenbelt, the additional playing pitches proposed in option 2 are located within the Greenbelt. Therefore greater landscape effects are likely as a result of option 2.

Both of the options are located in an "area of archaeological significance" and therefore adverse effects have been identified on 'cultural and historic assets'. The proposed

development for option 1 would be concentrated closer to this area and therefore could have a greater level of effect.

Both options would result in an increase in traffic and use of car, due to the distance from town and lack of easy access to public transport. Therefore adverse effects have been identified for 'greenhouse gas emissions' and 'air quality'. Option 2 allows for a larger number of dwellings than option 1 (approximately 220 compared to 100) and would therefore be likely to result in a greater effect on these SA objectives.

In terms of emissions from buildings, option 1 is likely to result in lower greenhouse gas emissions than option 2, as a 'new build' school should be more energy efficient during operation than a refurbished school. Additionally, option 1 could result in a more climate change resilient development as building from scratch would enable the consideration of adaptation measures including solar gain and installation of water efficiency measures.

Positive effects have been identified for option 2 for the 'resource efficiency' SA objective as this option makes use of the existing school buildings which is a more efficient use of resources than option 1 which is an entirely new school development.

Both options are located at a distance from the town centre, which could discourage walking and cycling. In addition, the school site is located near the A41 which could result in noise levels that would affect health and wellbeing. Although there are plans for enhanced sports facilities, there are uncertainties with regard to whether local residents would be encouraged to use them. However, option 2 which provides more playing pitches than option 1 could encourage more participation in leisure activities.

Adverse effects have been identified against the 'sustainable locations' and 'equality and social exclusion' SA objectives as the school site is located at a distance from the town centre. However, as the school site is located next to leisure space, and upgrading or re-building the existing school building should improve the quality of the education facility, positive effects are also forecast for 'equality and social exclusion'.

Positive effects have been forecast for the two options against the 'housing', 'sustainable prosperity and growth', 'fairer access to services' and 'revitalise town centres' objectives. Both of the options will provide housing, including a proportion of affordable housing. The provision of additional housing means there will be more residents in the community making facilities and shops more viable. This would help support the local economy. Option 2 would have a larger beneficial impact on these SA objectives than option 1 as more houses would be provided.

2.2 Tring

- Option 1: Waterside Way
- Option 2: Station Road

Options	SA Objectives (Abridged)																			
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality/quantity	3. Flood risk	4. Soils	5. GHG Emissions	6. Climate Change Proof	7. Air Quality	8. Use of brownfield sites	9. Resource Efficiency	10. Historic & Cultural Assets	11. Landscape& Townscape	12. Health	13. Sustainable Locations	14. Equality/ Social Inclusion	15. Good Quality Housing	16. Community Identity and Participation	17. Crime and Fear of Crime	18. Sustainable Prosperity and Growth	19. Fairer Access to Services	20. Revitalise Town Centres
1	x	x	-	x	x	✓	x	x	-	-	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
2	x	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	✓	x	x	?	-	-	✓	✓	✓

As both options would lead to development on greenfield land within the Green Belt, adverse effects have been identified on 'biodiversity', 'soils', 'use of brownfield land' and 'landscape'. In particular, Station Road overlaps with Station Road/Grove Road Fields wildlife site, so a small part of the wildlife site could be affected by development at this site. In addition, the site is located adjacent to the Grand Union Canal wildlife site. Part of this option, to the south of the road, is also located in the Chilterns AONB. The development at Station Road would extend outside the town's current built form and would therefore have some adverse effects on landscape character.

Both of the options are located at a distance from the town centre, which could increase the use of car therefore increasing green house gas emissions and emissions to air. Although both of the sites have some pedestrian and/or cycle links to the town centre, which could reduce this need to travel by private car, minimising the effects of the development will be dependent on these modes being used.

Station Road is located in an area of archaeological significance and includes a listed building and therefore adverse effects have been identified for 'historic and cultural assets'.

