



Blaby District Council

Submission Core Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal Report

December 2011

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Non Technical Summary

Introduction

Blaby District Council is the Local Planning Authority for the District of Blaby in south west Leicestershire. The Council is in the process of preparing a Local Development Framework for the District. This will replace the existing Local Plan and set out guidelines for the future development of the District.

The Core Strategy is the first document to be produced as part of the Local Development Framework. This will set out the principal elements of the planning framework for Blaby District. It will comprise a spatial vision, objectives, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework.

WYG has been commissioned by Blaby District Council to undertake a combined Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of their Core Strategy. For ease the combined approach is simply referred to as Sustainability Appraisal throughout this summary.

Development of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

In June 2005 a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) framework was developed by WYG which resulted in the production of a SA Scoping Report detailing the outcome of the following activities:

- Consultation through the distribution of a questionnaire and consultation forum.
- Review of other relevant plans and programmes.
- Collation of social, economic and environmental baseline data.
- Identification of the current social, economic and environmental situation in Blaby District.
- Identification of key sustainability issues.
- Development of Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

The SA framework is designed to be used to appraise all the Development Plan Documents which make up the Blaby Local Development Framework including the Core Strategy.

Development and Appraisal of Options



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In November 2005, Blaby District Council developed a series of options for the Core Strategy and these were presented within an Issues and Options Report. Following this, in April 2006, the Council produced a Preferred Options Report which included a number of potential policies.

As a result of consultation responses and issues raised by the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy, Blaby District Council prepared a second Issues and Options Consultation Paper. A further Alternative Options Paper was then produced in October 2008 following recent changes to legislation and guidance, and a first draft submission version was produced for consultation in July 2009. This was not submitted to the Secretary of State.

At each stage in development of the Core Strategy, WYG appraised the potential options and policies using the Sustainability Appraisal framework. The likely social, economic and environmental effects of each potential option / policy were determined. During this process, recommendations were suggested to improve their sustainability.

Submission Stage Core Strategy (Version 2)

Following consultation on the Alternative Options Paper in October 2008 and a first draft submission version in July 2009, the Council has prepared the Submission Core Strategy (Version 2) which includes strategic objectives and policies. These objectives and policies have been reappraised by WYG using the SA framework.

The SA has identified a number of social, economic and environmental effects which may occur as a result of the implementation of the Core Strategy.

The potential benefits of implementing the Blaby Core Strategy include:

- Ensuring good access for residents to services and facilities, through focusing development in urban areas and settlements with a high level of services and public transport access, and ensuring new services are provided to support growth, including as part of the proposed Sustainable Urban Extension.
- Provision of housing to meet the needs of local people, including significant levels of affordable housing.
- Provision of employment development with associated job creation and economic growth.



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- Provision of sustainable transport infrastructure to encourage walking, cycling and public transport use and a shift away from the private car.
- Encouragement of the energy efficient design of new developments and the use of renewable energy.
- Protection and enhancement of the countryside, green space and other environmental and historic resources.

The potential adverse effects of implementing the Blaby Core Strategy include:

- Potential effects upon landscape, biodiversity and historic resources resulting from large scale development.
- Loss of greenfield land to development.
- Generation of construction and demolition waste.
- Risk of pollution during construction of developments and once operational.
- Air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from increases in traffic.
- Increased energy and water consumption resulting from an increased population.

Recommendations have been made as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process. Many of these have been addressed within the policies of the Submission Core Strategy. Other recommendations may be implemented at later stages, for example within future documents within the Local Development Framework or as individual developments go through the planning process.

Monitoring

Targets and indicators have been developed to monitor the effects of the Core Strategy. These will enable Blaby District Council to determine whether the Core Strategy performs as it is expected to do, and whether any additional effects arise which were not identified within the Sustainability Appraisal. This will also provide useful information to improve plans in the future.



1.0 Introduction

Blaby District Council is the Local Planning Authority for the District of Blaby in Leicestershire. The Council is in the process of preparing a Local Development Framework (LDF) for the District. The LDF will comprise various documents including Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The first DPD to be produced as part of the LDF is the Core Strategy.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process by which plans under preparation can be assessed for sustainability. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Local Planning Authorities must subject their LDFs to SA, thus promoting sustainable development by enabling communities to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising future generations. Similarly, under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, where planning documents setting a framework for future development consent are likely to have significant environmental effects, it is a requirement that Local Planning Authorities subject them to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Such documents include those that form a LDF.

WYG has been commissioned by Blaby District Council to undertake a combined SA and SEA of its Core Strategy. For ease, the combined approach is simply referred to as SA throughout this report.

The SA process undertaken has resulted in the production of this SA Report. The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the SA process in a manner that can be used for stakeholder and public consultation. This report has the following format:

- Non Technical Summary: offers a non technical overview of the SA process and its findings.
- Section 1 Introduction.
- Section 2 Background to the Plan: Details the background to the Core Strategy being prepared by Blaby District Council.
- Section 3 Sustainability Appraisal Process: provides an overview of the SA process undertaken including details of the SA objectives used to appraise the Core Strategy and the consultation process.



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- Section 4 Baseline and Key Issues: describes baseline conditions in relation to a series of social, economic and environmental parameters and outlines key sustainability issues that have been considered during the SA process.
- Section 5 Testing the Plan Objectives: details the compatibility test comparing the Core Strategy objectives and the SA objectives.
- Section 6 Development and Appraisal of Options: outlines the options, development and appraisal process and how social, economic and environmental effects were considered in developing the Submission Core Strategy.
- Section 7 Likely Effects of the Core Strategy: predicts the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the Core Strategy and details mitigation to reduce adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.
- Section 8 Implementation and Monitoring: provides details on how the Core Strategy will be implemented and proposals for monitoring its implementation.

Report conditions are set out in Appendix A.



2.0 Background to the Plan

2.1 Blaby District

Blaby District is located in Leicestershire adjacent to the southwest edge of the Leicester City Council administrative area. It falls within the East Midlands Government region.

The District covers an area of 13,000 hectares and is highly accessible being located near the M1 and M69 motorways. Settlements comprise a mix of small villages and towns with large scale out of town developments at Fosse Park and Meridian Leisure.

The north of the District is predominantly urban while the southeast and southwest are generally more rural in nature. The District has a population of over 93,500 (2008 mid-year estimates) with some 5.7% of the population being of mixed or ethnic origin.

2.2 East Midlands Regional Plan

The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (also known as the Regional Plan) was published in March 2009; it forms part of the statutory development plan for Blaby District.

The Regional Plan provides a broad development strategy for the East Midlands up to 2026 and identifies the scale and distribution of provision for new housing and priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, energy, minerals and waste treatment and disposal. It also provides the longer term planning framework for the Regional Economic Strategy.

2.3 Blaby District LDF

Fundamental changes to the planning system in England have been introduced through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which requires Local Planning Authorities to adopt a LDF in place of their existing Local Plan. The LDF replaces the current Blaby District Local Plan (adopted September 1999) as the plan setting out policies and proposals for the future development of the District up to 2029. In the transitional period, certain policies in the Local Plan retain development plan status and are saved until they are superseded by the adoption of LDF documents. Further changes to the planning legislation are expected through the Localism Act (and have been referred to in the emerging National Planning Policy Framework) which allow for 'Local Plans'.



Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12 sets out the LDF process. It requires Local Planning Authorities to adopt a spatial planning approach. The LDF will not be restricted solely to land use issues but go beyond traditional land use planning by integrating policies for the development of land with policies that influence the nature of places and how they function.

The revised PPS12, issued in June 2008, sets out updated Government guidance regarding the new LDF process. PPS12 details the need for Local Planning Authorities to adopt a spatial planning approach. The LDF will not be restricted solely to land use issues, such as identifying where new houses, employment, retail and leisure facilities should be located, but will go beyond traditional land use planning by integrating policies for development with policies that influence the nature of places and how they function. The new PPS12 also emphasises the need for LDFs to be aligned not only with national and regional plans but also with the shared local priorities set out in Sustainable Community Strategies.

It is worth noting that, at the time of drafting this SA/SEA, the Coalition Government were consulting on the 'National Planning Policy Framework' which proposes replacing the suite of PPGs and PPSs with a single, more concise, statement of Government Planning Policy. The Core Strategy will need to be consistent with this when adopted.

The Blaby District LDF will comprise a number of DPDs which will have statutory status. The proposals and policies set out in them will guide planning decisions. It may also include SPDs which are non-statutory documents prepared to support the delivery of major development sites or complex policy areas. SPDs will be taken into account as a material consideration in determining planning applications.

Blaby District Council has produced a Local Development Scheme (LDS) for its LDF process. This establishes a programme for delivering the LDF up to 2014. The first LDF documents to be adopted will include the Core Strategy DPD, followed by an Allocations, Designations and Development Management DPD. An Affordable Housing SPD is proposed but not identified in the LDS; other DPDs and SPDs may be prepared at a later date. The LDF for Blaby District also includes a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) setting out how the public will participate in the preparation of the LDF documents.

2.4 Core Strategy

2.4.1 Background

The first document to be produced as part of the Blaby District LDF is the Core Strategy. This will set out the principal elements of the planning framework for Blaby District. It will comprise a spatial vision,



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strategy, objectives, Core Policies and a monitoring and implementation framework. It provides a broad policy direction to guide the policies and proposals for all future DPDs which must be in conformity with it.

The Core Strategy has been developed and consulted on over the past six years through series of Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Alternative Options Papers and a first draft submission version. The options process is described in more detail in Section 6.

The Submission Core Strategy has been produced by Blaby District Council and sets out a number of policies for inclusion in the Core Strategy. It has been prepared having regard to the identification of issues and options, consultation on the resulting Issues and Options Report and the results of Sustainability Appraisal for the issues and options.

The previous version of the Core Strategy was not submitted to the Secretary of State. The main reasons for not submitting the document were to address procedural issues raised as part of the consultation process in 2009, and also to add to the evidence base and address the key issues of 'locally derived housing requirements' with other Authorities in Leicester and Leicestershire – which is a key tenet of the Coalition Government's approach to Localism and Planning.

2.4.2 Core Strategy Spatial Objectives

The Submission Core Strategy sets out twelve spatial objectives for the Core Strategy as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 Core Strategy Spatial Objectives

Social Objectives
i) To provide the appropriate quantity and mix of housing to meet the needs of the District's current and future populations.
ii) To optimise the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs.
iii) To deliver the infrastructure, services and facilities required to meet the needs of the population of the District of Blaby including those arising from growth and to make services accessible to all.
iv) To maximise sport and recreation opportunities.
Environmental Objectives
v) To improve the design quality of all new developments in the District including the need to design out crime.
vi) To protect the important areas of the District's natural environment (species and habitats), landscape and geology and to improve bio-diversity and wildlife habitats and corridors through the design of new



developments and through the management of existing areas by working with partners.
vii) To balance the need to preserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the District, recognising its contribution to Local Distinctiveness and to seek design solutions which preserve and enhance heritage assets where they are impacted by development.
viii) To minimise energy use and use of valuable resources and to encourage renewable energy resources in suitable locations.
ix) To minimise the risk of flooding (and other hazards) to property, infrastructure and people.
Economic objectives
x) To provide the appropriate quantity, quality and mix of employment opportunities to meet the needs of the District's current and future populations, and to meet strategic employment, education and training needs.
xi) To deliver the transport needs of the District and to encourage and develop the use of more sustainable forms of transport (including walking, cycling and public transport).
xii) To maintain, and where appropriate improve, the position of retail centres within the retail hierarchy. To make sure that the existing centres, primarily Blaby Town Centre, have opportunities to grow in order to enhance their vitality and viability and to prevent expansion of out of town centres (Including the Motorways Retail Area) where this would result in an unacceptable impact on existing centres.

2.4.3 Core Strategy Spatial Policies

The Submission Core Strategy details 23 policies, as follows.

- Policy 1: Strategy for Locating New Development
- Policy 2: Design of New Development
- Policy 3: Sustainable Urban Extension
- Policy 4: Strategic Employment Site
- Policy 5: Housing Distribution
- Policy 6: Employment
- Policy 7: Affordable Housing
- Policy 8: Mix of Housing
- Policy 9: Accommodation of Gypsies and Travellers



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- Policy 10: Transport Infrastructure
- Policy 11: Infrastructure, Services and Facilities to Support Growth
- Policy 12: Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions
- Policy 13: Retailing and Other Town Centres
- Policy 14: Green Infrastructure
- Policy 15: Open Space, Sport and Recreation
- Policy 16: Green Wedges
- Policy 17: Areas of Separation
- Policy 18: Countryside
- Policy 19: Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Policy 20: Cultural Environment
- Policy 21: Climate Change
- Policy 22: Flood Risk Management
- Policy 23: Waste

More detail concerning each policy is provided in Section 7.



3.0 Sustainability Appraisal Process

3.1 Legislative Requirements

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Planning Act 2008, Local Authorities must subject their DPDs to SA. Part 2, Section 19, Paragraph (5) of the amended Act states:

'The local planning authority must also carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in each development plan document and prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal.'

SEA is a requirement of EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment, more commonly known as the SEA Directive. As stated in Article 1, the objective of the SEA Directive is:

'To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans... with a view to promoting sustainable development...'

The SEA Directive was brought into effect in the UK on the 21st July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations. The Regulations require that Local Authorities undertake SEA of their LDF documents.

Although the statutory requirements for carrying out SA and SEA are distinct it is possible to satisfy both through a single, but integrated process. Such a joint approach is advocated by Communities and Local Government (CLG) (formerly known as the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)).

The SA is also developed in the context of other relevant Legislation and Regulations such as The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003.

3.2 Integrated Approach to Appraisal

SEA is a means of evaluating the environmental acceptability of planning documents in a formalised and systematic manner. The process works to identify the key environmental issues associated with a study area and determining how adoption of a planning document will influence them. SEA occupies a central position in the hierarchy of land use planning, sitting between high level Government planning policy and



environmental assessment at project level. The SEA process considers similar issues to project level environmental assessment. However, planning documents often cover much larger areas than individual development proposals and contain less quantifiable detail than is available at project level. SEA therefore examines the environment in much broader terms and sets environmental objectives for a study area against which strategic level proposals can be appraised.

SA differs from SEA in that it expands the focus of the assessment process to encompass social and economic issues. ODPM guidance (2005) describes the purpose of SA as being:

'...to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of revisions of Regional Spatial Strategies and for new or revised Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.'

The integrated SA process adopted by WYG identifies the key social, economic and environmental issues associated with Blaby District and how adoption of the Core Strategy will influence them. It will ensure that significant adverse effects are either avoided or mitigated. However, it should be noted that whilst SA will inform the decision making process, the Core Strategy may not always reflect the options considered to be most sustainable.

The SA will also identify monitoring requirements to ensure the Core Strategy remains sustainable throughout its implementation. Monitoring will help to identify any unforeseen impacts and inform subsequent revisions or the replacement of the Core Strategy.

3.3 Sustainability Appraisal Guidance

The SA process undertaken by WYG has been developed in accordance with the following national and European guidance:

- Department of Health (2007) Draft Guidance on Health in Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- English Nature, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Countryside Agency and Environment Agency (2004) SEA and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners.
- Environment Agency (2004) Strategic Environmental Assessment of External Plans and Programmes.



- Environment Agency (2007) Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change Guidance Note.
- European Community (2001) SEA and Integration of the Environment into Strategic Decision Making.
- ODPM (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities.
- ODPM (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.
- RSPB (2007) Strategic Environmental Assessment – Learning From Practice.

3.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Compliance

This SA Report incorporates the requirements for an Environmental Report as set out in the SEA Directive (Annex I). Table 2 summarises the requirements of the SEA Directive, identifies how the requirements have been met and where these are located in the SA Report.

Table 2 SEA Directive Compliance

Requirement of SEA Directive	Where covered in the SA of the Core Strategy
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan... ...and its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Section 3 of this SA Report. SA Scoping Report (WYG, 2005). Section 3 of this SA Report.
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	SA Scoping Report (WYG, 2005). Section 5 of this SA Report.
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	SA Scoping Report (WYG, 2005). Section 5 of this SA Report.
d) The environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance.	SA Scoping Report (WYG, 2005). Section 5 of this SA Report.



Requirement of SEA Directive	Where covered in the SA of the Core Strategy
e) Any existing environmental protection objectives which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	SA Scoping Report (WYG, 2005) Section 7 of this SA Report. Blaby Submission Core Strategy (November 2011).
f) The likely significant effects on the environment including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 8 and Appendix E of this SA Report.
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Section 8 and Appendix E of this SA Report.
h) An outline for the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with... ...and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 7 of this SA Report. Blaby Submission Core Strategy (November 2011). Section 8 of this SA Report.
i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10 of the SEA Directive.	Section 9 and Appendix F of this SA Report.
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Section 1 of this SA Report.

3.5 Sustainability Appraisal Stages

The SA process adopted by WYG for the Blaby District Core Strategy has been developed following current guidance produced by the ODPM (2005). It involves the following steps:

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
 - Consulting on the scope of the SA through distribution of a questionnaire and a consultation forum.
 - Identifying other plans and programmes of relevance to the Core Strategy.
 - Collating baseline data and identifying gaps in the current baseline.
 - Identifying baseline conditions and key sustainability issues on the basis of the baseline data collated.
 - Developing SA objectives.



- Consulting on the scope of the SA through publication of a Scoping Report.
- Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects
 - Testing the Core Strategy objectives against the SA objectives.
 - Developing and appraising the Core Strategy options.
 - Predicting and evaluating the likely effects of the Core Strategy.
 - Developing recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects and to maximise beneficial effects.
 - Developing recommendations for future monitoring requirements or indicators.
- Stage C: Preparing the SA Report
- Stage D: Consulting on the Core Strategy and the SA Report
 - Public participation on the Core Strategy and the SA Report.
 - Appraising any significant changes to the Core Strategy.
 - Providing information on how the SA and consultation responses were taken into account in preparing the Core Strategy.
- Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the Core Strategy
 - Monitoring significant effects of the Core Strategy once adopted.
 - Responding to any adverse effects arising from the Core Strategy following adoption.

3.6 Stage A: Scoping Stage

3.6.1 Links with Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Stage A of the SA (scoping stage) has already been undertaken for the overall Blaby District LDF (including the Core Strategy) and a SA Scoping Report was produced in June 2005. The SA Scoping Report details the outcomes of the scoping stage including the development of the SA framework to be used in appraising all DPDs and SPDs produced under the Blaby District LDF.

3.6.2 Links to Relevant Plans and Programmes

During the scoping stage a number of existing plans were identified and reviewed in order to determine any links with the Blaby District LDF process. Plans to be reviewed were identified by WYG through discussions



with Blaby District Council and through the consultation process described in Section 3.6 of the June 2006 report. The SA Scoping Report provides further details of the review process including a list of the plans and programmes reviewed.

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that an analysis of the *LDF's '...relationship with other relevant plans and programmes...'* (Annex 1a of the SEA Directive) and of *'...the environmental protection objectives...which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation...'* (Annex 1e of the SEA Directive) is undertaken.

Key aims and objectives (including environmental and sustainability objectives) of each plan were identified and then the implications of the plan for the Blaby District LDF identified. In addition to determining links with the Blaby District LDF the review process provided baseline information. It also helped to identify key sustainability issues and informed the development of the SA objectives.

The review of plans and programmes is provided in the SA Scoping Report.

3.6.3 Baseline and Key Issues

During the scoping stage, baseline data were collated and reviewed in order to establish the baseline conditions and to help identify key sustainability issues. The baseline conditions provide the basis against which significant effects of the LDF can be predicted and assessed. Detailed baseline data were presented in the SA Scoping Report. Section 4 of this SA Report includes a summary of the baseline and key sustainability issues in Blaby District, which has been updated to reflect the current situation. It also incorporates any changes following comments raised during consultation on the SA Scoping Report.

3.6.4 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

At the end of the scoping stage, SA objectives were developed that provide a basis against which to appraise all the DPDs and SPDs which will make up the Blaby District LDF including the Core Strategy.

The SA objectives integrate social, economic and environmental considerations. The Blaby District LDF should aim to fulfil the SA objectives as this will allow it to be consistent with environmental regulations and high level sustainable development policies. However there may be some objectives on which the Blaby District LDF will have a limited impact or which are in conflict with one another.



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The East Midlands Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) produced by the Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM) sets out how sustainable development should be achieved in the East Midlands. It sets out 18 objectives covering social, economic and environmental issues. The IRF objectives were used as a starting point for the development of Blaby District specific objectives. Consultees were asked for feedback on the relevance of the IRF objectives to the Blaby District LDF and for suggestions as to any further objectives which should be included. The resulting comments and the review of plans and programmes were used to inform the development of Blaby District specific objectives. Further information on the derivation of the objectives is presented in the SA Scoping Report.

The SA objectives used to appraise the Core Strategy are listed in Table 3. These objectives have been slightly amended following consultee comments on the SA Scoping Report.

Table 3 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives for the Blaby District Core Strategy	
1	To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.
2	To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.
3	To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.
4	To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
5	To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.
6	To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of BAP targets.
7	To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.
8	To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.
9	To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.



Sustainability Appraisal Objectives for the Blaby District Core Strategy	
10	To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.
11	To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.
12	To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.
13	To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.
14	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.
15	To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.
16	To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.
17	To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.
18	To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local people.
19	To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.
20	To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.
21	To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.
22	To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.
23	To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.



3.7 Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

Stage B of the SA process involves broad appraisal of the strategic options and then appraisal in more detail of the effects of the Preferred Options when these have been selected. The ODPM (2005) guidance recognises that elements of Stage B may need to be carried out more than once in the DPD development. Stage B of the SA of the Blaby District Core Strategy has been undertaken through a number of sub-stages; which are as follows.

Blaby District Council published a Core Strategy Issues and Options Report in November 2005. This set out the key issues affecting spatial planning and land use and potential options for development in Blaby District. The purpose of the report was to encourage stakeholders to become involved in the LDF process by answering a series of questions. Following this, the Council consulted on a Core Strategy Preferred Options Paper between April and May 2006. This set out their preferred approach regarding future development in the District and potential policies for the Core Strategy.

As a result of consultation responses and issues raised by the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy, the Council published a Second Issues and Options Paper in spring 2008 which considered choices and broad locations of growth.

Following a period of consultation on the Second Issues and Options Paper the Council prepared an Alternative Options Consultation Paper (November 2008) which identified a number of additional options for consideration, including locations for a Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) and a Strategic Employment Site (SES).

Following a period of consultation on the Alternative Options Paper, the Council prepared a first draft submission version, which was produced for consultation in July 2009. This was not submitted to the Secretary of State.

At each stage in development of the Core Strategy, WYG appraised the potential options / policies contained using the SA framework. The likely social, economic and environmental effects of each potential option were determined. During this process, recommendations were suggested to improve their sustainability.



3.8 Stage C and Stage D

Stage C of the SA process involves production of a SA Report, while Stage D involves consultation on this and subsequent revision of the SA Report following any changes to the plan. For the Blaby Core Strategy, this firstly involved the production of a Sustainability Report for the Preferred Options in April 2006, Alternative Options in 2008 and a submission version in 2009 which were published for consultation. These Sustainability Reports are replaced by this SA Report, which accompanies the Submission Core Strategy. Following the changes to the planning process, the Council will now publish their Submission Core Strategy and this SA Report in order for representations (relating to issues of soundness) to be made. Should any changes be made prior to submission or as a result of the public examination, these would need to be subject to further SA, if additional significant effects are likely.

3.9 Consultation

3.9.1 Consultation Questionnaire

The following statutory and non-statutory consultees were contacted during March 2005 as part of the initial round of consultation for the Blaby LDF Sustainability Appraisal, in conjunction with Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and Oadby and Wigston Borough Council:

- Environment Agency
- English Nature
- Countryside Agency
- English Heritage
- University of Leicester
- South Leicestershire Primary Care Trust
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- British Waterways



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- Leicestershire Economic Partnership
- Government Office for the East Midlands
- Sport England East Midlands Region
- East Midlands Regional Assembly
- Transport 2000
- East Midlands Development Agency
- DEFRA Rural Development Service
- Forestry Commission
- Highways Agency
- Leicestershire & Rutland Wildlife Trust
- East Midlands Community Renewables Initiative
- Severn Trent Water
- National Farmers Union
- Leicestershire County Council
- RSPB Central England
- National Playing Fields Association
- Arriva Midlands
- Network Rail
- Leicestershire Development Agency
- Leicestershire Rural Transport Partnership



- First Buses
- Leicestershire Rural Partnership
- Blaby District Council

Consultees were issued with a letter outlining the background to the Blaby District LDF and asked to complete a consultation questionnaire. The purpose of the consultation questionnaire was to:

- Determine what interest consultees had in Blaby District.
- Identify social, economic and environmental issues that may need to be considered during the SA process.
- Identify baseline information which consultees held in relation to Blaby District.
- Identify any development studies or strategies produced by consultees that needed to be reviewed as part of the SA process.

This consultation also provided an opportunity to get feedback and suggestions from consultees on the objectives to be used in the SA process. Details of questionnaire consultation responses are provided in the SA Scoping Report.

3.9.2 Consultation Forum

Consultees who expressed an interest (on the questionnaire) in being involved in further rounds of consultation were invited to attend a consultation forum. The consultation forum was hosted jointly by Oadby and Wigston Borough Council, Blaby District Council and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. It was held in Oadby on the 22 April 2005 at the Brocks Hill Environment Centre.

The following consultees attended:

- Environment Agency
- Highways Agency
- University of Leicester
- Transport 2000



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- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire County Council: Planning
- Leicestershire County Council: Education
- Leicestershire County Council: Historic and Natural Environment
- Blaby District Council: Housing
- Blaby District Council: Community Development
- Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council: Environment
- Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council: Environmental Health
- Hinckley and Bosworth Council: Energy Conservation
- Hinckley and Bosworth Council: Housing
- Oadby and Wigston Borough Council: Environmental Health
- Oadby and Wigston Borough Council: Community Development
- Oadby and Wigston Borough Council: Development Control

The consultation forum consisted of two sessions: a series of presentations on the SA process in the morning session; and two workshops to discuss the SA objectives in the afternoon session.

The first workshop was split into three groups: environmental; social; and economic. Each group discussed the objectives most relevant to their group topic. For each objective the participants were asked to consider the following questions:

- What are the key issues that should form the appraisal criteria in relation to each objective?
- Can the LDF deliver in relation to the key issues?
- Are the issues environmental, social or economic issues?
- Do key issues differ between localities?



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- What should the priority issues be?

The second workshop was split into groups according to the District or Borough participants represented. The purpose of this workshop was to identify local issues of concern. For each objective the participants were asked to consider the following questions:

- How many targets should be considered in relation to each objective?
- What targets should be adopted in relation to each objective?
- Can the LDF help to meet these targets?
- Do the targets reflect the local situation?
- What are the priority targets for each local area?
- How can we measure the targets developed?
- Are data available to measure the targets?

Details of the outcomes of the consultation forum are provided in the SA Scoping Report.

3.9.3 Scoping Report Consultation

A SA Scoping Report for the overall Blaby District LDF (including the Core Strategy) was produced in June 2005. This report documented the findings of the first stage of the SA process referred to in the ODPM guidance as Stage A. The SA Scoping Report was sent out to the statutory consultees at that time (i.e. Environment Agency, Countryside Agency, English Heritage and English Nature) and other consultees who expressed an interest (on the initial questionnaire) in being involved in further rounds of consultation. The SA Scoping Report was also published on the Blaby District Council website (www.blaby.gov.uk). Responses to the SA Scoping Report and how they have been taken into account within the SA process are available on request from the Council.

3.9.4 Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Consultation

At each stage of the Core Strategy development, consultation was undertaken regarding the SA. This involved:



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- Issue of the SA of the Initial Issues and Options to statutory consultees in November 2005;
- Issue of the Preferred Options SA Report to statutory and other consultees in April 2006;
- Issue of the SA of the Second Issues and Options Paper to statutory and other consultees in May 2008; and,
- Issue of the Alternative Options Paper SA Report to statutory and other consultees in November 2008.
- Issue of the Submission Document (version 1) SA report to statutory and other consultees in July 2009.

Responses to the most recent round of consultation (Alternative Options Paper in November 2008) are provided in Appendix B. No issues regarding the SA were identified in the representations in relation to Submission Version 2009.



4.0 Baseline and Key Issues

4.1 Introduction

The SEA Directive requires *the ‘...current state of the environment...’* (Annex 1b of the SEA Directive) and the *‘...environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected...’* (Annex 1c of the SEA Directive) to be identified. This chapter provides a broad overview of the social, economic and environmental features of Blaby District and the defined study area. The defined study area includes Blaby District and parts of adjacent authorities which have environmental and socio-economic links with the Blaby District.

The baseline data were first presented in the Scoping Report (2005). This has now been updated to reflect the current situation (2011) and to take into account consultation responses.

The following social, economic and environmental parameters have been considered:

- Economy and Employment.
- Population and Quality of Life.
- Tourism and Recreation.
- Traffic and Transport.
- Geology and Land.
- Waste Management.
- Water Environment.
- Biodiversity and Nature Conservation.
- Landscape and Visual Amenity.
- Cultural Heritage and Archaeology.
- Noise.



- Air Quality.
- Climate Change.

Key issues have been identified at the end of each section.