Both options would provide the wider town with areas of open space thereby having a positive effect on the 'health' SA objective. In addition, the pedestrian and/or cycle links could also encourage the local residents to have more active lifestyles.

Adverse effects have been identified on the 'sustainable locations' and 'equality and social exclusion' SA objectives for both of the options as they are located at a distance from the town centre. However, both options are located close to schools, and the eastern part of option 2 is located close to the station.

Waterside Way has the potential to provide for significant levels of affordable housing. Station Road may provide for a low number of dwellings, due to the relatively lower density of development that would result if the new development matches the local character of the area. Therefore the potential for affordable housing may be more limited. At this time it is not clear how many dwellings are proposed for Station Road, so the impact on this objective is uncertain.

Positive effects have been forecast for the two options on the 'sustainable prosperity and growth', 'fairer access to services' and 'revitalise town centres' objectives. The new housing should help to support the local services in the town, maintaining their viability and boosting the local economy, thereby helping to support sustainable urban living. Station Road would have more of a significant impact on supporting the vitality of the town's facilities due to the site being a larger site than at Waterside Way. Development of Waterside Way could involve provision of some employment space, thereby helping to support the local economy. NB: It is uncertain as to what this option would provide in terms of local amenities and employment opportunities.

Appendix A: SA Framework

Objective	Criteria	Indicators (Bold indicates existing)
Biodiversity		
1. To protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity at all levels, including the maintenance and enhancement of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species in line with local targets	To protect, maintain and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites (international, national and local) and protected species to achieve favourable condition	Herts QoL WH6 Condition of SSSIs (contextual indicator) and HBRC number, area and condition of SSSIs HBRC Change in areas designated for their intrinsic value HBRC Change in Priority Habitats Herts QoL WH3 Wildlife Sites and HBRC number and area of Wildlife Sites HBRC no. of Wildlife Sites lost or degraded by development or gained/secured by agreements Herts QoL WH1 Water voles Herts QoL WH2 Birds (contextual indicator) Herts QoL WH4 Pipistrelle bats Herts QoL WH5 Butterflies HBRC distribution/change of key species in Herts HBRC distribution/change of protected species in Herts COI 8 Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance
	To restore characteristic habitats and species, to achieve BAP targets	
	To support farming and countryside practices that enhance wider biodiversity and landscape quality by economically and socially valuable activities (e.g. grazing, coppicing, nature reserves)	
	To manage woodlands and other habitats of value for biodiversity in a sustainable manner and protect them against conversion to other uses	% woodland cover in District
To recognise the social/environmental value and increase access to woodlands, wildlife & geological sites and green spaces particularly near/in urban areas	Percentage of wildlife sites accessible by sustainable modes of travel	

Objective	Criteria	Indicators (Bold indicates existing)
	To encourage people to come into contact with, understand, and enjoy nature	Number of visitors to wildlife sites
Water		
2. To protect, maintain and enhance water resources (including water quality and quantity) while taking into account the impacts of climate change	<p>To raise awareness and encourage higher water efficiency and conservation by for instance promoting water reuse in new and existing developments</p> <p>To ensure water consumption does not exceed levels which can be supported by natural processes and storage systems</p> <p>To improve chemical and biological quality and flow of rivers and encourage practices which reduce nitrate levels in groundwater</p> <p>To improve flow of rivers</p> <p>To reduce the number and severity of pollution incidents</p> <p>To maintain or restore the integrity of water dependent wildlife sites in the area</p>	<p>Level of awareness of water issues and the need for water saving (contextual indicator)</p> <p>Average household water consumption per capita</p> <p>Commercial water consumption</p> <p>Proportion of housing (existing and new development) with installed water efficient devices/water metres</p> <p>Herts QoL WR3 River quality objectives</p> <p>EA Biological and chemical river quality (contextual indicator)</p> <p>Number and severity of pollution incidents to surface water and groundwater</p>
3. Ensure that new developments avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	<p>To avoid developments in areas being at risk from fluvial, sewer or groundwater flooding (for instance natural flood plains) while taking into account the impacts of climate change</p> <p>To ensure that developments, which are at risk from flooding or are likely to be at risk in future due to climate change, are sufficiently adapted</p> <p>To promote properly maintained sustainable urban drainage systems to reduce flood risk and run off in areas outside Source Protection Zones 1 (SPZ)</p>	<p>Number of properties at risk from flooding</p> <p>Proportion of runoff from new developments which is directed into Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs)¹</p>
Soil		
4. Minimise development of land with high quality soils and	To safeguard high quality soils, such as agricultural land grades 1, 2 and 3a) from development	Amount of high quality agricultural land degraded/lost to development