4.2 Socio-Economic Baseline

4.2.1 Introduction

This section outlines the socio-economic situation in Blaby District. The baseline has been established with reference to:

- National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk)
- NOMIS - Official Labour Statistics (www.nomisweb.co.uk)
- East Midlands Councils (www.emcouncils.gov.uk)
- Leicestershire Rural Strategy
- Blaby District Council website (<http://www.blaby.gov.uk>)
- Leicestershire Statistics and Research Online (LSRO)
- Blaby District Local Plan
- EcoSchools website (www.eco-schools.org.uk)
- Audit Commission Best Value Indicators (www.audit-commission.gov.uk)
- Leicestershire and Rutland Primary Care Trust Annual Report 2010-11 (www.lcr.nhs.uk)
- Leicestershire Local Transport Plan (LTP3)
- Leicester Local Transport Plan (LTP3)
- Blaby Environment Strategy



- Sustrans (www.sustrans.org.uk)
- Blaby District Council PPG17 Study
- Blaby Together Community Plan (2011-2014)

4.2.2 Economy & Employment

Unemployment in Blaby District is well below the national average even following the economic downturn of 2008/9. The economy of Blaby District is primarily based around the service industry and the greatest percentage of employment is in Business Services (Experian, 2010).

Blaby District is now being marketed as one of the prime locations for manufacturing industries, distribution warehouses and offices in Leicestershire. New economic development is centred mainly on the M1 and M69 junction. Employment sites include the Meridian Business Park, Grove Park, Carlton Park, Fosse Park Retail, Warrens Industrial Park and Kirby Park Farm.

The southeast and southwest are generally more rural in nature than the north of the District. Most of the land is classified, under the agricultural land classification, as Grade 3 with areas of Grade 4 land in the valley of the River Soar.

Despite a large proportion of Blaby District being rural, only 0.4% of the population is employed in agriculture. The Leicestershire Rural Strategy identifies that the agricultural sector in Leicestershire is undergoing a period of crisis following the BSE scare and Foot and Mouth crisis. Since 1995 farm incomes have fallen by nearly 75% and this severely constrains the ability of farmers to adapt to change.

Opportunities for rural diversification (including farm shops, woodlands, conservation, leisure and tourism) could offer potential for farmers to improve their economic situation. Diversification of the rural economy has already taken place in areas such as Narborough Wood House, Highfields Farm and Stoney Stanton, where redundant agricultural buildings have been redeveloped into office and industrial units. There is also potential for diversification into the leisure and tourism sectors.

4.2.3 Population and Quality of Life

Blaby District has a population which increased by 8.2% between 1991 and 2001, over four times the average population growth in England. Most of the population lives in a number of towns and villages. These include Blaby, Glenfield, Countesthorpe, Narborough and Kirby Muxloe.



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Shops and community facilities in towns and villages are increasingly facing competition from neighbouring centres. The Leicestershire Rural Strategy highlights the closure of locally based services and facilities (such as post offices, pubs, shops, banks, schools, surgeries and youth clubs) as an important issue. There is therefore a need to secure the economic viability of town and village centres in Blaby District. The Community Plan highlights that a key priority within Blaby District is to improve access to activities and services for young people.

In terms of housing 14% of housing in Blaby District was classified as non decent compared to the national average of 37%.

Health in Blaby District is generally good. Only 7.03% of people have stated that their health is Not Good compared to 9.03% in England. The Leicestershire and Rutland Primary Care Trust (L&RPCT) is responsible for the primary health care in most of Blaby District.

The L&RPCT Annual Reports highlight the main health related issues in the area. Smoking is the greatest single cause of preventable death and illness in South Leicestershire. Other areas for improvement include: a reduction in coronary heart disease and diabetes; increasing physical activity, healthy eating and preventing obesity; reducing teenage pregnancy; improving sexual health; reducing excess winter deaths in older people; improving access to services; and improved child protection.

Leicestershire County Council is the Local Education Authority for Blaby District. Attainment at GCSE level and at Key Stages 2, 3 and 4 of the National Curriculum in Leicestershire is well above the national average. However, performance in BDC is 'average' with only 17.2% of the population having a level 4/5 qualification. There are 3 (out of 31) schools in Blaby District that have achieved the EcoSchools award run by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE). The aim of this scheme is to provide recognition for schools that actively encourage children to take responsibility for the future of their own environment.

Levels of crime and disorder are low in Blaby District compared to other areas. The Blaby Crime and Disorder Strategy sets out the following priorities for the District:

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Vehicle Crime
- Property Crime
- Fear of Crime / Public Reassurance



4.2.4 Tourism and Recreation

Blaby District is considered to be of moderate tourist interest having a small number of specific attractions, tourist accommodation, eating out and shopping facilities. Tourism initiatives are aimed at day trip and business visitors as the District is not considered to have major potential to attract long stay or holiday based tourism. However, potential for increasing the appeal of the District to tourists has been identified by the Blaby District Local Plan in a number of locations:

- Kirby Muxloe Castle
- Fosse Way and High Cross Roman sites
- Soar Valley South for water based recreation
- Inverness to Dover National Cycleway
- Grand Union Canal
- Stoney Cove Sub-Aqua Club
- Farm diversification including the provision of accommodation

Blaby District has a wide range of recreational facilities including two leisure centres at Enderby and Huncote, six golf courses, a national diving centre at Stoney Cove and a jet ski centre. There are nature parks at Fosse Meadows and Bouskell Park. Parts of the District are also within a reasonable distance of leisure centres outside the District.

Open space is an important aspect of recreational provision. Open space includes playing fields, bowling greens, sports courts and casual / informal open space. The National Playing Fields Association recommends a minimum provision of outdoor play space of 6 acres per 1000 persons. The recent PPG17 study has identified areas of deficiencies and surplus in open space. Several distinct patterns emerge from this evidence, primarily an undersupply of children's play space, natural green space, outdoor sport, and park and recreation ground in the PUA.

Access to the countryside is also important for recreation and there is a network of footpaths and bridleways in the District which can be used to access the countryside. The cycle network also provides good links to the countryside.



4.2.5 Traffic and Transport

Blaby District is easily accessible to the M1 and M69 motorways which meet at Junction 21 towards the north of the District. This provides access to key transportation routes and means that cities such as Leicester, Coventry, Nottingham and Birmingham are within easy reach.

Other major routes into Leicester include: the A47 road crossing the northern part of the District; the A426 passing through the southern part of the District; the A50 which passes through the northern part of the District; and the A5199 which crosses the far south eastern corner of the District. The Earl Shilton bypass is now complete, which provides linkages from Blaby District to Hinckley, the A5 and into Warwickshire.

Car ownership in Blaby District is significantly higher than the averages for the East Midlands and Leicestershire. The number of people who drive to work in Blaby District is above average compared to Leicestershire as a whole. This could partly be due to the good transport linkages and close proximity of Blaby District to the strategic motorway network. The Blaby District Environment Strategy states that due to the excellent transport links, the District may also attract new developments, and thus lead to further increased road use. There are some peak time congestion problems on some major routes.

Most public transport journeys in the District are made by bus. There is an extensive network of bus routes providing good links into Leicester city centre. Park and Ride schemes are provided at Glenfield and Braunstone Cross Roads just over the boundary with the Leicester City Council administrative area. Leicestershire County Council have identified there is limited park and ride provision at Narborough Station. There is also a new park and ride facility at Enderby.

Public Transport usage is generally greater in the settlements that are closest to the City of Leicester. Provision of bus services in some areas is considered by Transport 2000 to be inadequate particularly on Sundays and in the evenings.

Narborough station provides access to the rail network and is on the Birmingham to Peterborough line. The development of a Light Rapid Transport system across Leicester has been considered by Leicester City Council.

Blaby District has a cycle network which provides a link into Leicester and also to countryside to the west and south of the District. Some of the network also forms part of the Sustrans National Cycleway route. The Blaby District Local Plan identifies that a number of people are discouraged from walking and cycling due to concerns over the safety of the busy roads in the District.





The Leicester and Leicestershire Local Transport Plans set out provisions to reduce the need to travel and, where this is not possible, increase the proportion of travel undertaken by foot and bicycle. Proposals include an integrated network of cycle routes, improved pedestrian and cycle facilities, interchanges with the public transport system and a road safety plan to address the issues of road safety which affect pedestrians and cyclists.

4.2.6 Key Socio-Economic Sustainability Issues

The key sustainability issues relating to the socio-economic situation in Blaby District are:

- The provision of locally based services.
- The need to improve access to facilities and services for young people.
- The need to reduce antisocial behaviour, crime and the fear of crime.
- The sustainability of town and village centres.
- The need to maintain and enhance open space provision particularly in built-up areas.
- The need to ensure adequate access to the countryside.
- High levels of private car use.
- Congestion on major routes at peak times.
- The safety of cyclists / pedestrians.
- Potential for farmers to diversify their economic activities.

4.3 Environmental Baseline

4.3.1 Introduction

This section outlines the environmental situation in Blaby District. The baseline has been established with reference to:

- English Nature (www.english-nature.org.uk)



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- Blaby District Local Plan
- Blaby Environment Strategy
- Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Framework (www.leics.gov.uk)
- Environment Agency website (www.environment-agency.gov.uk)
- Water Resources Strategy for the East Midlands
- Environment Agency (2006) Spatial Review of Water Supply and Quality in the East Midlands
- Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan
- Natural England website
- Sites and Monuments Record held by Leicestershire County Council
- Leicester and Leicestershire Local Transport Plans (LTP3)
- Blaby District Council (2004) Air Quality Action Plan
- Blaby District Council (2004) Results of Stage 4 Review and Assessment of Air Quality in Blaby
- WYG (2008) Phase 1 Biodiversity and Habitat Surveys and GIS Analysis undertaken for certain sites and areas within Blaby District
- IT Power (2008) Renewable Energy and Climate Change Study for Local Authorities in Leicestershire
- TEP (2008) Blaby District Landscape and Settlement Character Assessment produced for Blaby District
- JBA Consulting (2007) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Blaby District Council, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and Oadby and Wigston Borough Council



4.3.2 Geology and Land

The geology of much of the western half of Leicestershire is dominated by the red mudstones of the Triassic aged Mercia Mudstone Group. The outcrop of these rocks gives rise to a moderately undulating landscape characterised by mixed pasture and arable agricultural use that has developed on the neutral clay soils. There are also granite outcrops in the vicinity of Croft and Enderby.

Two sites in the area have been designated as geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These are Croft and Huncote Quarry SSSI and Enderby Warren Quarry SSSI. There also are a number of Regional Important Geological / Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) in Blaby District which are considered important for their geological interest. Most of these sites are disused quarries and gravel pits in the south and west of Blaby District. Many of these now contain water and could potentially offer recreational opportunities.

There is a history of hard rock quarrying in Blaby District. However the only quarry still operating is Croft Quarry. There are a number of known sand and gravel reserves in the District which are situated along the valley of the River Soar.

The quarrying industry has resulted in a number of disused quarries in the District. While many of these have been used for landfill purposes many remain derelict. There are some areas of contaminated land in the District which have arisen as a result of industrial or waste disposal purposes.

4.3.3 Waste Management

Blaby District has a relatively high household recycling rate (19.8%) compared with the regional and national rates. However it still has a fair way to go to meet the target of 30% for 2010 as set out by central Government.

The Leicestershire Waste Management Strategy has been produced to enable local authorities in the county to work together to achieve common goals. It provides a framework under which new collection, treatment and disposal infrastructure can be developed. Future aims include: new and enhanced kerbside collections for recyclable materials including the collection of green waste; increased separation of waste particularly green waste for composting; new treatment and processing capacity for waste collected; and an education and awareness campaign.





4.3.4 Water Environment

The River Soar is the main river in Blaby District, flowing southwest to northeast. The River Sense flowing from Oadby and Wigston Borough to the east passes through the District and joins the River Soar just north of the boundary with Leicester City Council. There are 12 water bodies covering Blaby District that are reported in the Humber River Basin Management Plan and of these only one is currently achieving the requirement of 'good' ecological status.

A study undertaken by the Environment Agency in 2006 considered the effect of the housing growth set out within the East Midlands Regional Plan upon water quality and resources in the region. It identified that the areas around Mansfield, Worksop, Newark, Derby, Leicester, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Lincoln and Grantham may not have sufficient existing sewage treatment works capacity to cater for new housing development. It stated that there is a need to carry out more detailed modelling for particular sewage treatment works discharges to determine capacity issues.

There are no Principal Aquifers in the District but there are some areas which are underlain by Secondary Aquifers. Although not producing large quantities of water for abstraction Secondary Aquifers are important for local supplies and in supplying base flow to rivers.

Severn Trent Water provides water supplies in the District. The Blaby Environment Strategy highlights that there are increased shortages in the public water supply and that these reflect the stress being put on water resources to cope with demand. The Water Resources Strategy for the East Midlands indicates that in some areas of the District there are no additional surface water resources available for extraction in summer. The Environment Agency's 2009 study identified that without delivery of the planned supply and demand measures in the water resources plans many parts of the East Midlands region will be in deficit within 10 years. Even with these measures, the area within which Blaby District falls is still predicted to suffer a deficit, unless significant water consumption reductions are made. The study states that demand management activities, such as water efficiency measures in new and existing housing and leakage control, could help reduce deficits. Household metering has also been shown to reduce water consumption as people become more aware of the water they use.

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) covering Blaby District was undertaken in 2007. This indicates areas at risk of flooding in the District. Areas around the River Sense and the River Soar, including parts of Glen Parva, north and east of Blaby town and Narborough are within the flood risk zones. The Environment Agency has indicated that a flood storage area is to be proposed in Blaby District. The purpose of this flood



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storage area will be to provide protection of properties located in the floodplain downstream on the River Soar.

The European Water Framework Directive requires member states to prevent deterioration in the ecological status of water bodies and to improve or maintain them with the aim of achieving 'good status'. The Directive requires the publication of river basin management plans and the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 places a duty on public bodies to have regard to these plans.

The Humber River Basin Management Plan is the relevant plan for Blaby District and it identifies:

- the different types of water bodies and their current ecological status;
- pressures on water bodies from human activity and external factors such as climate change; and
- measures to achieve good status and prevent deterioration.

According to the Humber River Basin Management Plan, there are 12 water bodies in Blaby District – 1 water body is currently at 'Good' ecological status whereas four are at 'Moderate', six are at 'Poor' and one is at 'Bad' ecological status. Please find below a table showing the water bodies in Blaby District and enclosed is a corresponding plan.

Table 4 Ecological Status of Water Bodies in Blaby District

Water Body Name	Current Ecological Status
Countesthorpe Brook	Bad
River Soar from source to Soar Brook	Moderate
Soar Brook from source to River Soar	Poor
River Soar from Soar Brook to Thurlaston Brook	Poor
River Sence from Burton Brook to Countesthorpe Brook	Moderate
Rothley Brook	Good
Whetstone Brook	Poor
River Sence from Countesthorpe Brook to River Soar	Poor
River Soar from Thurlaston	Poor



Water Body Name	Current Ecological Status
Brook to River Sence	
Lubbesthorpe Brook	Moderate
Thurlaston Brook	Poor
River Soar from River Sence to River Wreake	Moderate

The Core strategy should seek to address these issues. In particular further development should not be considered in areas where there is insufficient capacity in the existing wastewater treatment works and / or sewerage network to deal with additional volumes and flows of foul drainage generated by new development without causing deterioration of the ecological status of the receiving water body. Foul drainage disposal should be discussed with Severn Trent Water Ltd at the earliest possible opportunity to ensure that any requirements to upgrade existing wastewater treatment works is taken account of in the water companies' 5 yearly business plans.

Climate change is one of the greatest global environmental threats. There is potential that climate change will have significant impacts upon Blaby District (along with the rest of the country) particularly through changes to weather patterns and a potential increase in the risk of flooding to properties, in addition to other climate change related implications. Water is a precious resource and climate change predictions show that our summers are likely to become hotter and drier, and that the likelihood of droughts will increase. Increased demand on our water supplies from new development and new homes will place additional pressure on our water resources.

4.3.5 Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

There are five SSSIs in Blaby and these are split up into eight SSSI units. They support many characteristic rare and endangered species, habitats and natural features and are protected under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended. All but one of the SSSI units is in a 'favourable' or an 'unfavourable but recovering' condition.

Blaby District Council has also designated a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) at Aylestone Meadows. LNRs are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally and which also give people special opportunities to study and learn about them or simply enjoy and have contact with nature. The





Blaby Local Plan also identified a number of Sites of Ecological Significance at County Level which are amongst the best habitat sites in Leicestershire.

Blaby District Council has acquired and opened eight Nature Parks. These include Bouskell Park, Crow Mill Walkway and Fosse Meadows. It is planned to further develop the wildlife habitats in these parks in the future.

4.3.6 Landscape and Visual Amenity

Blaby District is within the Countryside Agency's (now Natural England) Leicestershire Vales Landscape Character Area. The key characteristics of this landscape are:

- Gently undulating clay vales and ridges with low hedges and variable densities of hedgerow trees
- The distinctive Soar river valley
- The dominating large urban area of Leicester
- Frequent small towns and large villages often characterised by red brick buildings
- Frequent imposing spired churches

A Landscape Character Assessment for the District was published in May 2008. This identifies that the District's landscape generally comprises gently undulating farmland intersected by transport routes and by the floodplains of the Rivers Sence, Soar and Rothley Brook. There are large settlements around the south westerly boundary of Leicester and a scattering of smaller settlements throughout the rest of the District. There are also some large industrial and employment areas, mostly located in close proximity to the motorway. Quarrying activity is evident across the District. Localised changes in landscape character tend to occur around river valleys and towards the edges of the District. Croft Hill forms an important landscape feature within the District rising 60m above the surrounding land.

The north and east of Blaby District is predominantly urban forming the outer urban areas of Leicester City. The south of the District is generally more rural in nature. Areas on the urban rural fringe are considered to be at risk from developments which are attracted by the good road links and central location. A large part of Blaby District is included as part of a Countryside Priority Area which "...is subject to urban pressure,



has high potential for the development of recreational, access and educational initiatives and presents particular opportunities for landscape enhancement.”

The Blaby Landscape Character Assessment has also examined the characteristics of the settlements in Blaby District. The settlements are fairly similar in character although subtle differences in layout and buildings provide distinction and a sense of place for each village.

Settlements within Blaby District also have historic landscapes which should be preserved. Leicestershire County Council has undertaken a ‘Historic Landscape Characterisation Project’ for the county. This will consider landscape components that are ‘natural’ but nevertheless the product of centuries of human action (e.g. hedgerows, woodland, ponds and modified watercourses) and complements existing Landscape Character Assessments.

Green Wedges were designated in the Blaby Local Plan as strategically important areas of open land between the built up areas on the fringes of Leicester City. Blaby District Council has identified a number of ‘Open Areas of Importance to the Form of the Built Environment’ within urban areas which are considered to be of particular importance to the form and character of the built environment. Natural England has highlighted the importance of establishing Green Infrastructure; a network of multi-functional greenspace that will contribute to a high quality natural and built environment.

Natural England has set an aspirational target for Local Planning Authorities of at least two hectares of accessible natural greenspace per 1000 population. In addition Natural England recommends that:

- No person should live more than 300m from an area of natural greenspace;
- There should be at least one 20 hectare site of accessible greenspace within 2km of all homes;
- There should be at least one 100 hectare site within 5km of all homes; and
- There should be at least one 500 hectare site within 10km of all homes.

4.3.7 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

There are a number of archaeological sites of interest in the District which form an important part of the District heritage. Many of these are designated as Scheduled Monuments and/or are listed on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by Leicestershire County Council. There are 700 records on the SMR for Blaby District.



There are 16 Scheduled Monuments in Blaby District. These protected sites are recognised as being of national importance under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. There are also 195 Listed Buildings in the District which represent an important part of its architectural heritage.

There are nine Conservation Areas in Blaby District:

- Aston Flamville Conservation Area
- Blaby Conservation Area
- Cosby Conservation Area
- Countesthorpe Conservation Area
- Enderby Conservation Area
- Grand Union Canal Conservation Area
- Kirby Fields Conservation Area
- Narborough Conservation Area
- Wigston Parva Conservation Area

In addition Blaby District Council is considering the possibility designating Conservation Areas in the villages of Croft, Glenfield, Huncote, Kilby and Littlethorpe.

4.3.8 Noise

Noise is a significant issue around the busy road corridors in the District. The route of the M1, between Junctions 20 and 21A, is scheduled for improvement in the form of a low-noise surface. Plans are also in place for the introduction of noise fencing along the M1 through Blaby District although this is subject to funding becoming available.

There are also potential noise issues associated with the jet ski lake near Stoney Stanton (where Blaby District Council are monitoring noise levels), clay pigeon shooting at Normanton Farm in Thurlaston and model aircraft flying at Firs Farm in Sapcote.



An area in the southwest of the District is in the flight path of Coventry Airport which is located 18km away from the Blaby District border. There may be noise issues associated with this flight path.

4.3.9 Air Quality

Five Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been declared in Blaby District as a result of the Air Quality Review and Assessment process. The AQMAs are located as follows:

- A5460 Narborough Road South
- M1 corridor in Enderby and Narborough
- M1 corridor between Thorpe Astley and Kirby Muxloe
- St Johns, Enderby*
- Enderby Road, Whetstone*
- Branting Hill

*St Johns and Enderby Road are in the same AQMA

NO₂ levels in these areas are predicted to exceed the annual objective as set out in the UK Air Quality Strategy 1999. In all cases the major source of emissions of NO₂ is traffic on roads close to the AQMAs. Additional air quality issues have been identified in the Air Quality Action Plan. There may be problems with short term (hourly) NO₂ levels in the AQMA on the A5460 in the Fosse Park retail park.

Short term standards for fine particle or PM10 concentrations may be exceeded in an area around Croft Quarry potentially including the villages of Huncote and Croft. Detailed information on the sources of PM10 in this area is not yet available. However, it is considered highly likely that the activities at the quarry contribute heavily to particle emissions. Further problems in this location seem likely to arise through a reduction in the annual average PM10 target in 2010.

4.3.10 Climate Change

Climate change is one of the greatest global environmental threats. It is likely that it will have significant impacts upon Blaby District (along with the rest of the country) particularly through increased rainfall intensity resulting in an increase in the number and severity of flooding events.



A Climate Change and Renewable Energy Study was undertaken in 2008 (IT Power) to quantify the potential for renewable energy in the Leicestershire and Rutland area. This identifies one potential wind farm site located to the west of Enderby, north of the M69. Other large scale forms of renewable sources of energy including hydro-power, biomass, and solar do not appear to offer the potential to generate more than 2MW of electricity, however there is significant scope for building integrated solutions to cumulatively deliver a significant supply.

Blaby District Council has set objectives to improve the energy efficiency of existing and new developments and to promote the use of renewable energy sources. They are working to improve the energy efficiency of Council owned properties and are investigating how improvements to energy efficiency and renewable energy technology might be achieved in new developments through planning policies.

4.3.11 Key Environmental Sustainability Issues

The key sustainability issues relating to the socio-economic situation in Blaby District are:

- The need to protect key sites of geological interest.
- The need to reduce the amount of waste produced.
- The need to increase the proportion of waste that is recycled.
- Potential for shortages in public watersupplies.
- Future flooding risk associated with climate change.
- The need to protect and enhance both statutory and non statutory sites designated for nature conservation.
- The need to protect habitats and species listed in the Biodiversity Action Plan.
- The need to create new habitats.
- Balancing protection of the countryside landscape against the pressures of development.
- Ensuring that the landscapes of towns and villages maintain their historic value.



- The need to preserve and enhance sites of archaeological and cultural heritage interest and their settings.
- Noise pollution around the busy road corridors in the District.
- Improving air quality in the AQMAs.
- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Potential climate change related impacts upon Blaby District.

4.4 Summary of Key Issues

The SEA Directive requires an analysis of ‘...any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan...’ (Annex 1d of the SEA Directive). Key sustainability issues that affect the Blaby Core Strategy were identified through an analysis of the baseline conditions and through the review of plans and programmes. The key issues identified in the previous sections are summarised in Table 5.

Table 5 Key Sustainability Issues

Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the Core Strategy	Implications for the Blaby Core Strategy	Potential influence of the Core Strategy
Potential for farmers to diversify their economic activities.	Likely to remain an issue.	The Core Strategy should support and encourage development proposals associated with diversification of the rural economy.	Moderate
The provision of locally based services.	Likely to remain an issue.	Future out of town developments could lead to the closure of locally based services and facilities. The Core Strategy should protect local services and facilities.	Moderate
The need to improve access to facilities and services for young people.	Likely to remain an issue.	The Core Strategy should encourage developments which will improve the provision of services and facilities for young people and ensure that these are located so that they are accessible by foot and / or public transport.	Moderate



Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the Core Strategy	Implications for the Blaby Core Strategy	Potential influence of the Core Strategy
The need to reduce the anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime.	Likely to remain an issue.	The Core Strategy needs to consider how developments can reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime. For example improving poorly lit areas, provision of facilities for young people and the encouragement of crime reduction in the design of streets, buildings and open spaces.	Minor
Sustainability of town and village centres.	Likely to remain an issue.	Future out of town developments could lead to the closure of services and facilities in towns and village centres and compromise their sustainability. The Core Strategy should encourage proposals to improve the viability and vitality of town and village centres and limit out of town developments which have a negative impact on existing centres.	Major
The need to maintain and enhance open space provision, particularly in built-up areas.	Likely to remain an issue: without protection from the Core Strategy ad hoc development could adversely affect open spaces.	Future developments could reduce the amount of open space in the District. The Core Strategy should ensure that existing areas of open space are protected and consider enhancing these where possible.	Major
The need to ensure adequate access to the countryside.	Likely to remain an issue.	Future development could incorporate green areas between urban and rural areas to act as linkages. The Core Strategy should promote provision of green linkages as part of new developments. The Core Strategy should also protect and enhance footpaths and cycleways into the countryside.	Moderate
High level of private car use.	Likely to remain an issue.	Future developments could lead to further increases in car use as they attract more people. The Core Strategy needs to carefully consider the location of developments and their accessibility particularly with regards to footpaths and cycle ways. The Core Strategy should also encourage new developments to provide facilities for cyclists such as bicycle storage and showers.	Moderate



Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the Core Strategy	Implications for the Blaby Core Strategy	Potential influence of the Core Strategy
Congestion on major routes at peak times.	Likely to remain an issue given growth in traffic.	The Core Strategy should seek to reduce car usage and encourage the use of alternative forms of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling. It should seek to increase the number of well lit cycle ways and footpaths. Ensure that housing developments are designed and located so that they are accessible to / from employment areas and services without the use of the private car and vice versa.	Moderate
Safety of cyclists / pedestrians.	Likely to remain an issue given growth in traffic.	The Core Strategy should look to increase the number of well-lit cycle ways and footpaths. It should also prioritise the regeneration of areas with security concerns.	Moderate
The need to protect key sites of geological interest.	Likely to remain an issue.	Future developments could impact upon key geological sites. The Core Strategy should afford protection to these sites.	Major
The need to reduce the amount of waste produced.	While the proportion of household waste recycled is increasing, this is likely to remain an issue as space in landfill sites declines.	The Core Strategy should encourage sustainable waste management for new developments and the reuse of construction material. Local residents will need to be engaged in order to reduce waste.	Moderate
The need to increase the proportion of waste that is recycled.	While the proportion of household waste recycled is increasing, this is likely to remain an issue as space in landfill sites declines.	The Core Strategy should encourage sustainable waste management for new developments and the reuse of construction material. Local residents will need to be engaged in order to increase recycling rates.	Moderate
Potential for shortages in public water supplies.	Likely to become more of an issue, given growing concerns over climate change.	The Core Strategy should encourage water efficiency in new developments. Local residents will need to be engaged in order to reduce water consumption.	Minor
Potential for adverse impact on the ecological status of receiving water bodies	Likely to be an issue without appropriate guidance in the Core Strategy	The Core Strategy should encourage the use of sustainable methods of surface water drainage (e.g. SuDS) and ensure there is sufficient capacity to deal with foul sewage from new developments. Development should not be allowed where there is insufficient capacity to receive additional foul flows and volumes without causing detriment to the	Moderate



Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the Core Strategy	Implications for the Blaby Core Strategy	Potential influence of the Core Strategy
		receiving water body.	
Future flooding risk associated with climate change.	Likely to become more of an issue, given growing concerns over climate change.	Future development in the floodplain could increase the risk of flooding to properties. Flooding has social and economic impacts. The Core Strategy should restrict development in the floodplain and ensure the sustainable management of surface water runoff from development sites.	Moderate
The need to protect and enhance both statutory and non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation.	Likely to remain an issue: without protection from the Core Strategy ad hoc development could adversely affect non statutory sites.	Future developments could impact upon nature conservation sites. The Core Strategy should afford protection to identified nature conservation sites both statutory and non-statutory. The Core Strategy should afford protection to habitats that have developed on brownfield sites and the species supported by them. It should ensure that for biodiversity and geodiversity features lost to development (where loss is completely unavoidable) the area of compensatory habitat provided is greater than the amount that has been lost.	Major
The need to protect species and habitats listed in the Biodiversity Action Plan.	Likely to remain an issue: without protection from the Core Strategy ad hoc development could adversely affect habitats and species.	Future developments could impact upon priority species and habitats. The Core Strategy should ensure that priority species and habitats are protected and encourage developers to provide space to enhance habitats where possible.	Moderate
The need to create new habitats.	Likely to remain an issue.	The Core Strategy should consider the provision of land for the creation of new habitats. It should also encourage the provision of new habitats within new developments. Making use of SUDS and other innovative treatment systems will provide scope for habitat creation.	Moderate
Protection of the countryside landscape from the pressures of development.	Likely to remain an issue: without protection from the Core Strategy ad hoc development could adversely affect the	Future developments could encroach into the countryside. The Core Strategy should ensure that the protection of the rural landscape is balanced against the development requirements of the District.	Major



Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the Core Strategy	Implications for the Blaby Core Strategy	Potential influence of the Core Strategy
	countryside landscape.		
Ensuring that the landscapes of towns and villages maintain their historic value.	Likely to remain an issue: without protection from the Core Strategy ad hoc development could adversely affect the historic value of town and village landscapes.	Future developments could impact upon the historic landscapes of towns and villages in the District. The Core Strategy should only allow development that will appropriately fit in with its setting. It should ensure Historic Landscape Character Assessments are undertaken prior to development and ensure that steps are taken to minimise impacts on the surrounding landscape from development.	Major
The need to preserve and enhance sites of archaeological and cultural heritage interest and their settings.	Likely to remain an issue: without protection from the Core Strategy ad hoc development could adversely affect archaeological / heritage sites.	Future development could impact upon archaeological and cultural heritage resources. The Core Strategy should afford protection to all designated archaeological / cultural heritage sites. It should also require new developments to undertake an archaeological / cultural heritage assessment and implement appropriate mitigation where necessary.	Major
Noise pollution around the busy road corridors of the District.	Likely to remain an issue given growth in traffic.	The Core Strategy should consider the location of development in relation to road corridors, and should seek to optimise the more sustainable transport modes of walking, cycling and public transport.	Minor
Improving air quality in the AQMAs.	Likely to remain an issue given growth in traffic.	Future development could increase the number of cars on the roads in AQMAs and thus have implications for air quality. The Core Strategy should consider the location of development in relation to the AQMAs, and seek to optimise the more sustainable transport modes of walking, cycling and public transport.	Moderate
The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Likely to become more of an issue, given growing concerns over climate change.	The Core Strategy should plan for more sustainable patterns of development which reduce the need for people to travel. The Core Strategy should also encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy use in developments.	Minor



Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution without the Core Strategy	Implications for the Blaby Core Strategy	Potential influence of the Core Strategy
Potential climate change related impacts upon Blaby.	Likely to become more of an issue, given growing concerns over climate change.	The Core Strategy needs to take into consideration the likely impacts of future climate change (including flooding) on the area when planning future developments.	Minor



5.0 Testing the Plan Objectives

In order to determine whether the objectives of the Core Strategy are in accordance with sustainability principles it is necessary to test their compatibility with the SA objectives.

During Stage A (scoping stage), the East Midlands RSS core objectives were tested against the SA objectives as they were to be used as a starting point for the Core Strategy objectives. The purpose of this was to determine whether they were in accordance with sustainability principles and assist the Council with the development of Core Strategy specific objectives.

Draft Core Strategy objectives were presented within the Preferred Options Report (2006). These were tested against the SA objectives and the results presented within the Preferred Options Sustainability Report (WYG, 2006).

The Core Strategy objectives have been revised for the Submission Core Strategy and therefore the compatibility test has been repeated to reflect this. The results of this process are illustrated in the Objectives Compatibility Matrix in Appendix C, which shows whether the objectives are compatible / incompatible, together with a brief commentary. This is illustrated through the use of symbols in the matrix as shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6 Objectives Compatibility Matrix Key

Key	
✓✓	Highly compatible
✓	Potentially compatible
xx	Highly incompatible
x	Potentially incompatible
~	Neutral



6.0 Development and Appraisal of Options





6.1 Introduction

Stage B of the SA process involves broad appraisal of the strategic options and then appraisal in more detail of the effects of the Preferred Options when these have been selected. The ODPM guidance recognises that elements of Stage B may need to be carried out more than once in the DPD development. Stage B of the SA of the Blaby Core Strategy has been undertaken through a number of sub-stages as options were refined.

At each stage in development of the Core Strategy, WYG appraised the potential options using the SA objectives and taking into account the baseline and key issues identified during Stage A. The likely social, economic and environmental effects of each potential option were determined.

For each option it was determined whether there would be a move towards or away from achievement of each SA objective. This was presented in a matrix format using symbols as shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7 Options Appraisal Matrix Key

	Option moving towards achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
	Unknown: depends on how option will be implemented
	Option moving away from achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
	Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

In each matrix, commentary was provided to explain the reasoning behind the appraisal. In addition, where appropriate, changes to the options or measures were recommended to reduce potential adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

SA of the Core Strategy options identified a number of potential effects, both beneficial and adverse. The appraisal matrices / tables produced at each stage were used by Blaby District Council to inform the preparation of the Core Strategy. A summary of the findings of the SA of the options undertaken for the most recent stages of the Core Strategy (which supersede the earlier options stages) is provided in Sections



6.4 and 6.5 below. An explanation of the reasons why options were chosen (and other options discounted) is provided within the Blaby Submission Core Strategy Document.

6.2 Initial Issues and Options Papers and Report

Blaby District Council published an Issues Paper and a Youth Issues Paper in November 2004. These Issues Papers were designed to allow stakeholders to have their say on how Blaby will develop in the future. The stakeholder comments were analysed by Blaby District Council and, where appropriate informed further stages of the LDF process.

Subsequently Blaby District Council published a Core Strategy Issues and Options Report in November 2005. The Issues and Options Report set out the key issues affecting land use and potential options for development in Blaby District. The purpose of the Issues and Options Report was to encourage stakeholders to become involved in the LDF process by answering a series of questions set out in the report.

The potential options for development identified by Blaby District Council were appraised using the SA framework developed in Stage A. The SA of the Issues and Options was presented in the form of matrices. These appraisal matrices are available on request from the Council.

6.3 Preferred Options 2006

Following consultation on the Issues and Options Report, Blaby District Council produced a Preferred Options Report for the Core Strategy in April 2006, which included a number of core policies. The core policies within the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report were appraised using the SA framework developed in Stage A. The outcome of the Preferred Options Appraisal was presented in the Sustainability Report produced by WYG, dated April 2006. This report is available on request from the Council. The Council went out to consultation on the Preferred Options Report and accompanying Sustainability Report between April and June 2006.

6.4 Second Issues and Options Consultation Paper

As a result of consultation responses and issues raised by the emerging RSS, Blaby District Council prepared a second Issues and Options Consultation Paper. The options set out within this paper were appraised by WYG in spring 2008 using the SA framework and presented in the form of matrices. These



appraisal matrices are available on request from the Council. A summary of the options appraised and the findings of the SA is provided below.

6.4.1 Issue 1: Housing provision

The following options were appraised under this issue:

- Provide more than 8,500¹ houses required by the Regional Plan; or
- Provide a maximum of 8,500 houses.
- Phase some housing requirements to later years of the plan (2016-2026); or
- Deliver housing requirements evenly throughout the plan period.

The SA found that...

Increasing the provision of housing to above that required by the Regional Plan will help to ensure that potential increases in household growth are accounted for and will enable the provision of more affordable housing. However, this option would potentially have a number of environmental implications (e.g. increased energy consumption, habitat loss due to land take, impacts upon the landscape). In addition, increased scale of development may have social implications in terms of capacity of services and infrastructure (e.g. schools, health care facilities, roads, public transport services, waste water treatment works) to cope with additional demand. The capacity of services and infrastructure needs to be taken into consideration when determining the scale of development.

Phasing housing requirements to later years may have social benefits, in that it will allow time for services, facilities and infrastructure to be developed to support the increased population. Phasing may also have environmental benefits, as more suitable sites (e.g. brownfield sites, sites with a low ecological / historic value) may become available for development later in the plan period which will enable protection of more sensitive sites. In addition, phasing will allow time for more sustainable design and construction techniques (e.g. renewable energy) to develop and become more cost-effective.

¹ Please note that the housing numbers required by the Regional Plan are now revised to 7,600 because the base date of the plan has changed from 2001 to 2006



6.4.2 Issue 2: Location of new housing and Sustainable Urban Extensions

The following options were appraised under this issue:

- Provide SUEs on one site;
- Provide SUEs on a number of smaller sites;
- Provide new EcoTown² (5,000-20,000 houses) in the District;
- Distribute housing evenly between all towns / villages; or
- Only allow houses in areas with sufficient infrastructure in place.

The SA found that...

Provision of one or several SUEs will assist with meeting housing needs; however it is important to ensure that sufficient facilities are provided to support the population so that pressure is not put on existing services and facilities. Provision of one large SUE as opposed to several smaller sites may enable larger / more diverse services to be provided.

Development of SUE(s) is likely to result in development of greenfield sites and may have significant environmental effects (e.g. upon biodiversity and landscape). Location should be carefully considered to ensure that sensitive areas are protected. In addition, depending upon the location, residents and other users of the SUE(s) may be likely to use the private car as opposed to walking, cycling and using public transport. It is therefore important that high quality public transport links, footpaths and cycleways are provided, in addition to local services and facilities, to minimise car use. Provision of an EcoTown will have similar effects to development of SUE(s) but potentially on a larger scale.

Distribution of housing evenly between all settlements will mean that some housing is developed in areas with limited services or infrastructure to cope with the new development, which could have an adverse effect upon social objectives such as access to services and facilities. Only allowing housing in areas with sufficient infrastructure in place would ensure that housing links in with the provision of services and may

² For the purposes of the SA it was assumed that the term 'EcoTown' referred to the proposals for EcoTowns as outlined within the EcoTowns Prospectus published by CLG (July 2007). The SA was based upon the assumption that a new EcoTown will meet the key criteria as set out in this document (e.g. achieving zero carbon standards).



help to reduce car use. However, neither option alone will deliver the quantity of housing needed in the District.

6.4.3 Issue 3: Effective and efficient land use

The following options were appraised under this issue:

- Phase housing so that development of brownfield land is encouraged before greenfield sites are developed.
- Apply a minimum density to all new housing developments; or
- Apply flexible density requirements to allow for local circumstances.
- Permit development of all sites classed as brownfield land (including large gardens and conversion of large houses) to meet the identified housing needs.

The SA found that...

Phasing housing to encourage development of brownfield land before development of greenfield land will have a beneficial effect in terms of encouraging re-use of previously developed land and protecting land from pollution. In addition, brownfield sites are more likely to be located within urban areas and therefore this will also help to encourage development in areas which have good accessibility to services. However, brownfield land will not deliver the required amount of housing in the household projections or RSS. Applying a minimum density to all new housing developments will also help to make better use of land and may help to protect more environmentally sensitive sites, but could also have an adverse impact upon settlement character.

6.4.4 Issue 4a: Meeting specific housing needs

The following options were appraised under this issue:

- Require a more specific mix of house types to meet identified needs; or
- Leave mix of housing to the market.
- 'Mix-in' housing for elderly people with new and existing developments; or



- Provide elderly persons' villages.

The SA found that...

Requiring a specific mix of house types will potentially have a number of social advantages, for example meeting the housing needs of the community, improving health inequalities (e.g. through provision of housing for those with disabilities) and encouraging mixed, integrated communities. Leaving the mix of housing to the market may mean that these advantages are not realised. Mixing older people's accommodation in with existing and new housing developments will enable older people to make use of services and facilities provided within these developments. This option may also have advantages in terms of reducing crime, as it will increase activity throughout the day, which will increase opportunities for natural surveillance. Older people's villages may provide more specific services for older people (e.g. health services): however, this option is likely to offer fewer opportunities for older people to be integrated into the local community. Separate older peoples' villages may also require significant development of greenfield land with limited opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and previously developed land.

6.4.5 Issue 4b: Affordable housing

The following options were appraised under this issue:

- Require a fixed percentage of affordable housing on large sites; or
- Require a contribution to a 'target' for affordable housing.
- Disperse affordable housing throughout large housing developments; or
- Concentrate affordable housing within a specific location within large developments.
- Identify a site in / on the edge of suitable rural villages for development of affordable housing.
- Seek financial contributions towards affordable housing from new housing developments where they are too small to provide them on site.

The SA found that...

Requiring a fixed proportion of affordable housing on large sites will ensure a high level of affordable housing is provided, which will contribute towards achieving a range of social objectives. If a contribution to an overall target is required instead; this may enable more flexibility which can take account of economic





considerations, but may be more difficult to manage as opposed to requiring a fixed percentage. Dispersal of affordable housing throughout a site will have a number of beneficial social effects as opposed to its concentration within a specific location. Dispersal will help to ensure mixed and cohesive communities and may also help to ensure equitable access for all to services, facilities and public transport infrastructure within the site. Seeking financial contributions where affordable housing cannot be provided onsite will also help to contribute towards its provision and ensure this is decent.

6.4.6 Issue 5: Gypsies and travellers

The following options were appraised under this issue:

- Provide gypsy and traveller sites only on sites close to existing urban areas.
- Extend existing sites to concentrate provision of gypsy and traveller sites.
- Provide a smaller number of large gypsy and traveller sites; or
- Provide a larger number of small gypsy and traveller sites.

The SA found that...

Provision for Gypsies and Travellers only on sites close to urban areas will provide the most opportunities to ensure that the needs of the travelling community are met, as they will have good access to the services and facilities provided in these areas. There may be environmental implications associated with identification of Gypsy and Travellers' sites, depending upon the location(s) selected. Larger sites are more likely to have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape. In addition, smaller sites may integrate with the existing communities more easily, which may reduce perceptions of crime.

6.4.7 Issue 6: Settlement hierarchy

The questions under this issue were open-ended and designed to obtain suggestions of locations for focusing development. In order to allow meaningful appraisal, for the purposes of the SA the towns and settlements within the District were grouped and the effects of development have been appraised on a group basis. Any specific opportunities / constraints associated with a particular settlement were identified within the overall group appraisal. The groups appraised were:





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- Development in the Leicester Principal Urban Area (PUA) (Glenfield, Glen Parva, Braunstone Town, Leicester Forest East, KirbyMuxloe).
- Development in larger villages south of Leicester (Narborough and Littlethorpe, Enderby, Whetstone, Countesthorpe and Blaby).
- Development in other settlements (Elmesthorpe, Stoney Stanton, Sapcote, Croft, Huncote, Cosby).

The SA found that...

Development in the PUA settlements would have very good access to jobs, services and facilities provided in this area and within Leicester, which would have a number of benefits in relation to a number of social and economic objectives. In addition, these areas have the best access to public transport facilities, which will help to reduce car use and associated air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions. Development in the larger villages south of Leicester would also have good access to facilities and services provided within Blaby town centre and the other village centres. Public transport services from these villages tend to be good, particularly in Narborough, with access to the train station. Development in the smaller settlements would be less accessible in terms of public transport and may encourage car use, which will have detrimental environmental implications. In addition, some of the smaller settlements are lacking in services, facilities and employment opportunities, which may further encourage car use and potentially cause isolation for those without access to a car. Development in all areas of the District could potentially affect environmental resources such as habitats and species, water resources, historic resources and the landscape.

6.4.8 Issue 7: Employment land

The following options were appraised under this issue:

- Provide a SES on one site; or
- Provide employment sites on a number of smaller sites.
- Provide a SES (approx. 25 hectares) as part of a SUE.
- Ensure new employment sites accommodate a wide range of employment uses; or



- Ensure new employment sites accommodate only uses that cannot be accommodated in town and city centres.
- Identify land for strategic distribution uses capable of accommodating very large warehouses.

The SA found that...

Development of a strategic employment site is likely to involve use of greenfield land, and could have a number of adverse effects upon the environment, such as loss of habitat, effects on landscape value and increased flood risk; however these depend upon the specific location and design of the sites. Provision of one large site, as opposed to several smaller sites, may mean that shared facilities such as public transport services and renewable energy sources are more viable. There is even more potential for this associated with the co-location of a strategic employment site within or adjacent to a SUE. Provision of a strategic employment site within a SUE will also provide good access to employment for its residents.

Ensuring that office uses are located within the town centre wherever possible should help to minimise the number of out of town employment sites required. This may help to protect greenfield land from development. In addition, this may also help to protect habitats and species, the rural landscape and the floodplain from adverse effects. Provision of more offices within the town centre, will help to encourage more public transport use, walking and cycling as opposed to out of town sites, which are generally accessed by the private car.

Identification of land for accommodating large warehouses may have a number of adverse environmental impacts, due to the scale of land take likely to be required. The location of sites in relation to railway lines to minimise road vehicle use should be taken into consideration.

6.4.9 Issue 8: Town centres and retail development

The following options were appraised under this issue:

- Only allow Fosse Park and Grove Farm Triangle to expand where there are no other town centre alternatives to accommodate development proposals; or
- Allow Fosse Park and Grove Farm Triangle to grow based on their ability to meet needs on a sub-regional scale.
- Strengthen Blaby town centre and allow it to grow as the retail centre of Blaby and its environs.





The SA found that...

Growth of Fosse Park and Grove Farm may help to attract investment and therefore have economic advantages. However, due to their location, Fosse Park and Grove Farm are generally accessed by car and less accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. Therefore expansion of these sites is likely to result in more traffic and less opportunities to encourage people to reduce their car use, which will potentially have adverse effects upon air quality, health, climate change and social inclusion (as the sites are less accessible to those who do not own a car). There may also be environmental effects associated with expansion of Fosse Park and Grove Farm (e.g. pollution to the River Soar and Grand Union Canal, increased flood risk, disturbance to the nearby LNR), depending upon the specific proposals. Allowing Fosse Park and Grove Farm to expand only where there are no town centre alternatives may offer some protection to the environment, but could still result in some adverse effects.

Strengthening Blaby town centre will help to improve access to retail services for those living in the surrounding areas (Blaby, Whetstone, Glen Parva and Countesthorpe) and may help to encourage walking, cycling and public transport use, and reduce car use. In addition, this option will help to maintain the viability and vitality of the town centre, and ensure its diversity. There are less environmental implications associated with development in the town centre as opposed to development out of town, and strengthening Blaby town centre may reduce the need for development of out of town greenfield sites. However, development could have an effect upon Blaby Conservation Area and Listed Buildings in the town centre, which will need to be considered in the design and construction of new development.

6.5 Alternative Options Consultation Paper

An Alternative Options Paper for the Core Strategy was developed in November 2008, and once again the options set out within this were appraised by WYG using the SA framework, and presented in the form of matrices. These appraisal matrices are provided in Appendix E. A summary of the options appraised and the findings of the SA is provided below.

6.5.1 Alternative Options for the Location of Sustainable Urban Extensions

These options considered potential locations for a SUE as proposed in the RSS. The possible sites are identified in Figure 1.

The options which have been subjected to SA are:





- Provision of a SUE at Site A (90 hectares).
- Provision of a SUE at Site B (170 hectares / up to 3500 homes).
- Provision of a SUE at Site C (430 hectares / up to 5000 homes).
- Provision of SUEs on a number of smaller sites adjacent to the PUA.

General issues associated with the development of a SUE were identified in the SA of the Issues and Options (May 2008). This SA therefore focused on the specific issues associated with the sites proposed.

The SA found that...

All three proposed sites for a SUE have potential to contribute towards provision of housing in the District, and in particular to meet the requirements as set out in the RSS. However, Site A is the smallest site at 90 hectares and should this alone be chosen, additional housing land is likely to be required elsewhere to meet the RSS housing requirement. It is not known whether the smaller sites adjacent to the PUA would have the capacity to meet the RSS housing requirement.

Provision of a SUE at all sites is likely to result in increased traffic in these areas. Sites A and C are adjacent to the M1 corridor, which is designated as an AQMA. Development of a SUE is likely to increase traffic on the M1 and may therefore have an adverse effect on air quality. Given the proximity of these sites to the M1 AQMA, poor air quality could also affect new residents of the SUE should it be located in either of these sites. Air quality assessments will be required prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented.

While existing service provision for all sites (in the nearby areas of Glenfield, Leicester Forest East, Braunstone and Enderby) is good, there will be a need to provide additional services and facilities as part of SUEs to support the increased population and encourage walking and cycling instead of private car use. It is also important that high quality public transport links, footpaths and cycleways are provided to minimise car use. Sites B and C are likely to provide more opportunities for the provision of larger and more diverse services and supporting infrastructure such as public transport links and renewable energy / District energy schemes within the SUE compared with Site A. Site C is the largest site, and therefore offers the most opportunities for provision of supporting infrastructure and services. In particular, the 5,000 homes potentially accommodated by Site C would be enough to support provision of a new secondary school within the SUE. The alternative option of using smaller sites adjacent to the PUA may result in less





opportunities to provide services and supporting infrastructure, such as public transport links compared with provision of a SUE on one site.

Provision of SUEs on all proposed sites will enable good access to employment due to their proximity to Leicester: however, Site C has particularly good links with employment opportunities (including at the Meridian Business Park and Grove Farm Triangle). The increase in population associated with the SUEs may increase the demand for locally based jobs, and therefore opportunities for employment provision as part of the SUE should be considered. Links with the proposed SES should also be considered.

The development of all proposed sites for SUEs could have adverse effects upon habitats and species as all sites include a number of features of ecological importance. Site C appears to have slightly less features of importance than Sites A and B, however it covers a wider area, therefore it is difficult to determine which site is most appropriate for the SUE in ecological terms. The precise level of impact of development upon ecology depends upon the design of the SUE and there will be opportunities to protect and potentially enhance ecology through the development (e.g. inclusion of BAP habitats and nature protection areas as part of the SUE).

In terms of the historic assets associated with the three potential sites, the most significant is considered to be the Lubbesthorpe Medieval Settlement Remains at Abbey Farm which is a Scheduled Monument within the boundary of Site C. While Scheduled Monuments are protected from development by law, development of the SUE on Site C could have an adverse effect upon the setting of this historic site. Should this site be chosen, the SUE should be designed sensitively to minimise any adverse effects. There is an opportunity to incorporate the medieval remains into the SUE as an educational resource, to promote awareness of local heritage. However, potential impacts of visitor pressure on the remains would also need to be taken into consideration.

Development of SUEs on both Site B and Site C will result in loss of countryside and is therefore likely to have adverse effects upon the rural landscape character in these areas. In particular, the scale of development which would be proposed at Site C is likely to have a major effect.

Provision of a SUE on Site A will result in partial loss of the existing Green Wedge in this area, which was designated to maintain the individuality of settlements and protect the landscape. Therefore development of this area has potential to adversely affect both the character and distinctiveness of Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe, and the surrounding rural landscape. However, the condition and strength of landscape character in this area is weaker than that in Sites B and C due to pressures from the surrounding settlements, and



sensitive development could help to improve and strengthen the landscape character. The placement of the SUE in Site A would need to ensure that both physical and visual coalescence between Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe is prevented.

All SUE sites are on greenfield land, therefore development of these has potential to pollute land and increase surface water run-off. Both Sites A and C include areas within the floodplain (Flood Zone 3) and the SFRA identified that surface water run-off may be an issue for these sites due to the wet clay soil. In particular, Site A has a significant area at risk of flooding and should this site be chosen, careful consideration will need to be given to its layout (i.e. avoid vulnerable development near watercourses). The potential for incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should be investigated, particularly for Sites A and C.

While development of a SUE has potential to have some adverse effects upon the environment, there are also significant opportunities to provide a high quality development which fully embraces the principles of sustainable development. It is therefore recommended that whichever site is chosen, the SUE is required to achieve the highest standards in terms of sustainability (e.g. minimum CSH Level 3 / BREEAM Very Good), integrate renewable energy technologies and incorporate all required infrastructure and facilities to ensure a true sustainable community.

6.5.2 Alternative Options for the Location of a Strategic Employment Site

These options consider potential locations for a SES. The possible sites are identified in Figure 2.

The options which were subject to SA are:

- Provision of a SES at Site A (90 hectares). This is the same as Site A proposed for the SUE.
- Provision of a SES at Site B (21 hectares).
- Provision of a SES at Site C (25 hectares).

General issues associated with the development of a SES were identified in the SA of the Issues and Options (May 2008). This SA therefore focused on the specific issues associated with the sites proposed.



The SA found that...

All SES sites are in accessible locations, close to residential areas such as Glenfield, Ratby, Kirby Muxloe and Leicester Forest East, which should help to improve access to employment opportunities for people in the District. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to improve access to the SES for local people and encourage a reduction in car use.

While it is considered that development of any of the proposed SES sites may have adverse effects upon habitats and species, Site A is considered to be the most sensitive in terms of ecology given its size and the presence of ecological features both within and nearby. Site C is considered the least sensitive in terms of ecology.

Given that all three potential SES sites are within the countryside, development at all sites could have adverse effects upon the rural landscape character. Sites A and C are both within the existing Green Wedge and therefore their development may have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of Glenfield (Site A) and Enderby (Site C). Site B is on the edge of the existing Green Wedge and also adjacent to an area of historic parkland which is considered important to the setting of Enderby Conservation Area. Development of Sites A and C could affect the setting of nearby Scheduled Monuments. It is therefore important for all sites to be designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area.

As identified in Section 6.5.1, Site A has a significant area at risk of flooding. Sites B and C do not include any areas within the floodplain, however they are greenfield sites and therefore development could increase surface water run-off. Site B is adjacent to the Enderby Warren SSSI which has significant geological interest and could be affected by construction works. Should Site B be chosen, consultation should be undertaken with Natural England regarding protection measures required.

6.5.3 Alternative Options for Settlement Hierarchy

These options consider which settlements within the District are most appropriate for accommodating additional development through the identification of a settlement hierarchy. The proposed settlement hierarchy puts each settlement within the District into one of seven levels, as detailed in Table 8 overleaf. The settlement hierarchy broadly identifies the type of growth that would be allowed in each level of the hierarchy.





Table 8 Proposed Settlement Hierarchy

PUA	Town / Hinckley Urban	Large Villages	Rural Centres	Medium Villages	Small Villages	Very Small Villages / Hamlets
Glenfield	Blaby	Narborough	Stoney Stanton	Sapcote	Elmesthorpe	Aston Flamville
Kirby Muxloe	Earl Shilton ³	Littlethorpe		Croft	Kilby	Leicester Forest West
Leicester Forest East		Countesthorpe		Huncote	Sharnford	
Braunstone Town		Whetstone		Cosby	Thurlaston	Potters Marston
Glen Parva						

The options which were subject to SA are:

- Adopt the proposed settlement hierarchy (as detailed in Table 8 above).
- Not adopt a settlement hierarchy.
- Consider Stoney Stanton as a Large Village.
- Consider Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village.
- Identify what scale and type of development would be allowed in the various levels of the hierarchy.

The SA of the Issues and Options (May 2008) considered the impacts of development at each of the settlements within the hierarchy. This SA therefore concentrated on comparing the different approaches to a settlement hierarchy as identified above.

³ Whilst Earl Shilton falls within the administrative area of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough, the District of Blaby boundary abuts the town within the limits of the recently constructed Earl Shilton bypass



The SA found that...

Adoption of a settlement hierarchy has a number of advantages. It will help to ensure that housing is provided where it is most needed, including allowing for Rural Exceptions Schemes to provide affordable housing in Medium, Small or Very Small Villages / Hamlets. In addition, it will help to direct residential development so that the majority of new housing is provided in areas with a range of existing services and good public transport links. As well as helping to promote good access to services for all in the District, this will also help to encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport, with associated benefits in terms of health, air quality and mitigating the rate of climate change.

The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy are difficult to ascertain, as this will depend upon market conditions and the locations of development ultimately chosen. However, this option could result in inappropriate levels of development which in certain areas could put pressure on existing services. It may also result in inappropriate levels of development in areas with limited services. As well as affecting people's access to services and levels of car use, high levels of development in smaller settlements may have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of villages.

Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village instead of a Rural Centre may allow more opportunities for housing and employment development, which may enable housing needs to be better met and improve access to employment. However, it may also put pressure on existing services in the village and the surrounding environmental resources, for example the Long Meadows Local Wildlife Site to the northeast of the village. Conversely, considering Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village may restrict housing and employment growth.

Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy within the Core Strategy may be beneficial in that it will enable the level of housing to be better linked with the availability of services and public transport links. It may also give more control over development in sensitive areas (e.g. in terms of landscape, ecology, floodplains or historic resources). However, there may need to be a balance to avoid the Core Strategy being too prescriptive as this could result in a reduction of investment opportunities.

6.5.4 Alternative Options for the Motorways Retail Area (MRA) and Retail Development

These options consider what approach should be taken towards growth of the MRA (comprising Fosse Park, Asda and the Grove Farm Triangle), the largest retail centre in the District.





The options which were subject to the SA are:

- Allow the managed growth of the MRA where it can be demonstrated there would be no significant adverse impacts on towncentres.
- Prevent any further expansion of theMRA.

The SA found that...

Allowing managed growth of the MRA may lead to some job creation which would provide access to employment for people living in the areas surrounding the MRA. Ensuring that there will be no adverse effects on town centres will also help to protect jobs in these areas. However, as the MRA is generally accessed by car and less accessible by public transport, growth of the MRA may result in more traffic and less opportunities to encourage people to reduce their car use.

There may also be environmental effects associated with growth of the MRA (e.g. pollution to the River Soar and Grand Union Canal, increased flood risk, disturbance to the nearby Aylestone Meadows LNR), depending upon the specific proposals.

Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may help to encourage retailers to stay in, and move to, town and village centres, which tend to be more accessible by transport modes other than the private car. However, preventing any further expansion of the MRA may restrict economic growth and job creation in this area, and may restrict provision of retail facilities which cannot be accommodated in the town and village centres.

6.5.5 Alternative Options for GreenWedges

There are a number of areas designated as Green Wedges (areas of green open space which separate settlements in the District). These options consider what approach should be taken towards Green Wedges.

The options which were subject to SA are:

- Only allow housing and employment requirements outside of Green Wedges as currently defined.
- Review Green Wedges to ensure that development is only located in the least sensitive areas.





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- Not support Green Wedges but ensure that development is located where it has best access to infrastructure and services.
- Identify additional Green Wedges in association with new development.

Maintaining the existing Green Wedge designations and restricting housing and employment development in these areas will help to protect the character of the rural landscape and help to maintain the identity and distinctiveness of settlements. In addition, protection of the Green Wedges will help to maintain access to green open space and to the countryside for local residents, which contributes towards recreation and well-being.

However, restricting development to areas outside of the designated Green Wedges may mean that the levels of housing development set out in the RSS cannot be achieved in the most sustainable locations. Not supporting Green Wedges will help to ensure more land is available for housing development. However, this could lead to loss of important areas of open space, which as well as having adverse effects upon recreation provision and the character of settlements, could also be detrimental to the natural environment. In particular, development could adversely affect Narborough Bog SSSI, Enderby Bog SSSI and Alyestone Meadows LNR. Currently, the Green Wedges also contribute to the protection of the setting of two designated sites: Kirby Muxloe Castle and the moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield; these could be affected by development.