¹ Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) are management practices and physical structures designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable way than conventional systems.

Objective	Criteria	Indicators (Bold indicates existing)
minimise the degradation/loss of soils due to new developments	To limit contamination/degradation/loss of soils due to development	<p>Area/percentage of contaminated land remediated</p> <p>Number of development sites having a policy to safeguard soils</p> <p>Area of proposed new developments on greenfield sites</p>
Climatic Factors		
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO ₂	To minimise greenhouse gas emissions (particularly CO ₂) for instance through more energy efficient design and reducing the need to travel	<p>NAIE Emissions of greenhouse gases (particularly CO₂) per capita grouped per type of source</p> <p>BV 63 Energy efficiency - average SAP rating of authority dwellings</p> <p>BV 80a (i) Actual/'Typical' energy consumption LA buildings - electricity</p> <p>BV 80a (ii) Actual/'Typical' energy consumption LA buildings - fossil fuels</p> <p>Herts QoL EN1 Energy efficiency in homes - overall reduction in CO₂ emissions %</p> <p>Herts QoL EN2 Energy efficiency in public buildings</p>
	To promote increased carbon sequestration e.g. through increases in woodland cover	
	To adopt lifestyle changes which help to mitigate and adapt to climate change, such as promoting water and energy efficiency (through for instance higher levels of home insulation)	
6. Ensure that developments are capable of withstanding the effects of climate change (adaptation to climate change)	To promote design measures which enable developments to withstand and accommodate the likely impacts and results of climate change (for instance through robust and weather resistant building structures)	<p>Percentage of new developments considered to be 'climate change proof'</p> <p>(For indicators regarding renewable energy see section on material assets)</p>
Air Quality		
7. Achieve good air quality, especially in urban areas	To reduce the need to travel by car through planning settlement patterns and economic activity in a way that reduces dependence on the car and maintains access to work and essential services for non-car-owners	<p>NAIE Levels of key air pollutants (e.g. Benzene, 1,3-Butadiene, CO₂, Lead, NO₂, PM10, SO₂) within the local authority area, and within the East of England</p> <p>Herts QoL QoL27 Air Pollution</p>
	To integrate land use and transport planning by for instance:	

Objective	Criteria	Indicators (Bold indicates existing)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting Green Transport Plans, including car pools, car sharing as part of new developments ▪ Ensuring services and facilities are accessible by sustainable modes of transport 	<p>Herts QoL TR1 Volume of motor traffic</p> <p>Herts QoL TR2 Modal split</p> <p>Number of days when air pollution reported as moderate or higher within the local authority area</p> <p>Number of designated AQMAs</p>
	To ensure that development proposals do not make existing air quality problems worse	
	To address existing or potential air quality problems	
Material Assets		
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	<p>To concentrate new developments on previously developed land (PDL)</p> <p>To avoid use of Greenfield sites for development</p> <p>To maximise the efficient use of land and existing buildings by measures such as higher densities and mixed use developments</p> <p>To encourage the remediation of contaminated and derelict land and buildings</p>	<p>COI 1(a) & (c) Amount of land developed for employment by type and percentage which is on previously developed land</p> <p>COI 1(b) Amount of land developed for employment by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF</p> <p>COI 2(b) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land</p> <p>COI 2(c) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30, between 30 and 50 and above 50 dwellings per hectare</p> <p>Herts QoL LU3 Residential development on previously developed land</p> <p>BV106 % of new homes built on previously developed land</p>
9. To use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources or recycled alternatives wherever possible	<p>To encourage maximum efficiency and appropriate use of materials, particularly from local and regional sources</p> <p>To require new developments to incorporate renewable, secondary, or sustainably sourced local materials in buildings and infrastructure</p> <p>To safeguard reserves of exploitable minerals from</p>	<p>Amount and percentage of secondary and recycled materials (including minerals and aggregates) used in construction</p> <p>BV82a Household waste - percentage recycled</p> <p>BV82b Household waste - percentage</p>