Reviewing the existing Green Wedges to ensure that development is only located in the least sensitive areas may help to enable some additional housing growth while protecting the important ecological sites and sensitive landscapes. However, this option could still result in the loss of recreational value of the Green Wedges. It is recommended that a Green Wedge assessment is undertaken to identify the most sensitive locations.

Identifying additional Green Wedges in association with new development will have a number of beneficial effects. In particular, it will help to ensure that sufficient open space is available for the increased population to access. It may also help to protect existing areas of ecological importance from development and present opportunities to enhance biodiversity to achieve BAP targets.



6.5.6 Alternative Options for Addressing Climate Change

These options consider how Blaby District Council can address climate change through the Core Strategy. It looks at two issues; provision of renewable energy production sites and adoption of the Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH).

The options which have been subject to SA are:

- Identify the specific site for a wind energy generating facility identified in the climate change study.
- Set out a criteria based policy that seeks to guide the location of renewable energy sites.
- Set out a specific location and a criteria-based policy.
- Introduce earlier delivery of CSH phases than nationally agreed milestones.
- Seek improvements in energy efficiency in accordance with the agreed phasing approach for CSH.

The SA found that...

Identification of a specific site for a wind energy generating facility will help to encourage development of renewable energy resources in the District. This will help to contribute towards minimising greenhouse gas emissions and tackling climate change. The renewable energy feasibility study identified that this site could provide energy for 2,796 homes and this could contribute towards mitigating the effect of significant development proposed in the District. Development of a wind farm may have effects upon biodiversity, landscape and historic sites which would need to be considered.

Setting a criteria-based policy to guide the location of renewable energy sites may also help to encourage renewable energy development in the District, however this depends upon the precise criteria which are set. It is considered that setting a criteria-based policy and identifying the specific location of renewable energy sites would help to promote renewable energy while providing some flexibility.

The CSH covers a wide range of issues, both environmental and social, and therefore introducing earlier delivery of CSH phases is likely to have beneficial effects on a number of the SA objectives. In particular, higher levels of the CSH have particularly stringent requirements in terms of energy and water efficiency,



therefore early adoption of these will help to reduce water consumption and reduce carbon emissions associated with new housing developments. It will also help to improve awareness of both developers and residents in environmental issues. Requiring the homes to achieve a certain CSH standard will also help to ensure that all new homes are of a high quality (e.g. highly energy efficient, achieving high levels of daylighting etc.). However, depending upon the exact phases and timescales set, there is a possibility that introduction of the CSH phases earlier than the nationally agreed milestones could affect the economic viability of delivering housing. It is therefore recommended that, should this approach be chosen, the exact timescales and CSH phases should be carefully chosen based on what it is considered to be achievable for the District, whilst still pushing performance above the industry standard practice.

While the nationally agreed phasing for the CSH will deliver improvements in the sustainability of housing across the country, simply requiring housing to be in line with this will not result in increased benefits directly associated with the Core Strategy.





7.0 Likely Effects of the Core Strategy

7.1 Introduction

The SA of the Core Strategy has been undertaken in relation to the SA framework developed during Stage A (Scoping) of the SA process. The social, economic and environmental effects of implementing the Core Strategy have been predicted taking into account the baseline situation and key sustainability issues identified during Stage A, which were determined using information from a wide range of sources, including data / information from plans, programmes and policies, as well as consultation with key organisations and consultees.

The predicted effects of the Core Strategy are detailed in the Appraisal Tables in Appendix E. An Appraisal Table has been produced for each policy, detailing the social, economic and environmental effects of that particular policy. Measures to mitigate adverse effects and to enhance beneficial effects have been recommended where possible.

For the purposes of the SA the baseline conditions are assumed to be the status quo for the study area. Implementation of the Core Strategy will result in either an improvement to or deterioration in this baseline. If the Core Strategy is not implemented then it must be assumed that there will be no change to the current baseline conditions. However, in reality this would not occur as natural and social processes would continue to operate.

It should be noted that this SA has been based upon the information provided in the formulation of Submission Core Strategy (Blaby District Council, December 2011) which supersedes the previous 'submission version' (July 2009). Therefore, if there are any fundamental changes to the Core Strategy, the potential significant effects may also change. In this event, the Core Strategy will need to be reassessed to determine significant effects.

The methodology for assessing significant effects is detailed in the following section.

7.2 Appraisal Methodology

7.2.1 Prediction of Effects

The social, economic and environmental effects of the Core Strategy have been predicted in relation to each of the SA objectives developed at Stage A.



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The predicted effects have been qualified within the Appraisal Tables in terms of their nature, duration, magnitude and geographical scale.

Effects may be of the following nature:

- Adverse or beneficial.
- Direct or indirect.

Effects may be of the following duration:

- Temporary or permanent.
- Short or long term.

Effects may be of the following geographical scale:

- Immediate.
- Local.
- District.
- Regional.
- National.
- International.

Effects have also been qualified in terms of their likelihood and the magnitude of changes in the baseline conditions. The magnitude of effects has been determined based upon the changes to the baseline conditions that are predicted to arise from the Core Strategy taking into account the likelihood and scale of the change. Table 9 details the methodology for determining the magnitude of effects.

**Table 9 Determining Magnitude of Effects**

Magnitude of Effect	Description
Major	Effect resulting in a considerable change in baseline conditions with undesirable / desirable consequences on the receiving environment
Minor	Effect resulting in a discernible change in baseline conditions with undesirable / desirable consequences that can be tolerated
No effect	No discernible change in baseline conditions

7.2.2 Assessment of Effects

Following the prediction of effects, as detailed above, an assessment of the significance of these effects has been undertaken. The factors described above (magnitude, geographical scale, duration and nature) have been considered in order to determine significance. As advised in the ODPM SA Guidance (2005) significance has been determined based on the individual merits of each case, as effects which are significant in one situation may not necessarily be significant in another.

Where effects have been identified to be potentially beneficial or potentially adverse this means that there is a degree of uncertainty associated with the effects. This may be because the effects will depend upon implementation of the option or there may be limited information available at the strategic level to confirm their significance.

The Appraisal Tables show how significant adverse effects represent a move away from a SA objective and significant beneficial effects represent a move towards a SA objective. Table 10 provides a key to the significance of effects as shown within the Appraisal Tables.



Table 10 Significance of Effects

Significance of Effects	
Direct Effects	Indirect Effects
Major beneficial	Major beneficial
Minor beneficial	Minor beneficial
Potentially beneficial	Potentially beneficial
Potentially adverse	Potentially adverse
Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Major adverse	Major adverse
Potentially beneficial or adverse	
No significant effect	

7.2.3 Limitations

As advised in the ODPM SA guidance (2005), any uncertainties and / or limitations encountered in the SA have been documented, which are summarised as follows. Future SA and monitoring of LDF documents should take into account these limitations / uncertainties.

The purpose of the Core Strategy is to provide an overarching framework for the spatial development of the District. At this level limited information is available on the specific locations and / or types of development. Where necessary a worst case scenario has therefore been assumed (e.g. that development resulting from the Core Strategy could potentially have an adverse effect upon biodiversity).

It should be noted that the SA has been based on a combination of quantitative information from a number of sources (e.g. National Statistics and Nomis) and qualitative assessment using considered judgement. Given the strategic nature of the plan the robustness of the SA is not considered to be compromised by the use of a qualitative approach. Detailed quantitative information relating to the effects of the plan is likely to only be available at a later stage (e.g. once planning applications are submitted), and in identifying specific



sites through the Council's proposed 'Allocations, Designations and Development Management Development Plan Document'.

7.3 Likely Effects of the Core Strategy

This section gives an overview of the likely beneficial and adverse effects associated with the Core Strategy. Full details of the likely effects of the Core Strategy are presented in the Appraisal Tables in Appendix E.

7.3.1 Overall Effects

Some of the Core Strategy policies will encourage development in the District (particularly policies 1, 3, 4, 9, 10 and 13) which could potentially have a number of adverse effects upon some of the SA objectives, particularly those relating to environmental resources. Other policies focus on protecting certain aspects of the environment (e.g. policies 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20) and may therefore help to mitigate some of the adverse effects of the 'development related policies' as well as enhancing beneficial effects. More detail is provided in Section 7.3.2.

The Core Strategy will allocate a significant proportion of land for new development. Large scale construction work associated with development in the District is likely to result in a number of temporary minor adverse effects upon the environment. For example, the generation of construction waste for disposal; the generation of dust and emissions to air; and the risk of pollution incidents. Energy and water consumption; and the amount of domestic / commercial waste for disposal are also likely to increase once the developments are operational.

New developments (due to construction works and following occupation) may also have permanent adverse effects upon biodiversity resources, cultural heritage and archaeological resources and their settings, geological resources and the landscape value of the chosen site. New development may also have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of towns and villages in the District if not sensitively designed. In addition, development may have adverse effects upon soil quality, in particular development that occurs on greenfield land in countryside areas.

Once occupied new developments may attract more people (residents / employees / visitors) to the District which could lead to an increase in car use; this may result in increased levels of traffic congestion, noise, vibration, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore it is essential that efficient forms of public transport and walking and cycling routes are provided. Attracting new people to the area may also place additional demand on transport infrastructure, education facilities, health facilities, utilities infrastructure





and leisure / recreational opportunities in the District. However, the Core Strategy does include policies which will help to tackle these issues (see Section 7.3.2.)

7.3.2 Effects of Individual Policies

Policy 1: Strategy for Locating New Development

This policy sets out the overall scale of development in the District (8,395 homes) and the general location of this development. The policy identifies that most new development will occur in and around the PUA (5,520 homes) and that other development will be focused in more sustainable settlements (such as Blaby) with a good range of services and facilities as well as access to a range of transport modes.

As discussed in Section 7.3.1, development of this scale can have a number of potential adverse effects upon the environment. However, focusing development in and around the PUA and settlements with good services and transport links will have a number of social benefits (in terms of improved access to services) and environmental benefits. This approach will reduce the need for people to travel, thereby potentially helping to minimise car use and associated emissions. In order for these benefits to be realised, it is important to ensure that new development has access to a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and that safe pedestrian and cycle links between developments are also available. This is addressed in Policy 10.

The policy also seeks to prioritise brownfield sites and underused land and buildings which will help to maximise use of existing resources and protect undeveloped and more sensitive areas of land. Monitoring and management of the strategy implementation will ensure compliance with the housing trajectory and the policy of 'Urban Concentration', and also ensure that a sustainable pattern of new development is followed.

Policy 2: Design of New Development

This policy sets out the requirement for high quality developments which respect local character but also contribute towards innovative design. This will contribute towards the protection of the local character of settlements within the District and will also help to protect historic resources such as Conservation Areas. The policy will also contribute towards reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through requiring developments to ensure safe and inclusive places are achieved through considering good design principles such as natural surveillance.



Policy 3: Sustainable Urban Extension

This policy sets out proposals to allocate land for a SUE on land west of the M1 at Lubbesthorpe. This will accommodate 4,250 new homes and employment space, as well as schools, health care, retail and community facilities. This will contribute significantly towards the provision of housing, including affordable housing (30% of homes will be affordable) and will also help to ensure that services and facilities are available to meet the increased demand from the SUE. This will also ensure future residents have good access to services and facilities which will reduce the need for travel and may encourage the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car.

Development of this greenfield site is likely to have a number of effects upon the environment. In particular, given its scale the development is likely have an impact upon the landscape character of the area. This site is within the Lubbesthorpe Agricultural Parkland Landscape Character Area according to the Blaby District Landscape Character Assessment and retains a strong landscape character.

Part of the south east corner of the site is within the floodplain and the SFRA identifies that surface water run-off may be an issue due to the wet clay soil. Development may increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding. The site also includes biodiversity (including parish level wildlife sites) and historic resources (including the remains of a Medieval village designated as a Scheduled Monument) which could be affected by the development. However, other policies within the Core Strategy provide protection and enhancement measures to minimise potential adverse effects. The Council will need to satisfy itself that these issues are satisfactorily addressed in the detailed design of proposals.

Policy 4: Strategic Employment Site (SES)

This policy sets out proposals to allocate land for a SES on land south of the M69 at Enderby, providing more than 20 hectares of employment land. This is expected to have a major beneficial effect upon access to employment opportunities for residents of the District, and beyond.

The new SES may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone which may help to reduce car journeys to work. The policy includes ensuring nearby communities can access the SES using a range of transport modes and provision of a new link across the M69 to the new SUE, which may encourage walking and cycling instead of car use from the adjacent SUE. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1 and M69, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work.





Development of this greenfield site is likely to have a number of effects upon the environment, including the historic parkland landscape which contributes towards the setting of Enderby Conservation Area. The development could also affect biodiversity on the site, including some small areas of woodland and hedgerows. The Council will need to satisfy itself that these issues are satisfactorily addressed in the detailed design of proposals.

Policy 5: Housing Distribution

This policy identifies the settlement hierarchy which will be used to determine the scale and nature of growth in the District. The policy identifies how the housing numbers identified in Policy 1 are to be distributed across the settlements within the District. As the appraisal of Policy 1 identified the overall effects of the scale of development across the District, the appraisal of this policy has concentrated on the effect of using the settlement hierarchy itself and the localised effects of the identified scale of housing development in each settlement.

By encouraging development in the more sustainable settlements, the policy will help to direct housing so that it links in with existing services and facilities, which will help to promote good access for all members of the community (including those without cars) and may also encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport by encouraging growth in settlements with better access to Public Transport. The settlements of Blaby, Whetstone, Enderby and Narborough in particular have a strong functional relationship and Public Transport links with the City of Leicester as well as wide ranging employment opportunities..

Using the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to encourage use of previously developed sites, existing buildings and existing infrastructure in urban areas (although it is recognised that these opportunities are limited). It may also help to protect some areas which are sensitive in terms of biodiversity, landscape and historic character. However, there is also likely to be significant use of greenfield sites and potential effects upon environmental resources.

Policy 6: Employment

This policy sets out the amount and broad locations of future employment provision in Blaby District and protects existing important areas of employment. The policy identifies two Strategic Employment Sites which are part of, or close to, the Principal Urban Area (Reflecting the sustainability advantages of the Location of development policy 1).



This is expected to have a major beneficial effect upon access to employment opportunities for residents of the District, and beyond.

Development of greenfield sites is likely to have a number of effects upon the environment, including impacts on landscape character, biodiversity and the character of settlements. The Council will need to satisfy itself that these issues are satisfactorily addressed in the detailed design of proposals.

The policy allows for further employment land in 'other settlements' (including rural areas), it also protects existing key employment areas. The policy will have the economic and environmental benefits of allowing employment opportunities for residents without the need to travel significant distances. The promotion of local labour agreements also allows access to employment for local people.

Policy 7: Affordable Housing

This policy sets out a requirement for the provision of affordable housing as part of new developments. It sets a target of 30% affordable housing within the SUE and 25% affordable housing for all other developments of 15 or more units. This will have a major beneficial effect upon the provision of housing in the District to meet local needs. In addition, provision of new build affordable housing (which will meet current Building Regulations) may contribute towards reducing health inequalities associated with existing poor quality housing stock (e.g. reducing fuel poverty).

Policy 8: Mix of Housing

This policy sets out a requirement to ensure that housing developments provide an appropriate mix of housing, which will help to ensure that local housing needs are met. The policy also sets a requirement for all housing to be built to Lifetime Homes standards, a requirement for care and supported housing, and a proportion of houses to meet wheelchair standards. This will help to reduce health inequalities by ensuring all people have access to appropriate housing.

Policy 9: Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers

This policy identifies the need for designation of sites suitable to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers. Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches will help to ensure living accommodation for those in the travelling community and also help to reduce health problems associated with the travelling community being unable to find appropriate sites to live. Gypsy and Traveller pitches may have some localised effects upon the environment; however the policy does include criteria which will help to mitigate





some of these, for example through ensuring the pitches are capable of assimilation into the landscape. In addition, the criteria includes a requirement for Gypsy / Traveller sites to be within or near to settlements with essential local services and facilities, which will help ensure access to services for all members of the travelling community.

Policy 10: Transport Infrastructure

This policy includes a package of measures to ensure the District has a sustainable transport system, focusing on public transport, cycling and walking. This policy will have a major beneficial effect through seeking to reduce the need to travel and encouraging the use of sustainable transport modes and improving access for people within the District. The policy will also contribute towards minimising transport related air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions.

The policy includes specific measures for the SUE and SES, including a new link across the M1 and improved link across the M69. Development of these links could have localised effects upon environmental resources within the area.

Policy 11: Services and Facilities to Support Growth

This policy identifies the need for new developments to contribute towards additional infrastructure and community needs generated by the development. This policy will help to mitigate some of the effects associated with the likely increased population resulting from development proposed in other policies within the Core Strategy. It is likely to have beneficial effects upon access to services and may also contribute towards reducing car use through ensuring services and facilities are available within or close to new developments.

Policy 12: Developer Contributions

This policy sets out a requirement for developer contributions to secure provision / maintenance of infrastructure which is required as a result of growth. Depending upon the types of contributions that will be made, this policy has potential to have beneficial effects upon various environmental and social objectives, including education, health, water resources, encouragement of public transport and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy 13: Retailing and Blaby Town Centre



This policy encourages a 'town centre first' approach which will have economic and environmental impacts beyond the boundaries of the District. identifies Blaby as the focus for new retail and leisure development in the District. Blaby is identified as the only town centre. The policy encourages development of retail, leisure, cultural, office and mixed use developments which are in accordance with the Blaby Town Centre Masterplan. The policy also restricts new or significant expansion of retail and leisure out of established centres to ensure that these existing centres are not adversely affected. In addition the policy supports retail development in village and neighbourhood centres appropriate to their scale.

This policy will help to ensure good access to services and facilities for all in the District, as well as helping to protect the diversity and character of settlements. Development of retail facilities could have a small scale impact upon environmental resources within these areas, particularly in the SUE where the policy allows for growth on Greenfield land.

The restrictions on 'out of town' growth of retail facilities will have economic and environmental benefits by focussing growth in existing centres which are easily accessible to more sustainable transport modes. .

Policy 14: Green Infrastructure

This policy sets out proposals for maintaining and providing new green infrastructure networks, including formal open space, green areas and areas important for biodiversity, natural processes and health and wellbeing. This policy is likely to have a major beneficial effect upon objectives relating to health, recreation, biodiversity, landscape, water resources and settlement character.

Policy 15: Play and Open Spaces

This policy details provision standards for play and open spaces and leisure facilities in the District. Setting these standards will help to ensure that people have good access to recreation and open space, which will contribute towards health and well-being. The policy proposes protection of existing open spaces which may help to protect sensitive environmental resources, including biodiversity and landscape. The policy may result in development of additional facilities in the District, which may result in some adverse effects upon the environment, depending upon the location, scale and design of such developments.

Policy 16: Green Wedges

This policy sets out the broad locations of Green Wedges within the District, and outlines the purpose behind the designation and identifies the types of development that would be considered appropriate in



areas designated as Green Wedges. Designation of Green Wedges will have a number of beneficial effects, in relation to both social and environmental objectives. Green Wedges will contribute towards protection of the natural and built environment and settlement character, as well as providing a recreation resource for local people which will have benefits in terms of health and wellbeing.

The policy will allow some development in the Green Wedges, providing it would not be harmful to their function; renewable energy facilities (not within buildings), park and ride schemes, transport infrastructure (including new roads) and mineral extraction. Development of these could have some adverse effects upon the environment, however these would be mitigated through other policies.

Policy 17: Areas of Separation

This policy sets out the broad locations of Areas of Separation within the District, and outlines the purpose behind the designation and identifies that development will only be acceptable where it does not result in greater coalescence of settlements. Designation of Areas of Separation will have a number of beneficial effects, in relation to both social and environmental objectives Areas of Separation will contribute towards protection of the natural and built environment and settlement character. Retaining the land in an open manner will result in potential benefits to water infiltration and bio-diversity.

Policy 18: Countryside

This policy indicates that land outside of settlement boundaries (not designated as Green Wedge or Area of Separation) within the District is considered to be 'Countryside'. The purpose of the policy is to seek to protect the Countryside for its own sake. Designation of 'Countryside' will have a number of beneficial effects. It will contribute towards protection of landscape character and settlement character. Retaining the land in an open manner will result in potential benefits to water infiltration and bio-diversity. The designation of Countryside will need to be balanced against development requirements or this could have a detrimental impact on the delivery of housing, employment and other development required to meet local needs (identified in policies 1,3,4,5 and 6).

Policy 19: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

This policy details measures to be taken to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity within the District. This policy is likely to have a number of beneficial effects upon the natural environment. In addition, the policy proposes partnership working with wildlife organisations and local communities, which



will provide opportunities to involve communities in minimising their environmental impacts. This policy will also help to mitigate some of the potential adverse effects associated with development in the District.

Policy 20: Cultural Environment

This policy details measures for protection of the historic environment, including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. In addition to having beneficial effects upon the historic environment and settlement character, this policy will help to mitigate / reduce some of the potential adverse effects associated with development in the District, including the development of the SUE. The policy encourages interaction with the historic environment which will provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage.

Policy 21: Climate Change

This policy sets out the development requirements that seek to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The policy seeks to optimise reductions in energy demand and greenhouse gasses through the siting, layout and design of new development. The policy supports the Government's approach of moving towards 'zero carbon' buildings and the requirements for housing developments to meet the energy efficiency standards set out within the Code for Sustainable Homes, which will be introduced in phases. This will help to ensure that new homes are energy efficient and may help to tackle fuel poverty through reducing the cost of heating new homes. The policy will help contribute towards minimising greenhouse gas emissions and encouraging use of renewable energy sources.

The policy also encourages provision of renewable, low carbon and decentralised energy generation, both in relation to on site facilities for new developments and larger scale stand alone renewable energy facilities. This will contribute significantly towards development of renewable energy technologies and will also help to tackle climate change.

Depending upon the type, scale and location of renewable energy facilities, there is some potential for effects upon landscape, biodiversity and historic resources. The policy does set out criteria to minimise such effects, particularly on designated sites.

Policy 22: Flood risk management



This policy sets a requirement for new development to take account of the impacts of climate change, including flood risk and encourages measures such as SuDS. This policy will have a beneficial effect upon objectives relating to the water environment, biodiversity, flooding, health and sustainable design.

Policy 23: Waste

This policy details the Council's approach to waste management, seeking to encourage developers to prioritise waste reduction, re-use and recycling, and also to encourage flexibility in design of new developments, which will help to minimise resource consumption.

Securing waste management facilities close to new areas of development may help to reduce transport of waste and thus minimise emissions associated with this. However, waste management facilities could also have effects upon air quality (particularly incineration). The policy also seeks to educate residents in waste related matters, which will help to involve people in reducing their environmental impacts

7.3.3 Cumulative Effects of the Core Strategy Policies

Table 11 overleaf provides a summary of the cumulative effects of implementing all of the Core Strategy policies, in relation to the SA objectives. In some columns there is more than one type of effect. This is because in some cases different elements of the same policy may have different impacts upon the same SA objectives.



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Table 11 Cumulative Effects of the Core Strategy Policies

SA Objectives	Core Strategy Policies																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	↑↑	↑	↑↑	↔	↑	↔	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↔
2	↑↓	↔	↑↓	↔	↑	↔	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↑	→	↔
3	→	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔
4	↔	↑↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
5	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↑	↑	↔	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑
6	↓	↔	↔↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓	↔	↔	↑	↓	↑↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑↑	↔	↔	↔
7	↔	↑↑	↔	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑	↔	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔
8	↔	↑	↔	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓	↔↓	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑↑	↔	↔	↔
9	↓	↑	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
10	↓	↑	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↓	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↔	↑
11	↑	↔	↔↓	↓	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑↑	↔	↑	↑	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↔
12	↑↓	↔	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↔	↑
13	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↑↑	↔	↔
14	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↑	↑	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↑
15	↔	↔	↔	↓	↔	↔	↔	↓	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↑↑	↔
16	↑	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	→	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑	↔	↑
17	→	↔	↑	↑	↑	↑↑	↔	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
18	↑	↔	↑	↑↑	↑	↑↑	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
19	↑↑	↔	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑
20	↑	↑	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑
21	↓	↑	↔↓	↓	↔	↓	↔	↔	↔	↓	↓	↑	↑	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑↑
22	→	↑	↑	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔	↑↑	↑↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
23	↑	↔	↑	↔	↑	↔	↔	↑	↑	↑↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	→	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔



7.4 Recommendations

Throughout the SA process, measures have been identified in order to mitigate adverse effects and to maximise beneficial effects associated with the policies. Many of the recommendations made in earlier stages of the SA have already been incorporated into the Submission Core Strategy. Others may be implemented through subsequent DPDs / SPDs or during the development control phase of a project as appropriate.

Recommended measures can be incorporated at three stages:

- During preparation of the Core Strategy in order to design out or reduce adverse impacts, and to maximise beneficial impacts.
- During construction in order to minimise adverse impacts / maximise beneficial impacts arising during the construction process.
- Following development in order to minimise impacts / maximise beneficial impacts arising during the post implementation phase.

The following hierarchy is used when determining mitigation measures for adverse impacts:

- Prevent impacts as far as possible through design or using preventative measures.
- Reduce impacts as far as possible by using preventative measures to minimise effects.
- Offset impacts to compensate for unavoidable effects that cannot be further reduced.

Detailed recommendations against each of the effects identified for the policies are presented in Appendix E. These are suggested recommendations only and Blaby District Council will determine their implementation. Many of the measures recommended within the Appraisal Tables are already addressed either wholly or in part through other policies within the Core Strategy (identified within Appendix E). Therefore in order for the predicted adverse effects to be minimised and beneficial effects to be maximised (therefore maximising the sustainability of the Core Strategy) all of the policies must be enforced for all development proposals.



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The following residual recommendations (i.e. not addressed within the Core Strategy) should be taken forward in subsequent DPDs / SPDs / Masterplans / development briefs, or during the development control process:

- Ensure a robust assessment of green wedges is undertaken before allocating any development site within these.
- Encourage liaison with the local police force in the design of new developments.
- Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of new developments, design and management of Green Wedges/ Green Infrastructure and protection and enhancement of historic and cultural resources.
- Determine the ecological value of any proposed sites through the use of extended Phase 1 habitat survey.
- The archaeological value of all development sites should be confirmed via archaeological surveys.
- The Blaby Landscape Character Assessment should be considered prior to locating specific sites for development and during design of developments. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
- Encourage the use of water efficient design in new developments.
- Make use of SUDs within new development to increase biodiversity.
- Ensure that development contributes to the achievement of good ecological status and prevents deterioration in ecological status in line with the Water Framework Directive.
- Ensure contractors adopt best practice in respect of minimising dust and air pollution and ensure contractors are registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
- Ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation.
- Remediate contaminated land in accordance with PPS23 and CLR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land.



- Incorporate recycling facilities into new developments to encourage people to sort /recycle their waste.
- New developments should seek to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials
Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.
- Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments meet the needs of the local population.
- Ensure air quality assessments are undertaken and appropriate mitigation implemented prior to development.
- Secure healthcare facilities for the SUE in consultation with the Primary Care Trust.
- Ensure that there are sufficient adult education and training opportunities to support the increased population.
- Links should be sought between the SES and local education / training providers.
- Ensure affordable housing is not differentiated within developments in terms of location, quality or size.
- Ensure that all opportunities to ensure that Gypsy and Traveller communities to contribute to local community are taken.
- Ensure pedestrian and cycle routes are safe to use through the use of natural surveillance measures. Ensure cycle parking provided as part of new developments is fully secure.
- Encourage developer contributions that:
 - Directly help to contribute towards BAP targets, protect species and increase biodiversity (e.g. through the enhancement / creation of habitats).
 - Directly help to protect and enhance the character of settlements and historic assets in the District and their settings (e.g. townscape and public realm improvements).
- Ensure that any community initiatives funded by developer contributions take into account the specific needs of the young, elderly and deprived members of the community and the need to promote racial harmony.





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- Consider provision of housing as part of mixed use developments in Blaby town centre.
- Encourage leisure uses within Blaby town centre which will promote exercise / activity.
- Encourage ecological enhancements which are in line with the BAP.
- Opportunities to work with local communities on green infrastructure / biodiversity related projects should be sought where possible.
- Consideration should be given to the creation of biodiversity as an educational resource (e.g. wildlife gardens in schools).
- Ensure that leisure and recreation facilities are accessible by all members of the community, wherever possible.
- Encourage developers to provide information to residents and occupiers of new buildings regarding the effective operation of energy efficient / renewable technologies (e.g. through a non technical building users guide).
- Encourage the use of energy meters within homes, offices and other buildings to raise awareness of energy consumption.
- Ensure no adverse effects upon air quality arising from waste management facilities.

It is also important to note that mitigation measures themselves have environmental effects which should be considered in planning their implementation.



8.0 Implementation and Monitoring

8.1 Next Steps

The Submission Core Strategy will be published in order for representations (relating to issues of soundness) to be made. The Core Strategy will then be submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination, accompanied by this SA Report. Any significant changes made to the Core Strategy during these stages will need to be subject to further SA prior to adoption.

The next steps of the SA and associated steps of the Core Strategy are detailed in Table 12.

Table 12 Next Steps in the SA

ODPM Stage		SA Steps	Links to the Core Strategy Process
Stage D Consulting on the Core Strategy and the SA Report	D2	Appraise any significant changes to the Core Strategy following publication and examination.	Undertaken in conjunction with finalisation of the Core Strategy for submission and following examination.
	D3	Produce an adoption statement to accompany the Core Strategy outlining how the findings of the SA have been taken into account and how sustainability considerations have been integrated into it.	Undertaken in conjunction with finalisation of the Core Strategy prior to adoption.
Stage E Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy	E1 & E2	Undertake monitoring of significant effects arising from the Core Strategy and respond to adverse effects.	Undertaken after the Core Strategy has been adopted.

8.2 Proposals for Monitoring

Once adopted, implementation of the Core Strategy must be monitored to ensure that unforeseen adverse effects are identified and acted upon. Monitoring should:

- Take an objective and target led approach.
- Determine whether the SA process has accurately predicted effects.



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- Determine whether the Core Strategy is contributing to achievement of the SA objectives.
- Determine whether mitigation measures are performing as desired.
- Identify adverse effects and determine whether remedial action is required.

Monitoring will also provide useful information to improve plans in the future. A list of suggested SA targets and indicators has been developed for monitoring the Blaby Core Strategy and is presented in Appendix F. These were initially developed with reference to the SA objectives, key sustainability issues and review of plans and programmes. In addition, several new indicators have been included as a result of feedback from consultees.

The suggested targets and indicators are designed to be used as guidance only; Blaby District Council will determine their implementation and it may be necessary to build upon / refine them. The Core Strategy Submission document also includes details of a monitoring framework, which specifically looks at achievement of the Core Strategy objectives. In some cases there are crossovers between the targets and indicators developed for the SA and those for the Core Strategy objectives. In developing monitoring further, it may be possible to utilise indicators being used elsewhere within the Council or at County level, such as in the monitoring of the Local Transport Plan or other documents under the LDF.

It is not necessary to monitor everything, or conduct monitoring indefinitely. It should be noted that although monitoring features of the baseline may indicate the effects of the Core Strategy, those features may also be open to effects beyond its influence. As such, indicators should be clearly linked to the SA process and in addition should enable the setting of targets that are within the scope of that which the Core Strategy can achieve. This may involve focussing upon the significant effects predicted during the SA process, as detailed in Appendix E.



Figures





Figure 1: Alternative SUE Locations

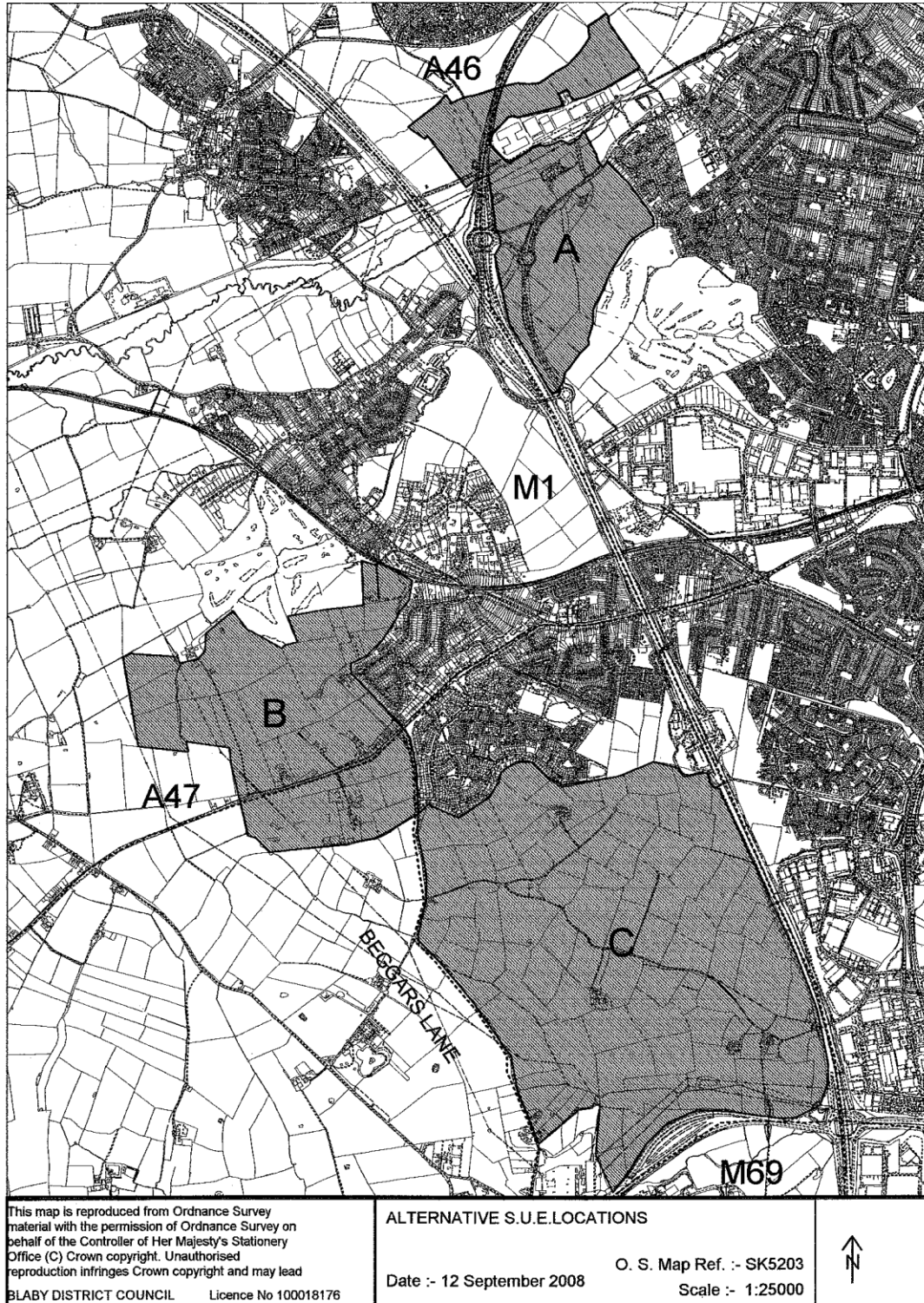




Figure 2: Alternative SES Locations





Appendices





Appendix A – Report Conditions



REPORT CONDITIONS

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Blaby District Council** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, or organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

November 2008

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd.





Appendix B – Alternative Options Consultation Responses





CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE CORE STRATEGY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

Consultee	Comments	Responses to Comments
<p>English Heritage Ann Plackett</p>	<p>Page 4- the County Historic Landscape Characterisation should be added to the baseline information.</p>	<p>Comment noted. This is detailed within Section 5.3.6 of the SA Report.</p>
	<p>Page 6 and Appendix B, page B1, SA08 – It should be noted that the extent of the remains of the medieval settlement extend beyond the scheduled area. This has been confirmed by recent surveys undertaken as part of the study for the M1/M69 junction improvements. There is also the landscape context to consider. Before a decision is made on the boundary for SUE Site B option, a proper assessment of the setting of the scheduled monument needs to be undertaken. It may be that development in this area could provide for access to and interpretation of this site, subject to this being an appropriate option for the management of this site.</p>	<p>Comment noted, these issues have been taken forward within the SA.</p>
	<p>Page 9, 3.6 - Currently, the Green Wedges contribute to the protection of the setting of two designated sites – Kirby Muxloe Castle and the moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield; these could be affected by development.</p>	<p>Comment noted, the text has been updated to reflect this (see Section 7.5.5).</p>
	<p>Page 10, 3.7 – As well as potential impacts upon biodiversity and landscape, the development could affect the setting of nationally designated historic sites.</p>	<p>The accompanying matrix identifies that there are no nationally designated sites within the area proposed. However, the text has been updated to cover historic sites in general (see Section 7.5.6).</p>





Consultee	Comments	Responses to Comments
	<p>Table 3.2 General Recommendations</p> <p>SAO8 – Development should firstly avoid impacts on nationally designated sites and their setting in line with Policy 27 of RSS8.</p> <p>SAO9 – Any landscape assessments should take into account the County HLC.</p>	<p>Comment noted, these issues have been taken forward within the SA.</p>
	<p>Appendix B SA Tables – The assessment for SAO8 generally reinforces the comments we have made on the alternative options, subject to the comments above in relation to page B1. There is a typographical error on page B4, SAO8; the scheduled monument is to the east of the site.</p>	<p>Comment noted, the options appraisal matrix (Appendix D) has been updated to reflect this.</p>
	<p>Page B13, SAO8 – The impact on the setting of nationally designated sites could be negative and hence, subject to a proper assessment of the impact of the suggested site, it should not be assumed that the impact of this option will be ‘moving towards achievement of SA objective’.</p>	<p>Comment noted, the options appraisal matrix (Appendix D) has been updated to reflect this.</p>
<p>Natural England</p> <p>Benita Kay</p> <p>(response covered Alternative Options Paper as well as SA- only SA related comments included here)</p>	<p>By their nature SUEs will have significant landscape impact. However some options will offer better opportunities for integration with landscape character and its important features than others. The SA recognises that there is likely to negative landscape impact from all options. In determining a preferred site, Natural England supports full consideration being afforded to how the SUE might be designed so as to minimise such impact, for example by following natural changes in relief and elevation, avoiding prominent ridges and important features such as woodland and surface water features. Reference to the Landscape Character Assessment should also guide this decision making process and allow for preparation of a development brief or LDF policy which ensures that landscape character is respected, and where possible reinforced through appropriate layout and landscaping of the preferred SUE.</p>	<p>Comment noted, these issues have been taken into consideration in the SA of the Core Strategy, particularly Policy 3.</p>



Consultee	Comments	Responses to Comments
	<p>All the proposed options would have a negative impact on the intrinsic habitat value of the sites they would occupy, although no nationally designated sites would be affected. The SA recognises that all options are likely to result degradation of intrinsic biodiversity interest, but does not present an opinion that one is less harmful than another in that respect. Natural England would support an approach which minimised direct impact and loss of the more significant elements of habitat in the search areas, such as surface water, mature hedgerows and woodland. Locally designated sites afford valuable and accessible local biodiversity interest, and development sites should be directed away from their direct loss.</p>	<p>Comment noted, these issues have been taken into consideration in the SA of the Core Strategy, particularly Policy 3.</p>
	<p>Whilst the SA does recognise the need for more detailed habitat surveys to be undertaken it does not emphasise the need to secure mitigation and compensatory measures for loss of habitat value through strategic development proposals. Wherever possible the most valuable elements of habitat and landscape value should be retained and integrated into masterplans for the SUE, so that the proposals limit and mitigate harm. Residual harm to valued assets, which includes the general biodiversity of the development area, and wildlife corridors within which the site lies, should be compensated for, either within the development site, or beyond it to a level which at least matches the asset which has been lost, but preferably to a position of net gain, enhancing local biodiversity value in line with current RSS policy and Biodiversity Action Plans. Such benefits could also be in the form of management agreements and funding for the enhancement of biodiversity interest in the vicinity of the SUE. Delivery of such win-win options can be secured through appropriate and clearly required developer contribution, and in time via the Community Infrastructure Levy.</p>	<p>Comment noted, these issues have been taken into consideration in the SA of the Core Strategy, particularly Policy 3.</p>
	<p>The Alternative Options paper presents 3 sites in the west of the district which are considered as potential SES sites. Natural England notes from the SA identifies Option A as being a more harmful option in terms of impacts upon the natural environment (biodiversity and habitats), and all three having potentially very significant landscape impacts. Natural England would (in the absence of detailed site specific impacts) suggest that Option B or C therefore take precedence, but specific policy and development briefs be prepared which seeks to minimise</p>	<p>Comment noted, these issues have been taken into consideration in the SA of the Core Strategy, particularly Policy 3.</p>



Consultee	Comments	Responses to Comments
	all environmental impacts, with particular focus on achieving best landscape fit. In respect of Options B and C Natural England would equally support the integration of those principles set out above for SUEs in the context of the SES.	
<p>Environment Agency</p> <p>James Lidgett (response covered Alternative Options Paper as well as SA- only SA related comments included here)</p>	<p>Having looked through the Sustainability Appraisal we have no comments to make at this stage.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>



Appendix C – Compatibility Matrix

**BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY
OBJECTIVES COMPATIBILITY MATRIX**

Blaby Core Strategy Spatial Objectives
Social Objectives
i) To provide the appropriate quantity and mix of housing to meet the needs of the District's current and future populations.
ii) To optimise the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs.
iii) To deliver the infrastructure, services and facilities required to meet the needs of the population of the District of Blaby including those arising from growth and to make services accessible to all.
iv) To maximise sport and recreation opportunities.
Environmental Objectives
v) To improve the design quality of all new developments in the District including the need to design out crime.
vi) To protect the important areas of the District's natural environment (species and habitats), landscape and geology and to improve bio-diversity and wildlife habitats and corridors through the design of new developments and through the management of existing areas by working with partners.
vii) To balance the need to preserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the District with the need for growth.
viii) To help minimise energy use and use of valuable resources and to encourage renewable energy resources in suitable locations.
ix) To help minimise the risk of flooding (and other hazards) to property and people.
Economic objectives
x) To provide the appropriate quantity, quality and mix of employment opportunities to meet the needs of the District's current and future populations, and to meet strategic employment, education and training needs
xi) To deliver the transport needs of the District and to encourage and develop the use of more sustainable forms of transport (Including walking, cycling and public transport).
xii) To maintain, and where appropriate improve, the position of retail centres within the retail hierarchy. To make sure that the existing centres, primarily Blaby Town Centre have opportunities to grow in order to enhance their vitality and viability and to prevent expansion of out of town centres (Including the Motorways Retail Area) where there is a demonstrable negative impact on existing centres and / or there is no need for additional retail facilities.

**BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY
OBJECTIVES COMPATIBILITY MATRIX**

Key				
Highly Compatible	Compatible	Potentially Compatible	Potentially Incompatible	Highly Incompatible

Blaby SA Objectives	Blaby Core Strategy Spatial Objectives												Comment on Compatibility between Blaby Core Strategy Objectives and SA Objectives
	i)	ii)	iii)	iv)	v)	vi)	vii)	viii)	ix)	x)	xi)	xii)	
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	././	././	./	./	-	-	-	-	-	-	./	./	Core Strategy objectives i) and ii) are highly compatible with this SA objective, as they focus on provision of housing to meet local needs. Objectives iii), xi) and xii) may help to link housing with services. Objective iv) may help to improve the quality of housing, thus contributing towards decent homes.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	./	./	././	././	./	-	-	./	./	-	./	-	Core Strategy objective iv) is highly compatible with this SA objective as maximising of sport and recreation activities will help to encourage healthy lifestyles. Objective iii) will help to improve access to health services. Objectives i), ii) and v) may help to ensure people have decent places to live, thus protecting health. Objective viii) may help to reduce fuel poverty and potentially reduce associated health problems. Objective ix) may help to protect people's health through minimising hazards. Objective xi) may encourage walking and cycling as part of a healthy lifestyle.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	-	-	./	././	./	./	-	-	-	-	./	-	Core Strategy objective iv) is highly compatible with this SA objective as it will help to maximise recreation opportunities. Objectives iii) and xi) may help to ensure access to cultural and recreation activities. Objective v) may help to enhance local heritage through good design. Objective vi) is also potentially compatible as protection and enhancement of cultural heritage may improve opportunities for people to access and understand this.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	-	-	-	./	././	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Core Strategy objective v) is highly compatible with this SA objective as it aims to encourage crime reduction through design. Objective iv) seeks to increase sport and recreation opportunities which may help to reduce anti-social behaviour and potentially crime, particularly among younger age groups.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young elderly and deprived people.	./	./	./	./	-	-	-	-	-	./	./	-	A number of Core Strategy objectives are potentially compatible with this SA objective as they present opportunities to promote community involvement in meeting people's needs.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of BAP targets.	j(	j(	j(	-	-	././	-	-	-	j(	-	-	Core Strategy objectives i), ii), iii) and x) are potentially incompatible with this SA objective as they may encourage development which could have an adverse effect upon the natural environment. However, objective vi) is highly compatible with protection of the natural environment.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	-	-	-	-	././	./	././	-	-	-	-	./	Core Strategy objectives v) and vii) are highly compatible with this SA objective, as they aim to encourage high quality design and protection of cultural heritage, both of which will help to preserve and enhance the character, diversity and distinctiveness of towns and villages. Objective xii) will help to ensure appropriate levels of services and facilities in towns and villages, thus ensuring their vitality and viability, which may also contribute towards this objective. Protection of the natural landscape as set out within objective v) is potentially compatible with protection of the character of towns and villages as this is often influenced by the surrounding landscape.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	-	-	-	-	./	./	././	-	./	-	-	-	Core Strategy objective vii) aims to protect and enhance cultural heritage and is therefore highly compatible with this SA objective. Objective v) aims to improve design quality which may contribute towards protection and enhancement of cultural heritage. Protection of the natural landscape will help to protect historic landscapes. Protection against flooding may also help to protect historic buildings.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	j(	j(	j(	-	./	././	./	-	-	j(	-	-	Core Strategy objectives i), ii), iii) and x) are potentially incompatible with protection of landscape as they may encourage development which could have an adverse effect upon the natural landscape. However, objective vi) is highly compatible as it aims to protect important areas of the natural environment, including landscapes. Objectives v) and vii) are both potentially compatible with this SA objective as they encourage good design and protection and enhancement of the historic environment which may help to protect landscape.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	j(	j(	j(	-	-	./	-	-	./	j(	-	-	Core Strategy objectives i), ii), iii) and x) are potentially incompatible with this SA objective as they may encourage development which could have an adverse effect upon water resources. Objective vi) is potentially compatible with this objective as it aims to protect the natural environment, which could include water resources. Minimising the risk of flooding, as addressed by objective ix) may also present opportunities to improve water quality and protect resources (e.g. through the use of sustainable drainage systems).

**BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY
OBJECTIVES COMPATIBILITY MATRIX**

Key	Highly	...	Potentially	Potentially	Highly
	Compatible		Compatible	Neutral	Incompatible

Blaby SA Objectives	Blaby Core Strategy Spatial Objectives												Comment on Compatibility between Blaby Core Strategy Objectives and SA Objectives
	i)	ii)	iii)	iv)	v)	vi)	vii)	viii)	ix)	x)	xi)	xii)	
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	-	-	./	-	-	-	-	./	-	-	././	./	Core Strategy objective xi) Is highly compatible with Improving air quality as it aims to develop the use of more sustainable forms of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling (transport being the largest contributor to air quality problems in the District). Objectives iii) and xii) will help to ensure appropriate levels of services and facilities in towns and villages which may also reduce car use and impact positively on air quality. Objective viii) Is potentially compatible with this SA objective as minimising energy use and encouragement of renewable energy resources may help to reduce energy related air pollution
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	-	-	-	-	-	./	-	././	-	-	-	-	Core Strategy objective viii) is highly compatible with this objective, as It seeks to minimise the use of valuable resources. Objective vi) is potentially compatible with avoiding pollution of land. As it encourages protection of the natural environment which will include green undeveloped areas.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	././	-	-	-	-	Core Strategy objective viii) Is highly compatible with this SA objective as it aims to minimise energy use and encourage renewable energy resources.
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change	-	-	./	-	-	./	-	././	-	-	././	-	Core Strategy objective viii) is highly compatible with tackling climate change, as minimising energy use and developing renewable energy will help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy. Objective xi) is also highly compatible with this SA objective as encouragement of alternatives to the private car will help to reduce transport related greenhouse gas emissions. Objective iii) may also contribute towards reducing car use through ensuring services and facilities are accessible to all. Protection of the natural environment as set out within objective vi) may also contribute towards tackling climate change (e.g. protection of woodland as carbon sinks).
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	-	-	-	-	-	./	-	-	././	-	-	-	Core Strategy objective ix) is highly compatible with this SA objective as it seeks to minimise the risk of flooding, which is one of the largest potential impacts of climate change. Objective vi) Is potentially compatible as protection of the natural environment may enable protection of floodplains.
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	-	-	./	-	-	-	-	./	-	-	././	./	Core Strategy objective xi) is highly compatible with this SA objective as developing sustainable modes of transport will give people the opportunity to reduce their car use. Objectives iii) and xii) will help to ensure appropriate levels of services and facilities in towns and villages also potentially enabling people to reduce car use. Objective viii) Is also potentially compatible as it may enable people to reduce their energy usage
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	-	-	././	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	././	-	Core Strategy objective iii) is highly compatible with this SA objective, as it aims to deliver services and facilities to meet the needs of the population. Objective x) is also highly compatible with this objective as it seeks to meet education and training needs.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local people.	-	-	./	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	././	./	Core Strategy objective x) is highly compatible with this SA objective as it aims to provide an appropriate quantity and mix of employment opportunities to meet the District's needs. Objectives iii), xi) and xii) may also contribute towards employment opportunities and are therefore potentially compatible with this SA objective
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	./	./	./	-	-	./	-	-	-	./	-	./	Core Strategy objective vi) is potentially incompatible with this SA objective as protection of some important wildlife areas may restrict opportunities to make use of previously developed land (some brownfield sites have considerable wildlife value). However several other objectives may present opportunities for the use of previously developed land, as well as existing buildings and infrastructure.
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	./	./	./	./	././	./	-	././	./	./	./	./	Core Strategy objectives v) and viii) are highly compatible with this SA objective as they both compatible with ensuring high standards of sustainable design and construction. aim directly to encourage sustainable design. Several other objectives are potentially
21. To minimise waste and to increase re-use and recycling of waste materials.	-	-	-	-	./	-	-	././	-	-	-	-	Core Strategy objective viii) is highly compatible with this objective, as it seeks to minimise the use of valuable resources which will help to minimise waste. Core Strategy objective v) Is potentially compatible with this SA objective as ensuring high quality design may ensure buildings last longer, thus saving resources and minimising waste.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	-	-	././	./	-	-	-	-	-	-	././	./	Core Strategy objective iii) Is highly compatible with this SA objective as it aims to deliver services and facilities required to meet people's needs. Objective xi) Is also highly compatible as meeting transport needs (particularly sustainable transport) will help to ensure accessibility to services for all. Objective iv) will help to ensure access to sport and recreation, while objective xii) will ensure retail in accessible locations is protected.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	-	-	./	./	-	-	-	-	-	-	././	./	Core Strategy objective vi) is highly compatible with this SA objective as it focuses on developing sustainable forms of transport. Objectives iii), iv) and xii) are potentially compatible through increasing opportunities for people to walk, cycle and use public transport.