Objective	Criteria	Indicators (Bold indicates existing)
	<p>sterilisation by other developments</p> <p>To promote renewable energy sources as part of new or refurbished developments</p> <p>To increase recycling and composting rates and encourage easily accessible recycling systems as part of new developments</p> <p>To promote awareness regarding waste/recycling and renewable energy issues through education programmes in schools and the community</p>	<p>composted</p> <p>BV82c Household waste - percentage of heat, power and other energy recovered</p> <p>BV82d Household waste - percentage landfilled</p> <p>BV84 Kg of household waste collected per head</p> <p>Herts QoL WS1 Household waste per capita</p> <p>Herts QoL WS3 Percentage of waste recycled</p> <p>Proportion of developments which incorporates design measures to facilitate sustainable household waste management</p>
Cultural Heritage		
<p>10. To identify, maintain and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets</p>	<p>To safeguard and enhance the historic environment and restore historic character where appropriate, based on sound historical evidence</p> <p>To promote local distinctiveness by maintaining and restoring historic buildings and areas, encouraging the re-use of valued buildings and thoughtful high quality design in housing and mixed use developments – to a density which respects the local context and townscape character, and includes enhancement of the public realm</p> <p>To promote public education, enjoyment and access of the built heritage and archaeology</p>	<p>Number of Listed Buildings at Risk</p> <p>Number and condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)</p> <p>Number and condition of Registered Parks and Gardens</p> <p>Number of Conservation Areas</p> <p>% of Conservation Areas with character appraisals</p> <p>Percentage of historic buildings and structures open to the public</p> <p>Numbers of historic assets taken from the 'at risk' category</p> <p>Number of historic assets restored/reused</p> <p>Number of locally important buildings to be demolished</p>

Objective	Criteria	Indicators (Bold indicates existing)
		<p>Changes inconsistent with historic landscape</p> <p>Quality in the built environment as measured by public perception surveys</p> <p>A measure of increased public access or interpretation of sites</p>
Landscape		
11. To conserve and enhance landscape and townscape character and encourage local distinctiveness	To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character	<p>CQC Changes inconsistent with (local) landscape character</p> <p>Area of designated landscapes affected by/lost to development</p> <p>CPRE Light pollution and tranquillity mapping</p>
	To evaluate the sensitivity of the landscape to new/inappropriate developments and avoid inappropriate developments in these areas	
	To protect 'dark skies' from light pollution, and promote low energy and less invasive lighting sources while considering the balance between safety and environmental impacts	
	To minimise the visual impact of new developments	
Population and Human Health		
12. To encourage healthier lifestyles and reduce adverse health impacts of new developments	To promote the health advantages of walking and cycling and community based activities	<p>Length and condition of cycle / footpath network</p> <p>Number and condition of sports facilities</p> <p>COI 4(c) Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standards</p> <p>Percentage of population with access to public open space</p> <p>Herts QoL NO1 Noise complaints received per 1000 population</p> <p>Herts QoL NO2 Source of noise complaints</p>
	To identify, protect and enhance open spaces, such as rivers and canals, parks and gardens, allotments and playing fields, and the links between them, for the benefit of people and wildlife	
	To include specific design and amenity policies to minimise noise and odour pollution, particularly in residential areas	
	To narrow the income gap between the poorest and wealthiest parts of the area and to reduce health differential	
13. To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of	To reduce the need to travel through closer integration of housing, jobs and services	Percentage of health facilities accessible by sustainable modes of travel