Appendix D – Alternative Options Appraisal Matrices

Key

fr	Option moving towards achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective	-0,	Option moving away from achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
	Unknol'm: depends on how option will be implemented		Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for the Location of Sustainable Urban Extension(s) (SUE)							
	Site A		Site B		Site C		Number of smaller sites adjacent to the Principal Urban Area (PUA)	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	fr	Provision of a SUE on Site A will contribute towards provision of housing in the district. However, as Site A is smaller, additional housing will need to be provided elsewhere to meet the RSS housing requirement. A proportion of affordable housing should be provided and housing achieving high standards under the CSH should be sought (e.g. Code Level 3 or above) where possible. Services could be provided as part of the SUE to accommodate the increase in population. However there may be less opportunity for service provision given the smaller size of the SUE. For example, the site is unlikely to be large enough to support a secondary school.	fr	Provision of a SUE on Site B accommodating up to 3500 homes will contribute significantly towards provision of housing in the district. A proportion of affordable housing should be provided and housing achieving high standards under the CSH should be sought (e.g. Code Level 3 or above) where possible. Services should be provided as part of the SUE to accommodate the increase in population. However, this site may not be large enough to support a secondary school.	fr	Provision of a SUE on Site C accommodating up to 5000 homes will contribute significantly towards provision of housing in the district. A proportion of affordable housing should be provided and housing achieving high standards under the CSH should be sought (e.g. Code Level 3 or above) where possible. Services should be provided as part of the SUE to accommodate the increase in population. The size of this site provides opportunities for larger / more diverse service provision as part of the SUE compared with Sites A and B, including a secondary school.		Provision of SUEs adjacent to the PUA will contribute towards provision of housing in the district. Provision of a SUEs adjacent to the PUA will help to link housing in with service provision. However, provision of SUEs on a number of smaller sites may limit the provision of larger / more diverse services as opposed to provision of a SUE on one site. A proportion of affordable housing should be provided and housing achieving high standards under the CSH should be sought (e.g. Code Level 3 or above) where possible. Services should be provided as part of the SUE to accommodate the increase in population.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		Provision of a SUE on Site A will enable future residents to access existing health care facilities. The nearest GP surgery, NHS dentist and NHS hospital are in Glenfield. There may be a need to develop additional health care facilities to support the increased population. However, there may be less opportunity for service provision given the smaller size of the SUE. Given the proximity of the site to an AQMA, poor air quality could have an adverse effect upon the health of new residents of the SUE. Air quality assessments will be required prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented		Provision of a SUE on Site B will enable future residents to access existing health care facilities. The nearest GP surgery and NHS dentist are in Leicester Forest East. The nearest hospital is in Glenfield. However, there will be a need to develop additional health care facilities to support the increased population.	tt	Provision of a SUE on Site C will enable future residents to access existing health care facilities. The nearest GP surgeries and dentists are in Leicester Forest East. The nearest hospitals are in Glenfield/Leicester city centre. However, there will be a need to develop additional health care facilities to support the increased population. Site C should be of sufficient size to achieve this. Given the proximity of the site to an AQMA, poor air quality could have an adverse effect upon the health of new residents of the SUE. Air quality assessments will be required prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented		Provision of SUEs adjacent to the PUA will enable future residents to access existing health care facilities and open space in Leicester. However, there may be a need to develop additional health care facilities to support the increased population and there may be less opportunities for provision of health care services as opposed to provision of a SUE on one site.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	8	Provision of a SUE on Site A will enable future residents to access cultural and recreational facilities in Leicester. However, there may be a need to develop additional or improved leisure facilities to support the increased population. However there may be less opportunity for service provision given the smaller size of the SUE.		Provision of a SUE on Site B will enable future residents to access cultural and recreational facilities in Leicester and Enderby (the nearest leisure centres are in Braunstone Town/ Enderby). However, non-car links to Braunstone and Enderby are restricted by the M1 and M69. There is likely to be a need to develop additional or improved leisure facilities to support the increased population. The development of a SUE on Site B may result in a loss of Kingstand Golf Course, which may have an adverse effect upon this objective.		Provision of a SUE on Site C may enable future residents to access cultural and recreational facilities in Leicester and Enderby (the nearest leisure centres are in Enderby/ Braunstone Town). However, non-car links to Enderby are restricted by the M1. There will be a need to develop additional or improved leisure facilities to support the increased population. There is an opportunity to incorporate the Lubbesthorpe Medieval Settlement remains into the SUE as an educational resource, to promote awareness of local heritage.		Provision of SUEs adjacent to the PUA will enable future residents to access cultural and recreational facilities in Leicester. However, there may be a need to develop additional or improved leisure facilities to support the increased population and there may be less opportunities for provision of leisure and cultural facilities as opposed to provision of a SUE on one site.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.		Provision of a SUE may have an effect on crime and community safety. It is important to consider the potential to reduce crime through design.	i	Provision of a SUE may have an effect on crime and community safety. It is important to consider the potential to reduce crime through design.		Provision of a SUE may have an effect on crime and community safety. It is important to consider the potential to reduce crime through design.		Provision of SUEs may have an effect on crime and community safety. It is important to consider the potential to reduce crime through design.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	Is	It is important to ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of the SUE.		It is important to ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of the SUE.		It is important to ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of the SUE.		It is important to ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of the SUEs.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for the Location of Sustainable Urban Extension(s) (SUE)							
	Site A		Site B		Site C		A number of smaller sites adjacent to the Principal Urban Area (PUA)	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	.0.	Construction of a SUE on Site A is likely to have some adverse effects upon wildlife sites, BAP habitats and species, and wildlife corridors both within and nearby the site. Important features within the site which could be lost / affected include a Parish Level Wildlife Site, low and meadow BAP habitat, and Rohlley Brook and Kirby Brook which act as wildlife corridors. There is also a Local Wildlife Site adjacent to the site (at Western Parle Golf Course). The increased population may also have an indirect effect upon wider biodiversity, for example through recreational pressures (e.g. increased visitors to the nearby Kirby Frith LNR). BAP habitats and areas of ecological interest should be protected where possible and opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the area should be sought.	.0.	Construction of a SUE on Site B is likely to have some adverse effects upon wildlife sites, BAP habitats and species, and wildlife corridors both within and nearby the site. Important features within the site which could be lost / affected include the Links Local Wildlife Site, a pond designated as a District Level Wildlife Site, two Parish Level Wildlife Sites plus species rich hedgerows (BAP habitats) and three brooks which act as wildlife corridors. The site is also adjacent to Kirby Muxloe Golf Course, part of which is a Local Wildlife Site. The increased population may also have an indirect effect upon biodiversity, for example through recreational pressures (e.g. increased visitors to the nearby Kirby Frith LNR). BAP habitats and areas of ecological interest should be protected where possible and opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the area should be sought.	.0.	Construction of a SUE on Site C is likely to have some adverse effects upon wildlife sites, BAP habitats and species, and wildlife corridors both within and nearby the site. Important features within the site which could be lost / affected include a number of Parish Level Wildlife Sites and species-rich hedgerows and brooks which act as wildlife corridors. The increased population may also have an indirect effect upon biodiversity, for example through recreational pressures (e.g. increased visitors to the nearby Ayteslone Meadows LNR). BAP habitats and areas of ecological interest should be protected where possible and opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the area should be sought.		Construction of SUEs adjacent to the PUAs likely to have some adverse effects upon habitats and species due to the scale of development required. Using a number of smaller sites may reduce the pressure on a single location, but may also mean that effects on biodiversity are more widespread. This depends upon the biodiversity value of the sites proposed. The increased population may also have an indirect effect upon biodiversity, for example through recreational pressures. BAP habitats and areas of ecological interest should be protected where possible and opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the area should be sought.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of farms and villages in Blaby district.	.0.	Provision of a SUE on Site A will result in partial loss of the existing Green Wedge in this area. This may have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe. The development should be designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area.		Provision of a SUE on Site B will result in loss of countryside in this area. This may have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of Leicester Forest East and Kirby Muxloe. The development should be designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area.		Provision of a SUE on Site C will result in significant loss of countryside in this area. This may have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of Leicester Forest East. The development should be designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area.		Provision of SUEs adjacent to the PUA is likely to result in loss of countryside or Green Wedge in this area. This may have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of nearby settlements, depending upon the location of development. SUEs on a number of smaller sites may have a smaller impact but this may be dispersed across a larger area. Any development should be designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area.
8. To preserve and enhance the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.		Construction of a SUE on Site A could have an effect upon the setting of the Moated Site and Garden at Glenfield, which is a Scheduled Monument, just east of the site. The development could also affect the setting of Kirby Muxloe Castle, which is also a Scheduled Monument. However, this is separated from the site by the M1. The development could also have an effect upon any unknown archaeological features which could be present. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.		Construction of a SUE on Site B could have an effect upon the setting of the Rabbit Warren Scheduled Monument just to the southeast of the site. The development could also have an effect upon any unknown archaeological features which could be present. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.	.0.	Construction of a SUE on Site C is likely to have an adverse effect upon the setting of the Lubbesthorpe Medieval Settlement Remains at Abbey Farm which is a Scheduled Monument within the site boundary. The Rabbit Warren Scheduled Monument is also located just outside the western boundary of the site which could be affected. The development could also have an effect upon any unknown archaeological features which could be present. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.	8	Construction of SUEs adjacent to the PUA could have an effect upon any known or unknown historic and archaeological features on the site. This depends upon the historic value of the sites proposed. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the district.		Provision of a SUE on Site A will result in partial loss of the existing Green Wedge in this area. This site is within the Rohlley Brook Fringe Landscape Character Area, which is heavily influenced by urban fringe activities including industrial development towards the edges of Rohlley Brook. Change within this landscape character area could improve and strengthen the landscape character. However, the placement of the SUE within this landscape would need to ensure that both physical and visual coalescence between Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe is prevented. A landscape assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. planting) implemented to minimise effects.	.0.	Provision of a SUE on Site B will result in loss of countryside in this area. This is likely to have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape in this area. This site is within the Thurleston Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area. The area is characterised by gently rolling farmland and long distance views. The area has sparse vegetation and any change is likely to be highly visible. A landscape assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. planting) implemented to minimise effects.	.0.	Provision of a SUE on Site C will result in significant loss of countryside in this area. This is likely to have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape in this area. This site is within the Lubbesthorpe Agricultural Parkland Landscape Character Area. The land has a number of distinctive pockets of woodland and retains a strong landscape character. The land is also locally higher than the edges of Leicester and development could increase the visual prominence within the wider landscape. A landscape assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. planting) implemented to minimise effects.	.0.	Provision of a number of SUEs adjacent to the PUAs likely to result in loss of countryside in this area. This may have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape and may affect more than one character area, depending upon the sites proposed. A landscape assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. planting) implemented to minimise effects.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	.0.	Provision of a SUE will increase the demand for water in the district, which will put pressure on water supply. Opportunities for minimising water consumption associated with new homes (e.g. use of rainwater recycling) should be sought where possible. The capacity of waste water treatment works also needs to be taken into consideration. Construction of a SUE may also affect quality of surface water (including Kirby Brook and Rohlley Brook) and groundwater. Consider use of SuDS techniques.	.0.	Provision of a SUE will increase the demand for water in the district, which will put pressure on water supply. Opportunities for minimising water consumption associated with new homes (e.g. use of rainwater recycling) should be sought where possible. The capacity of waste water treatment works also needs to be taken into consideration. Construction of a SUE may also affect water quality (including Kirby Brook and The Links Brook) and groundwater. Consider use of SuDS techniques.	.0.	Provision of a SUE, particularly one of this scale, will significantly increase the demand for water in the district, which will put pressure on water supply. Opportunities for minimising water consumption associated with new homes (e.g. use of rainwater recycling) should be sought where possible. The capacity of waste water treatment works also needs to be taken into consideration. Construction of a SUE may also affect water quality (including a tributary of Lubbesthorpe Brook) and groundwater. Consider use of SuDS techniques.	.0.	Provision of SUEs will increase the demand for water in the district, which will put pressure on water supply. The capacity of waste water treatment works also needs to be taken into consideration. Construction of a SUE may also affect water quality and consideration should be given to minimising any such impacts following Environment Agency guidelines. Consider use of SuDS techniques.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for the Location of Sustainable Urban Extension(s) (SUE)							
	Site A		Site B		Site C		A number of smaller sites adjacent to the Principal Urban Area (PUA)	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
11. To improve air quality particiariy through reducing transport related pollutants.	-0,	Provision of a SUE may result in increased air pollution both during construction and once operational (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). A section of the M1 corridor to the west of the site and a section of the A50 to the north of site are designated as AQMAs. Development of the SUE is likely to increase traffic on these roads and may therefore have an adverse effect on air quality. Given the proximity to the M1 AQMA, poor air quality could also affect new residents of the SUE. Air quality assessments will be required prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. A range of services, plus new high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car.	-0,	Provision of a SUE may result in increased air pollution both during construction and once operational (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). A section of the M1 corridor beyond Leicester Forest East to the east of the site is designated as an AQMA. Development of the SUE may increase traffic on the M1 and may therefore have an adverse effect on air quality. Air quality assessments will be required prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. A range of services, plus new high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car.	-0,	Provision of a SUE may result in increased air pollution both during construction and once operational (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). A section of the M1 corridor to the east of the site is designated as an AQMA. Development of the SUE is likely to increase traffic on the M1 and may therefore have an adverse effect on air quality. Given the proximity to the M1 AQMA, poor air quality could also affect new residents of the SUE. Air quality assessments will be required prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. A range of services, plus new high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car.	-0,	Provision of SUEs may result in increased air pollution both during construction and once operational (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). Depending upon the locations chosen, this could affect the AQMAs in the district. A range of services, plus new high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car. However, provision of SUEs on a number of smaller sites may limit the provision of larger / more diverse services and public transport infrastructure as opposed to provision of a SUE on one site.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	-0,	Provision of a SUE at Site A will involve significant development of greenfield land, which will result in pollution of previously undeveloped land. Development of a SUE is also likely to increase use of mineral resources. Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.	-0,	Provision of a SUE at Site B will involve significant development of greenfield land, which will result in pollution of previously undeveloped land. Development of a SUE is also likely to increase use of mineral resources. Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.	-0,	Provision of a SUE at Site C will involve significant development of greenfield land, which will result in pollution of previously undeveloped land. Development of a SUE, particularly one of this scale, will increase use of mineral resources. Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.	-0,	Provision of SUEs adjacent to the PUA is likely to involve significant development of greenfield land, which will result in pollution of previously undeveloped land. Development of a SUE is also likely to increase use of mineral resources. Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	8	Provision of a SUE at Site A will increase the demand for energy in the district. There may be less opportunities for provision of onsite renewable energy development / CHP compared with Sites B and C given the smaller size of Site A. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.	i	Provision of a SUE at Site B will increase the demand for energy in the district. There may be opportunities for provision of onsite renewable energy development / CHP as part of the SUE. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.	8	Provision of a SUE at Site C, particularly one of this scale, will significantly increase the demand for energy in the district. There may be opportunities for provision of onsite renewable energy development / CHP as part of the SUE, particularly given the size of the proposed development. Site C is close to a potential site for wind energy, so there may be opportunities to link the two. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.	8	Provision of SUEs adjacent to the PUA will increase the demand for energy in the district. There may be less opportunities for provision of onsite renewable energy development / CHP using a number of smaller sites rather than one large site. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	t	Provision of a SUE may result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). A range of services, plus new high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car. There may be less opportunities for provision of onsite renewable energy development / CHP compared with Sites B and C given the size of the proposed development. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.		Provision of a SUE may result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). A range of services, plus new high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car. There may be opportunities for provision of onsite renewable energy development / CHP as part of the SUE. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.		Provision of a SUE may result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). A range of services, plus new high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car. There may be opportunities for provision of onsite renewable energy development / CHP as part of the SUE, particularly given the size of the proposed development. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.	8	Provision of SUEs may result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). A range of services, plus new high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car. There may be less opportunities for provision of onsite renewable energy development / CHP and public transport infrastructure using a number of smaller sites rather than one large site. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change	-0,	Development of a SUE on Site A has potential to increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding. A significant part of the site is within the floodplain and the SFRA identifies that surface water run-off may be an issue due to the wet clay soil. A site specific FRA considering climate change impacts will need to be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. SuDS techniques should be investigated and careful consideration given to the layout of site (i.e. avoid vulnerable development near watercourse). All buildings should include climate change adaptation measures (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer).		Development of a SUE on Site B could increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding, as the site is greenfield. A site specific FRA considering climate change impacts should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. All buildings should include climate change adaptation measures (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer).	-0,	Development of a SUE on Site C has potential to increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding. Part of the southeast corner of the site is within the floodplain and the SFRA identifies that surface water run-off may be an issue due to the wet clay soil. A site specific FRA considering climate change impacts will need to be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. SuDS techniques should be investigated. All buildings should include climate change adaptation measures (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer).		Development of SUEs adjacent to the PUA may also increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding. A site specific FRA considering climate change impacts should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. All buildings should include climate change adaptation measures (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer).
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts		Provision of a SUE may present opportunities to involve new residents in reducing their environmental impacts (e.g. provision of public transport links to reduce car use, provision of recycling facilities etc.).	8	Provision of a SUE may present opportunities to involve new residents in reducing their environmental impacts (e.g. provision of public transport links to reduce car use, provision of recycling facilities etc.).	i	Provision of a SUE may present opportunities to involve new residents in reducing their environmental impacts (e.g. provision of public transport links to reduce car use, provision of recycling facilities etc.).		Provision of SUEs may present opportunities to involve new residents in reducing their environmental impacts (e.g. provision of public transport links to reduce car use, provision of recycling facilities etc.).

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for the Location of Sustainable Urban Extension(s) (SUE)						A number of smaller sites adjacent to the Principal Urban Area (PUA)	
	Site A		Site B		Site C			
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment		
t7. To Improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.		Provision of a SUE on Site A will enable future residents to access existing primary schools in Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe, and secondary education at Groby Community College (which also provides adult learning). There may be a need to develop additional educational facilities to support the increased population. However, there may be less opportunity for new education provision given the smaller size of the SUE.		Provision of a SUE on Site B will enable future residents to access existing primary schools in Leicester Forest East and Groby Muxloe. Secondary schools and adult education facilities are further afield, the nearest being located in Braunstone, Desford and Glenfield. There will be a need to develop additional educational facilities to support the increased population. However, 3,500 houses may not be enough to support provision of a new secondary school.	'fr'	Provision of a SUE on Site C will enable future residents to access existing primary and secondary schools in Braunstone and Enderby. Additional education is available at Brookington College in Enderby. There will be a need to develop additional educational facilities to support the increased population. 5,000 houses would be enough to support a secondary school on site.	Provision of SUEs adjacent to the PUA will enable future residents to access existing educational facilities in Leicester. There may be a need to develop additional educational facilities to support the increased population, however provision of SUEs on several smaller sites may limit the provision of larger / more diverse educational facilities as opposed to provision of a SUE on one site.	
16. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.		Provision of a SUE on Site A is likely to result in a significant increase in the population of the district. This may provide a workforce for new and existing businesses but may also increase demand for locally based jobs. Site A has good access to employment opportunities in Leicester. Employment provision may also be provided as part of the SUE.		Provision of a SUE on Site B, accommodating up to 3500 homes, is likely to result in a significant increase in the population of the district. This may provide a workforce for new and existing businesses but may also increase demand for locally based jobs. Site B has relatively good access to employment opportunities in Leicester. Employment provision may also be provided as part of the SUE.	'fr'	Provision of a SUE on Site C, accommodating up to 5000 homes, is likely to result in a significant increase in the population of the district. This may provide a workforce for new and existing businesses but may also increase demand for locally based jobs. Site C has excellent access to employment opportunities (including at the Meridian Business Park and Grove Farm Triangle) and further afield in Leicester. Employment provision may also be provided as part of the SUE. Sufficient land exists within Site C to provide employment opportunities on site.	Provision of SUEs will result in a significant increase in the population of the district. This may provide a workforce for new and existing businesses but may also increase demand for locally based jobs. Provision of a SUE adjacent to the PUA should enable good access to employment opportunities in Leicester. Employment provision may also be provided as part of the SUE, however there may be less opportunities for incorporating employment provision with smaller sites as opposed to one large site.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	-0,	Provision of a SUE on Site A does not present opportunities to make use of previously developed land, existing buildings and existing infrastructure.	-0,	Provision of a SUE on Site B does not present opportunities to make use of previously developed land, existing buildings and existing infrastructure.	-0,	Provision of a SUE on Site C presents limited opportunities to make use of previously developed land, existing buildings and existing infrastructure. While there are some farm buildings on site, these will make little contribution.	-0,	Provision of SUEs adjacent to the PUA is unlikely to make use of previously developed land and buildings and there are also anticipated to be limited opportunities to make use of existing infrastructure.
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	jJ	Provision of a SUE will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction. However, this depends upon the specifics of the proposals. Buildings achieving high standards under the CSH and BREEAM should be sought (e.g. Code Level 3 / BREEAM Very Good or above) where possible.		Provision of a SUE will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction. However, this depends upon the specifics of the proposals. Buildings achieving high standards under the CSH and BREEAM should be sought (e.g. Code Level 3 / BREEAM Very Good or above) where possible.		Provision of a SUE will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction. However, this depends upon the specifics of the proposals. Buildings achieving high standards under the CSH and BREEAM should be sought (e.g. Code Level 3 / BREEAM Very Good or above) where possible.		Provision of SUEs will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction. However, this depends upon the specifics of the proposals. Buildings achieving high standards under the CSH and BREEAM should be sought (e.g. Code Level 3 / BREEAM Very Good or above) where possible.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	8	Provision of a SUE is likely to result in significant levels of waste during construction. There will also be an increase in waste produced resulting from the increased population. It is therefore important to ensure that recycling facilities are provided as part of new developments.		Provision of a SUE is likely to result in significant levels of waste during construction. There will also be an increase in waste produced resulting from the increased population. It is therefore important to ensure that recycling facilities are provided as part of new developments.		Provision of a SUE is likely to result in significant levels of waste during construction. There will also be an increase in waste produced resulting from the increased population. It is therefore important to ensure that recycling facilities are provided as part of new developments. There may be more opportunities for recycling facilities on a larger site.		Provision of SUEs is likely to result in significant levels of waste during construction. There will also be an increase in waste produced resulting from the increased population. It is therefore important to ensure that recycling facilities are provided as part of new developments.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		Provision of a SUE on Site A will enable residents to access existing services in Glenfield. There will be a need to provide additional services as part of the SUE to accommodate the increased population. New high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car. However there may be less opportunity for service provision given the smaller size of the SUE.		Provision of a SUE on Site B will enable residents to access existing services in Leicester Forest East. There will be a need to provide additional services as part of the SUE to accommodate the increased population. New high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car.		Provision of a SUE on Site C may provide some access to existing services in Leicester Forest East in the northern part of the site, however non-car links to services in Braunstone and Enderby are restricted by the M1 and M69. Due to the size of the proposed development, there will be a need to provide additional services as part of the SUE to accommodate the increased population. New high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car. New pedestrian and cycle links should be provided across the M1 and M69 to improve access.	Provision of SUEs adjacent to the PUA will enable residents to access existing services in Leicester. There will be a need to provide additional services as part of the SUE to accommodate the increased population. New high quality public transport links should be provided to reduce the need for residents to travel by car. However, provision of SUEs on a number of smaller sites may limit the provision of larger / more diverse services as opposed to provision of a SUE on one site.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		Provision of a SUE on Site A may encourage car use given that it is next to the M1, however walking and cycling may also be encouraged due to its proximity to Glenfield. Local services should be provided within the SUE alongside high quality pedestrian and cyclist routes to encourage people to walk / cycle. New high quality public transport links and footpaths and cycleways should be provided to support the increased population. However there may be less opportunity for service provision given the smaller size of the SUE.	8	Provision of a SUE on Site B may encourage car use given its location on the edge of Leicester, however walking and cycling may also be encouraged due to its proximity to Leicester Forest East. Local services should be provided within the SUE alongside high quality pedestrian and cyclist routes to encourage people to walk / cycle. New high quality public transport links and footpaths and cycleways should be provided to support the increased population.	t	Provision of a SUE on Site C may encourage car use given its proximity to the M1 and M69. Non-car links to Braunstone and Enderby are restricted by the M1. Local services should be provided within the SUE alongside high quality pedestrian and cyclist routes to encourage people to walk / cycle. New high quality public transport links and footpaths and cycleways should be provided to support the increased population.	Development of SUEs adjacent to the PUA may encourage walking and cycling depending upon its location. Local services should be provided within the SUE alongside high quality pedestrian and cyclist routes to encourage people to walk / cycle. New high quality public transport links and footpaths and cycleways should be provided to support the increased population. However, provision of SUEs on a number of smaller sites may limit the provision of larger / more diverse services as opposed to provision of a SUE on one site.	

Key	
1J	Option moving towards achievement or Sustainability Appraisal objective
-0-	Option moving away from achievement or Sustainability Appraisal objective
8	Unknown: depends on how option will be implemented
	Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for the Location of Strategic Employment Sites (SES)					
	Site A		Site B		Site C	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.		It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect upon housing provision. The location of the SES in relation to housing should be taken into consideration and where possible should link with one another.	0	It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect upon housing provision. The location of the SES in relation to housing should be taken into consideration and where possible should link with one another.		It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect upon housing provision. The location of the SES in relation to housing should be taken into consideration and where possible should link with one another.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		Provision of a SES close to settlements such as Glenfield, Ratby, Kirby Muxloe and Leicester Forest East may encourage people to walk / cycle to work which may have a beneficial effect upon health. Opportunities for people to walk / cycle to work should be maximised where possible through the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES.		Provision of a SES close to settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone may encourage people to walk / cycle to work which may have a beneficial effect upon health. Opportunities for people to walk / cycle to work should be maximised where possible through the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES.		Provision of a SES close to settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone may encourage people to walk / cycle to work which may have a beneficial effect upon health. Opportunities for people to walk / cycle to work should be maximised where possible through the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.		It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect on access to heritage and participation in cultural and recreational activities.	0	It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect on access to heritage and participation in cultural and recreational activities.		It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect on access to heritage and participation in cultural and recreational activities.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	0	It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect upon community safety. It is important to consider the potential to reduce crime through design.	0	It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect upon community safety. It is important to consider the potential to reduce crime through design.		It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect upon community safety. It is important to consider the potential to reduce crime through design.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.		It is important to ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of the SES.		It is important to ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of the SES.		It is important to ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of the SES.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	-0-	Construction of a SES on Site A is likely to have some adverse effects upon wildlife sites, BAP habitats and species, and wildlife corridors both within and nearby the site. Important features within the site which could be lost / affected include a Parish Level Wildlife Site, lowland meadow BAP habitat, and Rothley Brook and Kirby Brook which act as wildlife corridors. There is also a Local Wildlife Site adjacent to the site at Western Park Golf Course. BAP habitats and areas of ecological interest should be protected where possible and opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the area should be sought.		Construction of a SES on Site B may have some adverse effects upon habitats and species in this area, depending upon the specifics of the development. There are no nationally designated sites which are likely to be affected. The site includes some small areas of woodland and hedgerows. There is a Parish Level Wildlife Site adjacent to the western boundary of the site. BAP habitats and areas of ecological interest should be protected where possible and opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the area should be sought.		Construction of a SES on Site C may have some adverse effects upon habitats and species in this area, depending upon the specifics of the development. However, there are no designated Wildlife Sites which are likely to be affected and the majority of the site is of limited biodiversity value. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the area should be sought.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby district.	-0-	Provision of a SES on Site A will result in partial loss of the existing Green Wedge in this area. This may have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe. The development should be designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area.	-0-	Site B is on the edge of a Green Wedge and an area of historic parkland, which is considered to be important to the setting of Enderby Conservation Area. Development of a SES in this location could therefore have an effect upon the character and distinctiveness of Enderby, depending upon its design and scale. The development should be designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area.	-0-	Provision of a SES on Site C will result in partial loss of the existing Green Wedge in this area. This may have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of Enderby and Enderby St Johns. The development should be designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area.
8. To preserve and enhance the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.		Provision of a SES on Site A could have an effect upon the setting of the Moated Site and Garden at Glenfield, which is a Scheduled Monument, just west of the site. The development could also have an effect upon any unknown archaeological features which could be present. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.		Provision of a SES on Site B could affect the historic parkland to the south of the site, which is considered to be important to the setting of Enderby Conservation Area. The development could also have an effect upon any unknown archaeological features which could be present. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.		Provision of a SES on Site C could have an effect upon the setting of the Site of St John's Church, Aldeby which is a Scheduled Monument to the east of the site. Development of a SES here could also have an effect upon archaeological features which could be present on the site. The course of a Roman road runs through the site. Recent excavations as part of the adjacent Park and Ride site have unearthed Roman remains. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.

Key	
if Option moving towards achievement or Sustainability Appraisal objective	-0, Option moving away from achievement or Sustainability Appraisal objective
Unknown: depends on how option will be implemented	Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for the Location of Strategic Employment Sites (SES)					
	Site A		Site B		Site C	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the district.	-0,	Provision of a SES on Site A will result in partial loss of the existing Green Wedge in this area. This site is within the Rothley Brook Fringe Landscape Character Area, which is heavily influenced by urban fringe activities including industrial development towards the edges of Rothley Brook. Change within this landscape character area could improve and strengthen the landscape character. However, the placement of the SES within this landscape would need to ensure that both physical and visual coalescence between Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe is prevented. The Landscape Character Assessment undertaken by BOC should be taken into account when determining the preferred development location. A landscape assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. planting) implemented to minimise effects.	-0,	Provision of a SES on Site B will result in loss of countryside in this area. Site B is on the edge of a Green Wedge and area of historic parkland. This may have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape in this area. The Landscape Character Assessment undertaken by BOC should be taken into account when determining the preferred development location. This site is within the Lubbshorpe Agricultural Parkland Landscape Character Area. A landscape assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. planting) implemented to minimise effects.	-0,	Provision of a SES on Site C will result in partial loss of the existing Green Wedge in this area. This is likely to have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of the rural landscape in this area. The Landscape Character Assessment undertaken by BOC should be taken into account when determining the preferred development location. This site is within the Soar and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area. A landscape assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. planting) implemented to minimise effects.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	-0,	Construction of a SES on Site A may affect quality of surface water (including Kirby Brook and Rothley Brook) and groundwater. Development of a SES on Site A has potential to increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding. A significant part of the site is within the floodplain and the SFRA identifies that surface water run-off may be an issue due to the clay soil. A site specific FRA will need to be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. SuD techniques should be investigated and careful consideration given to the layout of site (i.e. avoid vulnerable development near watercourses). Provision of a SES may increase the demand for water and put pressure on water supply. The capacity of waste water treatment works also needs to be taken into consideration.	-0,	Construction of a SES on Site B may affect the quality of surface and groundwater. Development of a SES on Site B may also increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding, as the site is greenfield. A site specific FRA may need to be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. Provision of a SES may increase the demand for water and put pressure on water supply. The capacity of waste water treatment works also needs to be taken into consideration.	0,	Construction of a SES on Site C may affect quality of surface water (including the River Soar) and groundwater. Development of a SES on Site C may also increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding, as the site is greenfield. A site specific FRA may need to be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. Provision of a SES may increase the demand for water and put pressure on water supply. The capacity of waste water treatment works also needs to be taken into consideration.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	-0,	Provision of a SES on Site A may result in increased air pollution both during construction and once operational (e.g. through increased traffic, increased energy consumption and potentially emissions associated with operations). The new SES may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Glenfield, Ralby, Kirby Muxloe and Leicester Forest East which may help to reduce car journeys to work. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work. A section of the M1 corridor to the west of the site and a section of the A50 to the north of site are designated as AOMAs. Development of the SES is likely to increase traffic on these roads and may therefore have an adverse effect on air quality. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to reduce the need for employees to travel by car.	-0,	Provision of a SES on Site B may result in increased air pollution both during construction and once operational (e.g. through increased traffic, increased energy consumption and potentially emissions associated with operations). The new SES may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone which may help to reduce car journeys to work. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1 and M69, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work. A section of the M1 corridor to the east of the site is designated as an AOMA. Development of the SES is likely to increase traffic on the M1 roads and may therefore have an adverse effect on air quality. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to reduce the need for employees to travel by car.	-0,	Provision of a SES on Site C may result in increased air pollution both during construction and once operational (e.g. through increased traffic, increased energy consumption and potentially emissions associated with operations). The new SES may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone which may help to reduce car journeys to work. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1 and M69, most people working at the SES are likely to drive to work. There are two designated AOMAs near to the site: a section of the A14 to the east of the site and a section of the M1 to the southwest. Development of a SES is likely to increase traffic on these roads and may therefore have an adverse effect on air quality. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to reduce the need for employees to travel by car. Site C is adjacent to a Park and Ride site (under construction) and would therefore offer an alternative to the private car.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	-0,	Provision of a SES at Site A will involve development of greenfield land, which will result in pollution of previously undeveloped land. Development of a SES is also likely to increase use of mineral resources. Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.	-0,	Provision of a SES at Site B will involve development of greenfield land, which will result in pollution of previously undeveloped land. Development of a SES is also likely to increase use of mineral resources. Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible. Construction works at Site B could also have an effect upon the nearby Enderby Warren SSSI which has significant geological interest. Consultation should be undertaken with Natural England regarding protection measures required.	-0,	Provision of a SES at Site C will involve development of greenfield land, which will result in pollution of previously undeveloped land. Development of a SES is also likely to increase use of mineral resources. Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	-0,	Provision of a SES at Site A may increase the demand for energy in the district. There may be opportunities for provision of on-site renewable energy development / CHP as part of the SES. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.	-0,	Provision of a SES at Site B may increase the demand for energy in the district. There may be opportunities for provision of on-site renewable energy development / CHP as part of the SES. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.	-0,	Provision of a SES at Site C may increase the demand for energy in the district. There may be opportunities for provision of on-site renewable energy development / CHP as part of the SES. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.

Key	
ir Option moving towards achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective	-0- Option moving away from achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
8 Unknown depends on how option is to be implemented	Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for the Location of Strategic Employment Sites (SES)					
	Site A		Site B		Site C	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.		Provision of a SES on Site A may result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). The new SES may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Glenfield, Ratby, Kirby Muxtoe and Leicester Forest East which may help to reduce car journeys to work. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to reduce the need for employees to travel by car. There may be opportunities for provision of onsite renewable energy development / CHP as part of the SES. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.		Provision of a SES on Site B may result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). The new SES may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone which may help to reduce car journeys to work. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1 and M69, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to reduce the need for employees to travel by car. There may be opportunities for provision of onsite renewable energy development / CHP as part of the SES. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.		Provision of a SES on Site C may result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). The new SES may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone which may help to reduce car journeys to work. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1 and M69, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to reduce the need for employees to travel by car. Site C is adjacent to a Park and Ride site (under construction) and would therefore offer an alternative to the private car. There may be opportunities for provision of onsite renewable energy development / CHP as part of the SES. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	-0-	Development of a SES on Site A has potential to increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding. A significant part of the site is within the floodplain and the SFRA identifies that surface water run-off may be an issue due to the wet clay soil. A site specific FRA considering climate change impacts should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. SuDS techniques should be investigated and careful consideration given to the layout of site (i.e. avoid vulnerable development near water courses). All buildings should include climate change adaptation measures (e.g. provision features to promote cooling in summer).	i	Development of a SES on Site B may increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding, as the site is greenfield. A site specific FRA considering climate change impacts should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. All buildings should include climate change adaptation measures (e.g. provision features to promote cooling in summer).		Development of a SES on Site C may increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding, as the site is greenfield. A site specific FRA considering climate change impacts should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. All buildings should include climate change adaptation measures (e.g. provision features to promote cooling in summer).
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		Provision of a SES may present opportunities to involve employees in reducing their environmental impacts (e.g. provision of public transport links to reduce car use, provision of recycling facilities etc.).		Provision of a SES may present opportunities to involve employees in reducing their environmental impacts (e.g. provision of public transport links to reduce car use, provision of recycling facilities etc.).		Provision of a SES may present opportunities to involve employees in reducing their environmental impacts (e.g. provision of public transport links to reduce car use, provision of recycling facilities etc.).
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.		Provision of a SES may provide some opportunities for training. Links should be sought with local education providers.		Provision of a SES may provide some opportunities for training. Links should be sought with local education providers.	i	Provision of a SES may provide some opportunities for training. Links should be sought with local education providers.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	ir	Provision of a SES will help to develop a culture of enterprise and innovation and should help to improve access to employment opportunities for people in the district in accordance with BDC's Employment Land and Premises Study. Where possible, smaller units for business start-ups should be provided. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to improve access to the SES for local people.	ir	Provision of a SES will help to develop a culture of enterprise and innovation and should help to improve access to employment opportunities for people in the district in accordance with BDC's Employment Land and Premises Study. Where possible, smaller units for business start-ups should be provided. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to improve access to the SES for local people.	ir	Provision of a SES will help to develop a culture of enterprise and innovation and should help to improve access to employment opportunities for people in the district in accordance with BDC's Employment Land and Premises Study. Where possible, smaller units for business start-ups should be provided. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cycle routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to improve access to the SES for local people.
19. To minimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	-0-	Provision of a SES on Site A does not present opportunities to make use of previously developed land, existing buildings and existing infrastructure.	-0-	Provision of a SES on Site B does not present opportunities to make use of previously developed land, existing buildings and existing infrastructure.	-0-	Provision of a SES on Site C does not present opportunities to make use of previously developed land, existing buildings and existing infrastructure.
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.		Provision of a SES will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction. However, this depends upon the specifics of the proposals. New buildings achieving high BREEAM standards (Very Good or higher) should be sought where possible.		Provision of a SES will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction. However, this depends upon the specifics of the proposals. New buildings achieving high BREEAM standards (> Very Good or higher) should be sought where possible.		Provision of a SES will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction. However, this depends upon the specifics of the proposals. New buildings achieving high BREEAM standards (Very Good or higher) should be sought where possible.
To minimise waste and to increase the use and recycling of waste materials.	-0-	Provision of a SES is likely to result in production of waste during construction and operation. It is therefore important to ensure that recycling facilities are provided as part of new developments.	-0-	Provision of a SES is likely to result in production of waste during construction and operation. It is therefore important to ensure that recycling facilities are provided as part of new developments.	-0-	Provision of a SES is likely to result in production of waste during construction and operation. It is therefore important to ensure that recycling facilities are provided as part of new developments.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect upon access to services. The location of employment sites in relation to services should be taken into consideration and where possible should link in with one another.		It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect upon access to services. The location of employment sites in relation to services should be taken into consideration and where possible should link in with one another.		It is not considered that the provision of a SES will have a significant effect upon access to services. The location of employment sites in relation to services should be taken into consideration and where possible should link in with one another.

Key	
iJ Option moving towards achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective	-0, Option moving away from achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
8 Unknown: depends on how option will be implemented	Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for the Location of Strategic Employment Sites (SES)					
	Site A		Site B		Site C	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		A new SES at Site A may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Glenfield, Ralby, Kirby Muxloe and Leicester Forest East which may help to encourage people to walk / cycle instead of driving. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cyclist routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to reduce the need for employees to travel by car.		A new SES at Site B may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone which may help to encourage people to walk / cycle instead of driving. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1 and M69, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cyclist routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to reduce the need for employees to travel by car.	t	A new SES at Site C may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone which may help to encourage people to walk / cycle instead of driving. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1 and M69, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work. New high quality public transport links and pedestrian and cyclist routes connecting nearby residential areas with the SES should be provided to reduce the need for employees to travel by car. Site C is adjacent to a Park and Ride site (under construction) and would therefore offer an alternative to the private car.

Key		
iJ	Option moving towards achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective	.0. Option moving away from achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
	Unknown: depends on how option will be implemented	Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for Settlement Hierarchy									
	Adopt the proposed settlement hierarchy		Not adopt a settlement hierarchy		Consider Stoney Stanton as a Large Village instead of a Rural Centre		Consider Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village instead of a Rural Centre		Identify what scale and type of development would be allowed	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	iJ	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct housing so that it links in with existing services and will also help to ensure that housing is provided where it is most needed. The settlement hierarchy allows for provision of local affordable housing in rural areas as part of Rural Exceptions Schemes.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. Nevertheless, not adopting a settlement hierarchy will place less restriction on housing development in rural areas which may help to increase housing provision. However, this may lead to inappropriate levels of development which in certain areas could put pressure on existing services. It may also result in inappropriate levels of development in areas with limited services. Not adopting a settlement hierarchy may also affect the delivery of affordable housing in rural areas.	iJ	Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more opportunities for housing development, which may enable housing needs to be better met in this village. However, this may put pressure on existing services in the village.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village may reduce opportunities for housing development in this village.		Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy will enable the level of housing to be better linked with the provision of services. In addition, it will give potential developers more information which may encourage more housing development in the district. However, if the Core Strategy is too prescriptive this may reduce housing development opportunities.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	iJ	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct housing so that it links in with existing services including health care services. This will help to ensure good access for all to health care services.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development which in certain areas could put pressure on health care services. It may also result in inappropriate levels of development in areas with limited health care services.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more opportunities for housing development, which may enable housing needs to be better met in this village. There is one GP surgery in the village. The nearest NHS dentists in Eart Shillon.		No effects are anticipated	iJ	Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy will enable the level of housing to be better linked with the provision of services.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.		Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to direct housing so that it links in with existing cultural and recreational facilities. This depends upon the level of facilities provided in each of the settlements.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development which in certain areas could put pressure on cultural and recreational facilities. It may also result in inappropriate levels of development in areas with limited cultural and recreational activities.	t	This depends upon facilities in Stoney Stanton.		This depends upon the level of cultural and recreational facilities in Stoney Stanton.	iJ	Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy will enable the level of housing to be better linked with the provision of services.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and therefore crime.		No effects are anticipated.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development which in smaller settlements may increase the fear of crime. It is important to consider the potential to reduce crime through design.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.		Growth in these settlements could attract Section 106 monies to help provide facilities to meet local needs. It is important to ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of the SES.		Growth in these settlements could attract Section 106 monies to help provide facilities to meet local needs. It is important to ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of the SES.		Growth in these settlements could attract Section 106 monies to help provide facilities to meet local needs. It is important to ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of the SES.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	i	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to protect some areas which are ecologically important habitats and species through restriction of development in the rural areas of the district. However, it may also encourage more development on the edge of the more urban settlements, which may be of equal or greater ecological importance than rural areas, and could affect sites such as the Kirby Frith LNR and the Aylestone Meadows LNR.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development in rural areas which could have an adverse effect upon habitats and species.	.0.	Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more housing development, which could have an adverse effect upon habitats and species in particular, development could affect the Long Meadows Local Wildlife Site to the northeast of the village. There are also District and Parish level wildlife sites and a number of BAP habitats in and around the village which could be affected.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village may help to restrict development in and around the village, which could help to protect habitats and species in and on the edge of the village from adverse effects of development.		Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy may enable the level of housing to be better linked with the protection of those areas which are most ecologically sensitive. However, this would depend on the chosen locations for any development.

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if	Option moving towards achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
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	Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for Settlement Hierarchy									
	Adopt the proposed settlement hierarchy		Not adopt a settlement hierarchy		Consider Stoney Stanton as a Large Village instead of a Rural Centre		Consider Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village instead of a Rural Centre		Identify what scale and type of development would be allowed	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and quality of the landscape and villages in Slaby district.	if	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to ensure that the level of development in each settlement is appropriate to its size and thus protect the character and diversity of towns and villages in the district. In particular the hierarchy will only allow development within Large Villages, Rural Centres and Medium Villages where this will not adversely affect the character of these settlements. Development in smaller settlements is restricted to Rural Exceptions Schemes.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development in smaller settlements which could have an adverse effect upon their character and distinctiveness.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more housing development in the settlement. This could have an effect upon the distinctiveness of the settlement depending upon the scale of development. However, the settlement hierarchy states that development in Large Villages will only be appropriate where it does not undermine the character of the settlement.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village may restrict development in and around the village, which may help to protect its character. However, this could affect the viability and diversity of services in the village.		Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy may enable the level of housing to be targeted to ensure protection and enhancement of character, distinctiveness and diversity.
8. To preserve and enhance the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	if	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to protect some archaeological sites through restriction of development in the rural areas of the district. It may also encourage more development within and on the edge of the more urban settlements, which could have an effect upon Conservation Areas (e.g. Kirby Fields, Grand Union Canal), historic buildings and archaeological sites (e.g. Kirby Muxloe Castle, Lubbeshorpe medieval settlement) in these areas. However, as identified for Objective 7, the settlement hierarchy should help to ensure that the level of development in each settlement is appropriate to its size and thus protect historic character.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development in smaller settlements which could have an adverse effect upon Conservation Areas, historic buildings and archaeological sites.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more housing development, which could have an adverse effect upon unknown archaeological sites within or on the edge of the village.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village may help to restrict development in and around the village, which could help to protect unknown archaeological sites within or on the edge of the village.		Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy may enable the level of housing to be targeted to ensure protection of historically important areas.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness or the rural landscape in the district.	8	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to protect the rural landscape through restriction of development in the rural areas or the district. However, it may also encourage more development on the edge or the more urban settlements, which could have an effect upon the rural fringe landscapes in these areas.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development in rural areas which could have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	-	Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more housing development, which could have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape around the village.	if	Considering Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village may help to restrict development in and around the village, which could help to protect the rural landscape around the village.		Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy may enable the level of housing to be targeted to ensure protection of those areas of landscape which are most sensitive.
Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village development. Consider Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village development.		Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to protect some water resources through restriction of development in the rural areas of the district. However, it may also encourage more development on the edge or the more urban settlements, which could affect surface and ground water quality in these areas (e.g. River Soar, the River Sense and the Grand Union Canal).		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development in certain areas which could affect surface and ground water quality in these areas.		Village may allow more housing development, which could have an adverse effect upon water resources, including Stoney Cove.		Village may help to restrict development in and around the village, which could help to protect water resources, including Stoney Cove.		No effects are anticipated
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	if	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct development so that it links in with existing services which will help to reduce the need for people to travel and minimise the distance of car trips. This will help to minimise air pollution associated with car use.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development in rural areas which may increase the number and length of car trips in the district. This may increase air pollution associated with car use.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more housing development in this area which could increase car use and associated emissions relating to accessing higher order services.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village may help to restrict development in and around the village which may help to minimise car use. However, this could also affect the availability of local services, which could actually increase car use for existing residents.		Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy will enable the level of housing to be better linked with the provision of services and may help to minimise car use.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.		Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to encourage use of previously developed sites. The proposed settlement hierarchy includes an allowance for development on brownfield sites in the Medium Villages. No effects are anticipated. Opportunities to make use of onsite renewable energy as part of development should be sought where possible. There may be opportunities to link development at Leicester Forest East with the nearby potential wind energy site.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may result in missed opportunities to encourage brownfield land development.	-	Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more opportunities for housing development however this is likely to be on greenfield sites.		No effects are anticipated.	8	Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy may enable the level of housing to be targeted to encourage development of brownfield sites.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.		No effects are anticipated. Opportunities to make use of onsite renewable energy as part of development should be sought where possible.		No effects are anticipated. Opportunities to make use of onsite renewable energy as part of development should be sought where possible.		No effects are anticipated. Opportunities to make use of onsite renewable energy as part of development should be sought where possible.		No effects are anticipated. Opportunities to make use of onsite renewable energy as part of development should be sought where possible.		No effects are anticipated. Opportunities to make use of onsite renewable energy as part of development should be sought where possible.

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'fr Option moving towards achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective	-/- Option moving away from achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
Unknol'm: depends on how option will be implemented	Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for Settlement Hierarchy									
	Adopt the proposed settlement hierarchy		Not adopt a settlement hierarchy		Consider Stoney Stanton as a Large Village instead of a Rural Centre		Consider Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village instead of a Rural Centre		Identify what scale and type of development would be allowed	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	'fr	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct development so that it links in with existing services which will help to reduce the need for people to travel and minimise the distance of car trips. This will help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions associated with car use.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development in rural areas which may increase the number and length of car trips in the district. This may increase greenhouse gas emissions associated with car use.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more housing development in this area which could increase car use and associated emissions relating to accessing higher order services.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village may help to restrict development in and around the village which may help to minimise car use. However, this could also affect the availability of local services, which could actually increase car use for existing residents.		Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy will enable the level of housing to be better linked with the provision of services and may help to minimise car use.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.		Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to protect some areas of floodplain through restriction of development in the rural areas of the district. However, it may also encourage more development on the edge of the more urban settlements, which may affect the floodplain in these areas (e.g. parts of Glenfield, Kirby Muxloe, Braunsloe Town, Glen Parva and Biaby are within the floodplain).		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development in certain areas which could affect the floodplain in these areas.	1;	Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more housing development, which could affect an area of floodplain to the east and north of the village.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village may help to restrict development in and around the village, which could help to protect floodplain to the east and north of the village.		No effects are anticipated.
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	'fr	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct development so that it links in with existing services which may help to encourage people to use their cars less.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development in rural areas which may restrict people's use of sustainable transport modes.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.	i	Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy will enable the level of housing to be better linked with the provision of services and may help to encourage people to use their cars less.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	'fr	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct housing so that it links in with existing services, including educational facilities. This will help to ensure good access for all to education.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development in certain areas which could put pressure on educational facilities. It may also result in inappropriate levels of development in areas with limited access to education.		Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more opportunities for housing development, which may put pressure on existing educational facilities in the village. There is one primary school in the village. Contributions to improve educational facilities will be required.		No effects are anticipated.	'fr	Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy will enable the level of housing to be better linked with the provision of services and would allow appropriate contributions to be identified.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	'fr	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct housing and employment development so that it links in with existing residential areas and employment sites, which will help to ensure good access to employment opportunities for local people. Settlements in the PUA, Lofms and Large Villages have a wide range of facilities and access to public transport.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. Nevertheless, not adopting a settlement hierarchy will place less restrictions on development in rural areas which may help to increase employment development. However, this may lead to employment sites being located in more isolated areas with poorer access for local people, particularly in relation to public transport.	'fr	Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more opportunities for employment development, which may improve access to employment for local residents.	8	Considering Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village may restrict opportunities for employment development in this village.	8	Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy will enable the level of housing and employment development to be better linked with existing residential areas and employment sites. In addition, it will give potential developers more information on which may encourage more employment development in the district. However, if the Core Strategy is too prescriptive this may reduce employment development opportunities.
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	'fr	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to encourage use of previously developed sites, existing buildings and existing infrastructure in urban areas. Larger settlements may have more brownfield opportunities than smaller settlements. The proposed settlement hierarchy includes an allowance for development on brownfield sites in the Medium Villages.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may result in missed opportunities to encourage use of previously developed sites, existing buildings and existing infrastructure.	-/-	Considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may allow more opportunities for housing development however there are limited previously developed sites in this village.		No effects are anticipated.	8	Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy may enable the level of housing to be targeted to encourage development of brownfield sites and use of existing buildings and infrastructure.
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	8	Depends upon detailed design.		Depends upon detailed design.		Depends upon detailed design.	8	Depends upon detailed design.		Depends upon detailed design.
21. To minimise waste and increase the reuse of waste materials.		Depends upon detailed design.		Depends upon detailed design.		Depends upon detailed design.	8	Depends upon detailed design.		Depends upon detailed design.

Key	
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-0,	Option moving away from achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
Unknol'm:	depends on how option will be implemented
Neutral:	no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for Settlement Hierarchy										
	Adopt the proposed settlement hierarchy		Not adopt a settlement hierarchy		Consider Stoney Stanton as a Large Village Instead of a Rural Centre		Consider Stoney Stanton as a Medium Village Instead of a Rural Centre		Identify what scale and type of development would be allowed		
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	1J	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct housing so that it links in with existing services in the better served settlements of the district. This will help to ensure good access to services for all in the district.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. Nevertheless, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development which in certain areas could put pressure on existing services. It may also result in inappropriate levels of development in areas with limited services.		Stoney Stanton has a good range of basic services, however access to higher order services is likely to rely on a car. In addition, considering Stoney Stanton as a Large Village may put pressure on existing services in the village.		No effects are anticipated.		1J	Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy will enable the level of housing to be better linked in with the provision of services, helping to ensure good access to services for all in the district.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	1J	Adoption of the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct development so that it links in with existing services and public transport provision. This will help to encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport because shorter journeys are required.		The likely effects of not adopting a settlement hierarchy will depend upon the chosen locations for development. However, not adopting a settlement hierarchy may lead to inappropriate levels of development in rural areas which may restrict opportunities to encourage walking, cycling and public transport use because longer journeys are required.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		1J	Identifying the scale and type of development to be allowed in each level of the hierarchy will enable the level of housing to be better linked in with the provision of services and public transport links. This will help to encourage walking, cycling and public transport use.

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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for the Motorways Retail Area (MRA) and Retail development			
	Allow managed growth or the MRA where it can be demonstrated there would be no significant adverse impacts on town centres		Prevent any further expansion of the MRA	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.		It is not considered that growth of the MRA will have a significant effect upon community safety and crime. However, design of any new retail facilities should seek to prevent crime through design.		No effects are anticipated.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.		It is not considered that growth of the MRA will have a significant effect upon empowerment of local communities. However, it is important to ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of new developments.		No effects are anticipated.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	8	Growth of the MRA could lead to some development which could have an effect upon the natural environment, depending on design and specific location of development. Large scale expansion could affect the Aylestone Meadows LNR, which is located approximately 500 metres from the existing Fosse Park shopping centre.	'fr	Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may help to protect biodiversity in this area from adverse effects of development, including the Aylestone Meadows LNR.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby district.		Allowing growth of the MRA only where it can be demonstrated there will be no adverse effects on town centres may help to protect the viability and vitality of Blaby town centre. However, development of the MRA is unlikely to enhance the character of town centres.	'fr	Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may help to encourage retailers to stay in, or move to, town and village centres, including Blaby, which may help to enhance their diversity.
8. To preserve and enhance the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.		Allowing managed growth or the MRA could have an effect upon any unknown archaeological sites which may be present in the vicinity of the MRA. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.		No effects are anticipated.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the district.		Allowing managed growth of the MRA could lead to some development, which could have an adverse effect upon the surrounding landscape. It is important to ensure that any new retail development is sensitively designed.	'fr	Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may help to protect the landscape surrounding this area.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.		Allowing managed growth or the MRA may result in increased risk of pollution of nearby water resources, including the River Soar and the Grand Union Canal. Some land around the MRA is in the floodplain. Any option which results in development in the floodplain which could increase the risk of flooding. A site specific FRA may need to be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. SuDS techniques should be investigated where appropriate.		No effects are anticipated.

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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for the Motorways Retail Area (MRA) and Retail development			
	Allow managed growth of the MRA where it can be demonstrated there would be no significant adverse impacts on town centres		Prevent any further expansion of the MRA	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	.	Allowing managed growth of the MRA could result in some additional development which may increase traffic, as people tend to access the site by car. Consideration should be given to improving public transport, walking and cycling links to the MRA.		Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may help to limit any further traffic growth associated with the MRA.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.		Allowing managed growth of the MRA could result in small increases in pollution of previously undeveloped land. Development of additional retail facilities may also increase use of mineral resources. Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.		No effects are anticipated.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.		Allowing managed growth of the MRA may present some opportunities for inclusion of renewable energy technologies as part of new development. There may be opportunities for provision of on-site renewable energy development. New buildings should be highly energy efficient and include technologies such as solar panels to minimise energy consumption.		No effects are anticipated.
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change	.	Allowing managed growth of the MRA could result in some additional development which may increase traffic, as people tend to access the site by car. This would therefore have an adverse effect upon greenhouse gas emissions. Consideration should be given to improving public transport, walking and cycling links to the MRA.		Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may help to limit any further traffic growth associated with the MRA.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.		Some land around the MRA is in the floodplain. Any option which results in development in the floodplain which could increase the risk of flooding, particularly given the effects of climate change. A site specific FRA taking into account climate change may need to be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. SuoS techniques should be investigated where appropriate. All buildings should include climate change adaptation measures (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer).	fr	Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may help to protect the floodplain in this area.
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		Allowing growth of the MRA may lead to some development on these sites which are less easy to access by public transport, cycling and walking. Consideration should be given to improving public transport, walking and cycling links to the MRA.	i	Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may help to encourage retailers to stay in, and move to, town and village centres. As these centres tend to be more accessible by transport modes other than the private car, this option may help to encourage people to use their cars less.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	fr	Allowing growth of the MRA may lead to some job creation which would provide access to employment for people living in the area around the MRA. Ensuring that there will be no adverse effects on town centres will also help to protect jobs in these areas.		Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may restrict economic growth and job creation in this area. However, it may also help to encourage retailers to stay in, and move to, town and village centres. This would improve access to employment for some people, as centres tend to be more accessible by transport modes other than the private car.
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.		Allowing growth of the MRA could also result in some additional development of undeveloped sites. However, ensuring that there will be no adverse effects on town centres may help to encourage use of town centre sites, which are more likely to present opportunities for the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.		Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may help to encourage use of town centre sites as an alternative, which are more likely to present opportunities for the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	t	Allowing growth of the MRA may present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction in the new development. However, this depends upon the specifics of the proposals. High quality sustainable design should be encouraged.		No effects are anticipated.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.		Allowing growth of the MRA may result in some development, which would involve production of waste during construction and operation. It is therefore important to ensure that recycling facilities are provided as part of any new retail facilities.		No effects are anticipated.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	.	Allowing growth of the MRA may result in improved retail services, however the MRA is less accessible to non-car modes of transport. Consideration should be given to improving public transport links to the MRA.		Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may restrict provision of retail facilities which cannot be accommodated in the town centre. However, it may also help to encourage retailers to stay in, and move to, town and village centres, which tend to be more accessible by transport modes other than the private car.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	.	Allowing growth of the MRA may lead to some development on these sites which are less easy to access by public transport, cycling and walking.	8	Preventing any further expansion of the MRA may help to encourage retailers to stay in, and move to, town and village centres. As these centres tend to be more accessible by transport modes other than the private car, this option may help to encourage walking, cycling and public transport use.

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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for Green Wedges							
	Only allow housing and employment requirements outside of Green Wedges as currently defined		Review Green Wedges to ensure developments only located in the least sensitive areas		Not support Green Wedges but ensure that development is located where it has best access to infrastructure and services		Identify additional Green Wedges in association with new development	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	.(.)	Restricting development outside the areas currently designated as Green Wedges may mean that the levels of housing development set out in the RSS cannot be achieved in locations which have good service provision, which may have an adverse effect upon the provision of new housing in the district.		Reviewing the Green Wedges may result in more land which could be used for housing development to meet RSS requirements. However, this option may still restrict housing development from certain areas.	t|'	Not supporting the Green Wedges will help to ensure more land is available for housing development so that the levels set out in the RSS can be achieved. Locating development where it has best access to infrastructure and services will ensure that housing links into service provision.		No effects are anticipated.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services	t|'	Green Wedges provide access to green open space for local residents which contributes towards recreation and well-being. Therefore protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development will help to ensure that sufficient green open space is available for residents in the future and have a beneficial effect upon health.	.(.)	Reviewing the Green Wedges may result in loss of some areas currently designated as Play and Open Space, which may result in a reduction in the level of green open space available for local residents to access. This could have an adverse effect upon health and well-being. Access to green open space should be taken into consideration when reviewing Green Wedges.	.(.)	Not supporting the Green Wedges is likely to result in loss of areas currently designated as Play and Open Space, which may result in a reduction in the level of green open space available for local residents to access. This could have an adverse effect upon health and well-being.	t|'	Green Wedges provide access to green open space for local residents which contributes towards recreation and well-being. Therefore identification of additional Green Wedges will help to ensure that sufficient green open space is available for residents in the future and have a beneficial effect upon health.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	t|'	Green Wedges provide recreational facilities, green open space and access to the countryside for local residents. Therefore protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development will help to ensure that access to recreational activities is available for residents in the future.	.(.)	Reviewing the Green Wedges may result in loss of some areas currently designated as Play and Open Space, which may result in a reduction in the level of green open space and recreational facilities available for local residents to make use of. It may also affect access to the countryside. This would have an adverse effect upon access to recreational activities. Access to green open space and recreational facilities should be taken into consideration when reviewing Green Wedges.	.(.)	Not supporting the Green Wedges is likely to result in loss of areas currently designated as Play and Open Space, which may result in a reduction in the level of green open space and recreational facilities available for local residents to make use of. It may also affect access to the countryside. This would have an adverse effect upon access to recreational activities.	t|'	Green Wedges provide recreational facilities, green open space and access to the countryside for local residents. Therefore identification of additional Green Wedges will help to ensure that access to recreational activities is available for residents in the future.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.		No effects are anticipated relating to this objective, however opportunities to promote social interaction and community ownership within Green Wedges should be sought to help improve community safety.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated relating to this objective, however opportunities to promote social interaction and community ownership within Green Wedges should be sought to help improve community safety.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.		No effects are anticipated relating to this objective, however opportunities to promote community involvement within Green Wedges (e.g. community management) should be sought.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated relating to this objective, however opportunities to promote community involvement within Green Wedges (e.g. community management) should be sought.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	t|'	Protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development will help to protect the natural environment, including BAP species and habitats in these areas. Narborough Bog SSSI, Enderby Bog SSSI and Aylestone Meadows LNR are located within the current Green Wedges, therefore this option will also help to protect these sites.	8	Reviewing the Green Wedges may result in development of some of these areas, which may have adverse effects upon the natural environment including loss or disturbance to habitats and species within the Green Wedges. However ensuring that developments only located in the least sensitive areas will enable the protection of ecologically important areas, such as Narborough Bog SSSI, Enderby Bog SSSI and Aylestone Meadows LNR and areas where BAP habitats and species are present.	.(.)	Not supporting the Green Wedges is likely to result in development of some of these areas, which is likely to have adverse effects upon the natural environment including loss or disturbance to habitats and species of the Green Wedges. In particular, development could adversely affect Narborough Bog SSSI, Enderby Bog SSSI and Aylestone Meadows LNR.	t|'	Identification of additional Green Wedges may help to protect existing areas of ecological importance from development and present opportunities to enhance biodiversity to achieve BAP targets.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby district.	t|'	The current Green Wedges provide separation for a number of settlements within the district. Protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development will therefore help to conserve the character, diversity and distinctiveness of these settlements.	8	Reviewing the Green Wedges may result in development of some of the areas between settlements in the district, which could lead to a loss or the individuality and distinctiveness of these settlements. Ensuring that development is only located in the least sensitive areas will enable the protection or historically important sites and landscapes including two designated sites: Kirby Muxloe Castle and the moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield.	.(.)	Not supporting the Green Wedges is likely to result in development or some of the areas between settlements in the district, which could lead to a loss of the individuality and distinctiveness of these settlements.	t|'	Identification of additional Green Wedges may help to protect and enhance green open spaces surrounding towns and villages, which will help to conserve the character, diversity and distinctiveness of settlements in the district.
8. To preserve and enhance the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	t '	Protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development will help to protect archaeological sites within these areas, including two designated sites: Kirby Muxloe Castle and the moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield.		Reviewing the Green Wedges may result in development of some of these areas, which could have adverse effects upon archaeological sites within the Green Wedges. However ensuring that developments only located in the least sensitive areas will enable the protection of historically important sites and landscapes including two designated sites: Kirby Muxloe Castle and the moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield.		Not supporting the Green Wedges is likely to result in development of some of these areas, which could have adverse effects upon archaeological sites within the Green Wedges, including two designated sites: Kirby Muxloe Castle and the moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield.	t '	Identification of additional Green Wedges may help to protect and enhance existing areas of historical importance and cultural assets.

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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for Green Wedges							
	Only allow housing and employment requirements outside of Green Wedges as currently defined		Review Green Wedges to ensure development is only located in the least sensitive areas		Not support Green Wedges but ensure that development is located where it has best access to infrastructure and services		Identify additional Green Wedges in association with new development	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the district.	1J	Protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development will help to conserve the character, diversity and distinctiveness of the rural landscape in these areas.	8	Revising the Green Wedges may result in development of some of the areas currently designated as Green Wedges, which could have an adverse effect upon rural landscape character in the district. Ensuring that development is only located in the least sensitive areas may enable protection of particularly attractive and sensitive rural landscape areas.	-0,	Not supporting the Green Wedges is likely to result in development of some of the areas currently designated as Green Wedges, which could have an adverse effect upon rural landscape character in the district.	1J	Identification of additional Green Wedges may help to protect and enhance rural landscape character in the district.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	1J	Protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development will help to protect water bodies in these areas (e.g. River Soar and River Sense) from pollution associated with new development and to allow water to percolate into groundwater.		Reviewing the Green Wedges may result in development of some of the areas currently designated as Green Wedges, which could lead to pollution of water bodies in these areas (e.g. River Soar and River Sense). Ensuring that development is only located in the least sensitive areas may enable protection of sensitive water bodies.	-0,	Not supporting the Green Wedges is likely to result in development of some of the areas currently designated as Green Wedges, which could lead to pollution of water bodies in these areas (e.g. River Soar and River Sense) and increase runoff.	1J	Identification of additional Green Wedges may help to protect water bodies in these areas (e.g. River Soar and River Sense) from pollution associated with new development.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport-related pollutants.	8	Protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development could push development to remote locations, which may increase car use and associated emissions.		Revising the Green Wedges may result in development of some of the areas currently designated as Green Wedges, which could lead to increased traffic and emissions to air. This could have an adverse effect, particularly given the AQMA already designated for the M1 corridor. However, it may also help to concentrate development in urban areas, thus potentially encouraging use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-0,	Not supporting the Green Wedges is likely to result in development of some of the areas currently designated as Green Wedges, which could lead to increased traffic and emissions to air. This could have an adverse effect, particularly given the AQMA already designated for the M1 corridor.		No effects are anticipated.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid/reduce pollution of land.	1J	Protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development will help to protect greenfield land from pollution associated with new development.	-0,	Reviewing the Green Wedges may result in development of some of the areas currently designated as Green Wedges, which could lead to pollution of greenfield land.	-0,	Not supporting the Green Wedges is likely to result in development of some of the areas currently designated as Green Wedges, which could lead to pollution of greenfield land.	1J	Identification of additional Green Wedges may help to protect greenfield land from pollution associated with new development.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	8	Protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development could push development to remote locations, which may increase car use and associated emissions.		Reviewing the Green Wedges may help to concentrate development in urban areas, thus potentially encouraging use of more sustainable modes of transport.		Not supporting the Green Wedges may help to concentrate development in urban areas, thus potentially encouraging use of more sustainable modes of transport.		No effects are anticipated.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.		Protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development may help to protect the floodplain in these areas.	8	Revising the Green Wedges may result in development in the floodplain in these areas. Areas in the floodplain should be taken into consideration when revising Green Wedges.	8	Not supporting the Green Wedges may result in development in the floodplain in these areas.		No effects are anticipated.
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		Protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development could push development to remote locations, which may mean less opportunities for people to reduce their car use.		Reviewing the Green Wedges may help to concentrate development in urban areas, thus potentially encouraging use of more sustainable modes of transport.		Not supporting the Green Wedges may help to concentrate development in urban areas, thus potentially encouraging use of more sustainable modes of transport.		No effects are anticipated.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	-0,	Restricting development outside the areas currently designated as Green Wedges may mean that the levels of employment development set out in the RSS cannot be achieved, which may have an adverse effect upon the provision of new employment sites in the district.		Revising the Green Wedges may result in more land which could be used for employment development to meet RSS requirements. However, this option may still restrict employment development from some areas.	1J	Not supporting the Green Wedges will help to ensure more land is available for employment development so that the levels set out in the RSS can be achieved.		No effects are anticipated.
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	1J	Restricting development outside the areas currently designated as Green Wedges may help to encourage better use of existing buildings and previously developed land as an alternative to development in the Green Wedges.	8	Revising the Green Wedges may lead to development on greenfield sites instead of previously developed land and reuse of buildings. However, only allowing development in the least sensitive areas may still help to encourage some use of existing buildings and brownfield sites.	-0,	Not supporting the Green Wedges may lead to development of greenfield sites instead of previously developed land or the reuse of buildings.	1J	Identification of additional Green Wedges may help to encourage better use of existing buildings and previously developed land as an alternative to development in the Green Wedges.