Objective	Criteria	Indicators (Bold indicates existing)
development	To promote better and more sustainable access to health facilities	Herts QoL TR2 Modal spilt Accessibility modelling
Social Factors		
14. Promote equity & address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest	To include measures which will improve everyone's access to high quality health, education, recreation, community facilities and public transport	Index of Multiple Deprivation BV156 % of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people BV170a Number of visits to/usage's of museums per 1,000 population BV 117 Visits to libraries Number per capita Herts QoL SE3 Transport: access to public services COI 3(b) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of a GP, hospital, primary & secondary school, employment and major health centre Herts QoL ED1 GCSE performance Herts QoL ED2 Adult education level 2* Herts QoL QoL9 Young people with Level 2 qualifications BV38 % of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent % pensioners in households with below average income % children in households with below have half average income
	To ensure facilities and services are accessible by people with disabilities and minority groups	
	To encourage people to access the learning and skills they need for high quality of life	
	To ensure that the LDF does not discriminate on the basis of disability, ethnic minority, or gender	
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Promote a range housing types and tenure, including high quality affordable and key worker housing	COI 2(d) Affordable housing completions BV184a LA homes which were non-

Objective	Criteria	Indicators (Bold indicates existing)
		<p>decent at start of year</p> <p>BV184b Change in proportion on non-decent homes (negative means deterioration in stock)</p> <p>Herts QoL HS1 Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio)</p> <p>Herts QoL HS2 Statutorily unfit homes</p> <p>Herts QoL HS3 Homelessness</p>
16. Enhance community identity and participation	To recognise the value of the multi-cultural/faith diversity of the peoples in the region	Number of community facilities per 10,000 population
	To improve the quality of life in urban areas by making them more attractive places in which to live and work, and to visit	Town centre health checks CABE design review of schemes with significant impacts (if conducted)
	To encourage high quality design in new developments, including mixed uses, to create local identity and encourage a sense of community pride	
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	To reduce all levels of crime with particular focus on violent, drug related, environmental and racially motivated crime	BV126a Burglaries No. per 1,000 households
	To plan new developments to help reducing crime and fear of crime through thoughtful design of the physical environment, and by promoting well-used streets and public spaces	BV127a Robberies per 1000 population and percentage detected BV127b violent offences committed in a public place per 1,000 population
	To support government-sponsored crime/safety initiatives, maximising the use of all tools available to police, local authorities and other agencies to tackle anti-social behaviour	BV127c violent offences committed in connection with licensed premises per 1,000 population BV127d violent offences committed under the influence per 1,000 population BV128a Vehicle crimes No. per 1,000 population BV174 Number of recorded racial

Objective	Criteria	Indicators (Bold indicates existing)
		incidents per 100,000 population Fear of crime statistics
Economic Factors		
18. Achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth	To support an economy in the Authority which draws on the knowledge base, creativity and enterprise of its people	Herts QoL EC1 Percentage rise in GVA Herts QoL UN1 Long term unemployment Herts QoL QoL1 Proportion of people of working age in employment COI 1(f) Amount of employment land lost to residential development Business start up failures
	To promote and support economic diversity, small and medium sized enterprises and community-based enterprises	
	To support the economy with high quality infrastructure and a high quality environment	
19. Achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region	To encourage local provision of and access to jobs and services	Herts QoL QoL5 The percentage increase/decrease in the number of local jobs In/out commuting balance Rate of growth of businesses (urban and rural)
	To improve the competitiveness of the rural economy	
20. Revitalise town centres to promote a return to sustainable urban living	To promote the role of local centres as centres for sustainable development providing services, housing and employment, drawing on the principles of urban renaissance	COI 4(b) Percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres
	To encourage well-designed mixed-use developments in the heart of urban areas, create viable and attractive town centres that have vitality and life, and discourage out-of-town developments	