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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for Green Wedges							
	Only allow housing and employment requirements outside of Green Wedges as currently defined		Review Green Wedges to ensure developments only located in the least sensitive areas		Not support Green Wedges but ensure that developments located where it has best access to infrastructure and services		Identify additional Green Wedges in association with new development	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	1J	Green Wedges provide recreational facilities for local residents. Therefore protection of the current Green Wedges from housing and employment development will help to ensure good access to recreational facilities for residents in the future.		Reviewing the Green Wedges may result in loss of some areas currently designated, which may result in a reduction in access to recreational facilities for local residents. Access to recreational facilities should be taken into consideration when reviewing Green Wedges.		Not supporting the Green Wedges is likely to result in loss of areas currently designated, which may result in a reduction in access to recreational facilities. This would have an adverse effect upon access to recreational activities. However, locating development where it has best access to infrastructure and services will ensure that housing links into service provision.	1J	Green Wedges provide recreational facilities for local residents. Therefore identification of additional Green Wedges will help to ensure that access to recreational facilities are available for residents in the future.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		Protection of Green Wedges will help to protect footpaths and cycleways in these areas. This may help to encourage walking and cycling in the future. However, this option could also push development to remote locations, which may mean less opportunities for people to reduce their car use.		Reviewing the Green Wedges may result in loss of some areas currently designated, which may result in a loss of footpaths and cycleways in these areas. However, it may also help to concentrate development in urban areas, thus potentially encouraging use of more sustainable modes of transport. Access to footpaths and cycleways should be taken into consideration when reviewing Green Wedges.		Not supporting the Green Wedges is likely to result in loss of areas currently designated, which may result in a loss of footpaths and cycleways in these areas. However, it may also help to concentrate development in urban areas, thus potentially encouraging use of more sustainable modes of transport.	1J	Identification of additional Green Wedges may help to protect and enhance existing footpaths and cycleways and encourage provision of new links in these areas. This may help to encourage walking and cycling.

Key	
if	Option moving towards achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
-0-	Option moving away from achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
i	Unknown: depends on how option will be implemented
	Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for Addressing Climate Change									
	Identify the specific site for a wind energy generating facility identified in climate change study		Set out a criteria based policy that seeks to guide the location of renewable energy sites		Set out a specific location and a criteria based policy		Introduce earlier delivery or CSH phases than nationally agreed milestones		Seek Improvements in energy efficiency in accordance with the agreed phasing approach for CSH	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		Introduction of CSH phases earlier than the nationally agreed milestones will improve the quality of housing on offer in the district. However, it may also affect the economic viability of delivering housing, depending upon the exact phases and timescales set.		Seeking improvement in line with the agreed phasing approach for CSH may have an effect upon economic viability of housing. However, all housing in the UK will be required to meet the same standards.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.	if	Introduction of CSH phases earlier than the nationally agreed milestones will improve the quality of housing on offer in the district which will have a beneficial effect upon health and well being. Housing will be more energy efficient, which will help to reduce fuel poverty and will include features such as good daylighting, outdoor space and sound insulation to enhance well being.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to encourage consideration of health issues in housing development, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		Introduction of CSH phases earlier than the nationally agreed milestones may encourage people to cycle through the provision of cycle storage in new homes.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to encourage provision of cycle storage, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.	8	Introduction of CSH phases earlier than the nationally agreed milestones may help to improve community safety and reduce crime through design of housing developments.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to encourage reduction of crime through design, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.		Identification of a specific site for a wind energy generating facility could have an effect upon biodiversity in the area, for example risks to birds. There are no statutory designated sites in this area.		Setting a criteria based policy could help to protect habitats and species from adverse effects, if protection of biodiversity is included within the criteria to guide the location of renewable energy.		Setting a criteria based policy could help to protect habitats and species from adverse effects, if protection of biodiversity is included within the criteria to guide the location of renewable energy.		Introduction of CSH phases earlier than the nationally agreed milestones may help to encourage protection and enhancement of ecology through adopting advice from a suitably qualified ecologist.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to encourage consideration of ecology issues in housing development, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby district.		No effects are anticipated.	t	Setting a criteria based policy could help to protect the character of towns and villages through incorporating this within the criteria to guide the location of renewable energy.		Setting a criteria based policy could help to protect the character of towns and villages through incorporating this within the criteria to guide the location of renewable energy.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
8. To preserve and enhance the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.		Identification of the specific site for a wind energy generating facility or a wind energy generating facility could have an adverse effect upon archaeological and historic sites. There are no statutory designated sites in this area.		Setting a criteria based policy could help to protect the character of historic sites through incorporating this within the criteria to guide the location of renewable energy.		Setting a criteria based policy could help to protect the character of historic sites through incorporating this within the criteria to guide the location of renewable energy.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the district.		Identification of a specific site for a wind energy generating facility could have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape in this location. However, identifying this specific site may help to avoid development or facilities on more sensitive sites.		Setting a criteria based policy could help to protect the most sensitive areas of rural landscape through incorporating this within the criteria to guide the location of renewable energy.	i	Identifying a site and a criteria based policy could result in an adverse effect upon the landscape in this particular location, however may also help to protect the most sensitive areas of rural landscape through incorporating this within the criteria to guide the location of renewable energy.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.

Key	
i)'	Option moving towards achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
.0.	Option moving away from achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
	Unknown: depends on how option will be implemented
	Neutral : no relationship 1-th Sustainability Appraisal objective















Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for Addressing Climate Change									
	Identify the specific site for a wind energy generating facility Identified in climate change study		Set out a criteria based policy that seeks to guide the location of renewable energy sites		Set out a specific location and a criteria based policy		Introduce earlier delivery of CSH phases than nationally agreed milestones		Seek Improvements In energy efficiency In accordance with the agreed phasing approach for CSH	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.	i)'	Introduction of CSH milestones earlier than those nationally agreed will help to encourage use of water efficiency measures, particularly towards the levels 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the CSH which have stringent requirements in terms of reducing water use. In addition, it encourages sustainable construction measures, which may help to protect water resources.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to encourage water efficiency measures, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	i)'	Identification of a specific site for a wind energy generating facility may help to reduce air pollution associated with fossil fuel energy generation.		Setting out a criteria based policy that seeks to guide the location of renewable energy sites may contribute towards the development of renewable energy resources depending upon the precise criteria set. This may help to reduce air pollution associated with fossil fuel energy generation.	i)'	Identifying a site and a criteria based policy may help to reduce air pollution associated with fossil fuel energy generation.		Introduction of CSH phases earlier than the nationally agreed milestones may help to improve air quality through more sustainable construction activities and use of low NOx boilers.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to encourage use of low NOx boilers and more sustainable construction activities, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid/reduce pollution of land		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		Introduction of CSH phases earlier than the nationally agreed milestones may help to reduce pollution of land through more sustainable construction activities.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to encourage more sustainable construction activities, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	i)'	Identification of a specific site for a wind energy generating facility will contribute significantly towards development of renewable energy resources in the district. The renewable energy feasibility study identified that this site could provide energy for 2,796 homes.		Setting out a criteria based policy that seeks to guide the location of renewable energy sites may contribute towards the development of renewable energy resources depending upon the precise criteria set.	i)'	Identifying a site and a criteria based policy will contribute significantly towards development of renewable energy resources in the district. The renewable energy feasibility study identified that this site could provide energy for 2,796 homes.	i)'	Introduction of CSH milestones earlier than those nationally agreed will help to encourage energy efficient design and renewable energy production particularly towards the levels 4, 5 and 6 of the CSH which have stringent energy requirements.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to encourage energy efficient design and renewable energy production, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	i)'	Identification of a specific site for a wind energy generating facility will contribute significantly towards development of renewable energy resources in the district and thus will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy production.		Setting out a criteria based policy that seeks to guide the location of renewable energy sites may contribute towards the development of renewable energy resources, thus helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy production. However, this depends upon the precise criteria set.	i)'	Identifying a site and a criteria based policy will contribute significantly towards development of renewable energy resources in the district and thus will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy production.	i)'	Introduction of CSH milestones earlier than those nationally agreed will help to encourage energy efficient design and renewable energy production and use of insulation materials which will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with new homes.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to encourage energy efficient design and renewable energy production, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
15. To avoid the development of floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		Introduction of CSH milestones earlier than those nationally agreed will help to encourage development away from the floodplain and also minimise surface water run-off associated with new developments through the use of SuDS etc.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to encourage minimisation of surface water run-off and the use of SuDS, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.	i)'	Introduction of CSH milestones earlier than those nationally agreed should contribute towards improving people's awareness of environmental issues and enable them to reduce their impacts through sustainability features incorporated into their homes (e.g. recycling facilities, home office, cycle storage).		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to improve people's awareness of environmental issues, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.

Key	
1J	Option moving towards achievement or Sustainability Appraisal objective
(.)	Option moving away from achievement or Sustainability Appraisal objective
t	Unknown: depends on how option will be implemented
	Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Alternative Options for Addressing Climate Change									
	Identify the specific site for a wind energy generating facility identified in climate change study		Set out a criteria based policy that seeks to guide the location of renewable energy sites		Set out a specific location and a criteria based policy		Introduce earlier delivery of CSH phases than nationally agreed milestones		Seek Improvements in energy efficiency in accordance with the agreed phasing approach for CSH	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
20. To promote and ensure high standards or sustainable design and construction		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.	1J	Introduction of CSH milestones earlier than those nationally agreed will contribute significantly towards promotion of very high standards of sustainable design and construction.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to improve standards or sustainable design and construction, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the reuse and recycling of waste materials.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.	1J	Introduction of CSH milestones earlier than those nationally agreed will help to minimise waste and increase recycling associated with housing developments. This will occur at the procurement stage, through encouragement or use of reused and recycled construction materials, at the construction stage, through encouragement of Site Waste Management Plans and recycling of construction materials, and once developments are operational through provision of household recycling and composting facilities.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH will help to reduce waste and encourage recycling, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		No effects are anticipated.		Introduction of CSH milestones earlier than those nationally agreed may help to encourage cycling through provision of cycle facilities in homes, and use of public transport through provision of a home user guide with information on nearby public transport routes.		While the nationally agreed phasing approach for CSH may help to encourage cycling and public transport use, no additional effects will occur from implementation of the Core Strategy.

















Appendix E – Policies Appraisal Tables

APPRAISAL TABLES KEY			
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects	
	Major beneficial		Major beneficial
	Minor beneficial		Minor beneficial
	Potentially beneficial		Potentially beneficial
	Potentially adverse		Potentially adverse
	Minor adverse		Minor adverse
	Major adverse		Major adverse
	Potentially beneficial or adverse		No significant effect

Effects may be of the following Duration:
Temporary or Permanent
Short Term or Long Term

Effects may be of the following Geographical Scale:
Immediate
Local
Borough
Regional
National
International

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 1: Location of New Development				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of 8,395 homes will contribute significantly towards the provision of decent and affordable housing within the District. Providing the majority of this housing development within the Principal Urban Area (PUA) and focusing other development in Blaby and settlements with a good range of services and facilities will help to link new housing in to the provision of services.	Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of house types and tenures and that there is adequate provision for affordable housing. See Core Strategy Policies 7 and 8. Ensure that either capacity of existing services are able to meet increased demand generated by new development or new services are provided to meet this demand. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policies 3, 11 and 12. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within new developments to ensure good accessibility to services for those without a car. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		Permanent Long Term	District	Focusing housing development within the PUA, Blaby and other settlements with a good range of services will help to ensure easy access between housing developments and existing health services (e.g. hospitals and health centres).	Ensure that either capacity of existing health infrastructure (such as hospitals and health centres) is able to meet increased demand generated by new development or new services are provided to meet this demand. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policies 3, 11 and 12.
		Permanent Long Term	District	Large scale housing development is likely to result in an increased population, which could put pressure on existing health care services and may adversely affect accessibility.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to ensure good accessibility to health services for those without a car. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.		Permanent Long Term	District	Focusing housing development within the PUA, Blaby and other settlements with a good range of services will help to protect green wedges and open countryside, which are important for recreational activities. In addition, it will help to ensure people have good access to cultural and recreational opportunities within the PUA and main settlements.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to ensure good accessibility to cultural and recreational activities for those without a car. See Core Strategy Policy 10. Opportunities to incorporate facilities for the interpretation of local heritage should be sought. See Core Strategy Policy 20.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.		Permanent Long Term	District	Large scale housing development may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime in the area. This depends upon the design, implementation and management of new developments within the existing community.	Encourage development to incorporate design principles that strive to minimise crime and improve community safety. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Encourage liaison with the local police force in the design of new developments.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.				There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in new development proposals to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of new developments where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.		Permanent Long Term	District	Large scale housing development could have an adverse impact upon BAP species and habitats; this depends on biodiversity value of potential development sites. Providing the majority of this housing development within the PUA may help to protect certain areas.	Confirm the ecological value of any proposed sites through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are secured for any loss of habitat value in line with the BAP. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.		Permanent Long Term	District	Large scale housing development could have an effect upon the character and distinctiveness of towns and villages, depending upon the design of developments. Providing the majority of this housing development within the PUA and prioritisation of brownfield sites and underused buildings may help to improve these areas as well as protecting green wedges and open countryside which can contribute to settlement character and distinctiveness.	Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Ensure a robust assessment of green wedges is undertaken before allocating any development site within these.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.		Permanent Long Term	National	Large scale housing development could have an effect upon the District's Conservation Areas, historical buildings and archaeological sites and their settings. The fringes of the PUA contain a number of Scheduled Monuments. Development could adversely affect these features, or enhance them depending upon the location and design of development.	The archaeological value of all development sites should be confirmed via archaeological surveys. Developers should consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas). See Core Strategy Policy 20. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.		Permanent Long Term	District	Large scale housing development could have an impact upon the character of the surrounding landscape. This depends upon the exact location, scale and design of developments. However, focusing housing development within the PUA and prioritisation of brownfield sites and underused buildings may help to minimise adverse effects upon the rural landscape.	The Blaby landscape character assessment should be considered prior to allocating specific sites for development and during design of developments. Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.		Temporary Long Term	Regional	Large scale housing development could impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents).	Require developers to consider the impact of development on the water environment. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon water bodies by following Environment Agency guidelines and the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all developments where possible and ensure the sustainable management of surface water run-off. See Core Strategy Policy 22.
		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Large scale housing development could increase overall volume of waste water created and the demand for water.	Ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity (including the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure) and water distribution mains capacity is available for new developments. See Core Strategy Policy 12. Ensure the use of water efficient design in new developments (e.g. use of rainwater recycling) wherever possible.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.		Temporary Short Term	District	Large scale housing development could result in emission of air pollutants, dust and debris during the construction phase which could cause localised air pollution.	Ensure contractors adopt best practice in respect of minimising dust and air pollution. Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
		Permanent Long Term	District	Large scale housing development could increase traffic and transport related emissions, both during construction and operation. However, providing the majority of housing development within the PUA and focusing other development in Blaby and settlements with a good range of services and facilities will mean that most development is situated in accessible locations, thus providing opportunities to minimise car use and transport related air pollutant emissions.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10.

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 1: Location of New Development				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.		Permanent Long Term	District	Prioritisation of brownfield sites and underused buildings will help to encourage development on previously developed land, minimise greenfield land development and may present opportunities to remediate contaminated land.	Ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation. Remediate contaminated land in accordance with PPS23 and CLR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land. Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.
		Permanent Long Term	District	Large scale housing development is likely to require some development of greenfield land and may result in pollution of undeveloped land.	
		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Large scale housing development is likely to increase use of mineral resources.	
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Large scale housing development could result in an increase in the overall volume of energy used in the District. There may be opportunities to provide onsite renewable energy as part of new developments. This depends upon the detailed design of developments.	Ensure all new developments include measures to conserve energy resources and give consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. CSH and BREEAM). Explore opportunities for large scale renewable energy development as part of developments and on other suitable sites. See Core Strategy Policy 21.
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.		Permanent Long Term	International	Large scale housing development may increase energy and transport related greenhouse gas emissions. However, providing the majority of this housing development within the PUA and focusing other development in Blaby and settlements with a good range of services and facilities will mean that most development is situated in accessible locations, thus providing opportunities to minimise car use.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to ensure that people are not encouraged to access the area by car. Encourage travel by walking and cycling (e.g. incorporate footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments). See Core Strategy Policy 10. Ensure all new developments include measures to conserve energy resources and give consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. CSH and BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policy 21.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.		Permanent Long Term	District	Prioritisation of brownfield sites and underused buildings may help to limit the use of greenfield sites and may therefore help to minimise increased surface water run-off and associated flood risk. However development, particularly around Glen Parva, Blaby and Narborough (parts of which are within the floodplain) and to a lesser extent the Rothley Brook and water courses within the proposed SUE could have an impact upon flood risk. This depends upon the specific location and design of new developments. New development may also offer other opportunities for climate change adaptation.	Avoid development in the floodplain. Site specific flood risk assessments should be undertaken to establish the flooding potential of developments and steps taken to minimise risks. Development should be designed to minimise the effects of climate change (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer). See Core Strategy Policies 21 and 22.
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		Permanent Long Term	District	Focusing housing development within the PUA, Blaby and settlements with a good range of services and facilities will mean that most development is situated in accessible locations, thus will providing opportunities to help encourage people to reduce their car use, and therefore live more sustainable lifestyles.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to encourage the use of this instead of the car. Encourage travel by walking and cycling (e.g. incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments). See Core Strategy Policy 10. Ensure all new developments include measures to encourage people to reduce their environmental impacts (e.g. recycling facilities, provision for home working, energy and water efficient fittings). Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. CSH and BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policy 21.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.		Permanent Long Term	District	Focusing housing development within the PUA, Blaby and settlements with a good range of services and facilities will mean that most new housing developments will have good access to existing education services (e.g. schools and colleges).	Ensure that either capacity of existing educational facilities is able to absorb increased demand due to new development or new services are provided to meet this demand. If required, new development should be accompanied by provision for school places either through the construction of new schools as part of development or through financial contributions. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policies 11 and 12. Ensure that schools and colleges are easily accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
		Permanent Long Term	District	Large scale housing development may result in an increased population, which could put pressure on existing education services which may adversely affect accessibility.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.		Permanent Long Term	District	Focusing development within the PUA, Blaby and settlements with a good range of services and facilities will mean that new employment development is accessible and that most new housing development is situated in accessible locations, near to existing jobs. Large scale housing development may provide a workforce for new and existing businesses but may also increase demand for locally based jobs.	Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments meet the needs of the local population (See policies 4 and 6). Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision to ensure good accessibility to employment opportunities for all members of the community. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.		Permanent Long Term	District	Prioritisation of brownfield sites and underused buildings will help encourage optimal use of previously developed land and existing buildings. Focusing development within the PUA, Blaby and settlements with a good range of services and facilities will help to make optimal use of existing infrastructure.	Ensure that policies seek to give priority to brownfield sites (see policy 1).
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.		Permanent Long Term	District	Large scale housing development will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction methods. Depends upon the construction and design of new developments.	Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. CSH and BREEAM). New developments should seek to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials and incorporate renewable energy (e.g. wind, solar) technologies where possible. Large scale developments may also provide opportunities for CHP systems. See Core Strategy Policy 21.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.		Short Term Temporary	District	The construction of new housing and employment development is likely to result in construction waste.	Opportunities for the reuse of construction waste should be sought wherever possible. Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
		Permanent Long Term	District	Once operational, large scale housing development could result in an increase in the overall volume of waste created in the District.	Encourage developers to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials. Incorporate recycling facilities into new developments to encourage people to sort / recycle their waste. See Core Strategy Policies 21 and 23.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		Permanent Long Term	District	Focusing development within the PUA, Blaby and settlements with a good range of services and facilities will mean that most new housing developments will be situated in areas with good access to services and good public transport links.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within new developments to ensure good accessibility to services for those without a car. See Core Strategy Policy 10. Ensure new services and facilities can be used easily by all members of the community (e.g. ensure they are suitable for use by the elderly/disabled).
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		Permanent Long Term	District	Focusing development within the PUA, Blaby and settlements with a good range of services and facilities will mean that most new housing and employment developments will be situated in areas with good access to services, thus helping to encourage walking and cycling. In addition, most new development will be in areas with good public transport access.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10.

* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents














BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 2: Design of New Development				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Requiring new development to apply good design principles to achieve a high quality design and requiring new housing developments to achieve the Building for Life silver standard will help to ensure the provision of decent housing.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	→	Permanent Long Term	District	Requiring new development to ensure high quality, safe and inclusive places through application of good design principles may contribute towards health and wellbeing.	Encourage development design to take account of health (e.g. through provision of open space and safe routes for cyclists). See policies 10 and 15.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Requiring new development to ensure safe and inclusive places through application of good design principles, including layout, street design and natural surveillance will help to improve community safety and reduce the fear of crime.	Encourage development to incorporate design principles that strive to minimise crime and improve community safety. Encourage liaison with the local police force in the design of new developments.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Requiring new development to respect the distinctive local character of the area and to create places of high design quality will help to conserve and enhance the character and diversity of towns and villages in the District.	
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Requiring new development to respect the distinctive local character of the area will help to preserve and enhance historic assets, including Conservation Areas and historic buildings.	The archaeological value of all development sites should be confirmed via archaeological surveys. Developers should consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas). See Core Strategy Policy 20. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Requiring new development to respect the distinctive local character of the area and to create places of high design quality may help to conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape.	The Blaby landscape character assessment should be considered during design of developments. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↑			The design of new developments should seek to achieve both architectural design quality and sustainable design solutions.	To encourage both design quality and solutions that seek to minimise the impact on climate change (see policy 21).
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	This policy requires new development to ensure safe and inclusive places through application of good design principles, including sustainable construction.	Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. CSH and BREEAM). New developments should seek to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials and incorporate renewable energy (e.g. wind, solar) technologies where possible. Large scale developments may also provide opportunities for CHP systems. See Core Strategy Policy 21.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↑			The design of new developments should seek to achieve design solutions that help to minimise waste production and allow for effective recycling.	Encourage designs that allow new technological developments to be accommodated and ensure waste collection is considered to maximise recycling opportunities;















SA Objectives	Policy 2: Design of New Development				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	

* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents



BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 3: Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE)				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of a SUE accommodating some 4,250 homes will contribute significantly towards provision of housing in the District. Requiring provision of a range of housing and that 30% of these homes are affordable will help to ensure housing meets local needs. The new housing will link in with the services planned as part of the SUE.	Ensure that all new homes within the SUE are of the highest quality standards. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Ensure that the proposed new services are able to meet increased demand generated by new development. See supporting text and Core Strategy Policies 11 and 12. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SUE to ensure good accessibility to services for those without a car. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Provision of healthcare facilities as part of the SUE will help to ensure future residents have access to healthcare. Provision of green space may also contribute towards good health through provision of recreational opportunities.	Secure healthcare facilities for the SUE in consultation with the Primary Care Trust.
		Permanent Long Term	Local	Given the proximity of the site to an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), poor air quality could have an adverse effect upon the health of new residents of the SUE.	Ensure air quality assessments are undertaken and appropriate mitigation implemented prior to development.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.		Permanent Long Term	District	Provision of community facilities and green space as part of the SUE may provide opportunities for future residents to participate in cultural and recreational activities. Future residents will also have access to cultural and recreational facilities in Leicester and Enderby (leisure centres are available in Enderby / Braunstone Town). However non-car links to Enderby and Braunstone are restricted by the M69 and M1.	Ensure that there are sufficient leisure facilities (formal and informal) to support the increased population. See Core Strategy Policy 15. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SUE to ensure good accessibility to services for those without a car. Consider the provision of pedestrian links across the M69 and M1. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10. There is an opportunity to incorporate the Lubbethorpe Medieval Settlement remains within the site as an educational resource, to promote awareness of local heritage. See Core Strategy Policy 20.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a SUE may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime in the area. This depends upon the design, implementation and management of new developments within the existing community.	Encourage development to incorporate design principles that strive to minimise crime and improve community safety. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Encourage liaison with the local police force in the design of new developments.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.				There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in the SUE proposals to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of new developments where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.		Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SUE in this broad location is likely to have some adverse effects upon wildlife sites, BAP habitats and species, and wildlife corridors both within and nearby the area. Important features within the site which could be lost / affected include a number of Parish Level Wildlife Sites and species-rich	Confirm the ecological value of this site through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are secured for any loss of habitat value in line with the BAP. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
		Permanent Long Term	District	The increased population may also have an indirect effect upon biodiversity, for example through recreational pressures (e.g. increased visitors to the nearby Aylestone Meadows LNR).	
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.		Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SUE in this broad location will result in significant loss of countryside. This may have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of Leicester Forest East. This depends upon the design of the SUE.	The development should be designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Consider opportunities to maintain gaps between settlements through provision of new Green Wedges. See Core Strategy Policy 16. The SUE should seek to develop its own distinct character and, as far as possible, be distinct from the surrounding settlements.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.		Permanent Long Term	National	Development of a SUE in this broad location may have an adverse effect upon the setting of the Lubbethorpe Medieval Settlement Remains at Abbey Farm which is a Scheduled Monument within the site boundary. The Rabbit Warren Scheduled Monument is also located just outside the western boundary of the site which could be affected. The development could also have an effect upon any unknown archaeological features which could be present.	Ensure the design and construction of the SUE takes full consideration of the presence of the Scheduled Monuments to ensure no adverse effect upon the Scheduled Monuments and their settings. See Core Strategy Policy 20. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.		Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SUE in this location will result in significant loss of countryside in this area. This is likely to have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape in this area. This site is within the Lubbethorpe Agricultural Parkland Landscape Character Area. The land has a number of distinctive pockets of woodland and retains a strong landscape character. The land is also locally higher than the edges of Leicester (although mainly contained within the ridge) and development could increase the visual prominence within the wider landscape.	Ensure the SUE is designed so as to minimise impact upon the landscape, for example by following natural changes in relief and elevation, avoiding prominent ridges and important features such as woodland and surface water features. Ensure that landscape character is respected, and where possible reinforced through appropriate layout and landscaping of the SUE, making reference to the Blaby Landscape Character Assessment and Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation. A landscape assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented to minimise adverse effects. See Core Strategy Policies 2 and 14.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.		Temporary Long Term	Regional	Construction of a SUE may affect water bodies, including a tributary of Lubbethorpe Brook and groundwater (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents).	Require developers to consider the impact of development of the SUE on the water environment. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon water bodies by following Environment Agency guidelines. Incorporate SuDS where possible and ensure the sustainable management of surface water run-off. See Core Strategy Policy 20.
		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of a SUE accommodating up to 4,250 homes will significantly increase the demand for water in the District which will put pressure on water supply. It will also increase overall volume of waste water.	Ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity (including the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure) and water distribution mains capacity is available for new developments. See Core Strategy Policy 11. Opportunities for minimising water consumption associated with new homes (e.g. use of rainwater recycling) should be sought where possible.

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 3: Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE)				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.		Temporary Short Term	Local	Development of a SUE could result in emission of air pollutants, dust and debris during the construction phase which could cause localised air pollution.	Ensure contractors adopt best practice in respect of minimising dust and air pollution. Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
		Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a SUE may result in increased air pollution once operational through increased traffic and increased energy consumption. This location may encourage car use given its proximity to the M1 and M69 as indicated in the transport assessment. A section of the M1 corridor to the east of the site is designated as a AQMA. Development of the SUE is likely to increase traffic on the M1 and may therefore have an adverse effect on air quality. Given the proximity to the M1 AQMA, poor air quality could also affect new residents of the SUE. Provision of services to support the new population may help to minimise car use.	Ensure air quality assessments are undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SUE to ensure good accessibility to services for those without a car. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10. The potential to maximise modal shift should be explored.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a SUE in this location will involve significant development of greenfield land, which may result in pollution of previously undeveloped land.	Ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation.
		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of a SUE accommodating up to 4,250 homes will increase use of mineral resources.	Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of a SUE is likely to increase the demand for energy in the District. Requiring an assessment of the feasibility of providing renewable energy sources of energy may help to ensure that some of the energy demand is provided from renewable sources. There may be significant opportunities to make use of energy efficient design and renewable energy generation / CHP onsite and / or link in with the potential wind energy site nearby. This depends upon the detailed proposals for the SUE as well as the design and energy efficiency of the development.	Ensure the SUE includes measures to conserve energy resources and gives full consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. CSH and BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policy 20.
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.		Permanent Long Term	International	Development of a SUE may result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). This location may encourage car use given its proximity to the M1 and M69. Provision of services to support the new population may help to minimise car use. There may be significant opportunities to make use of energy efficient design and renewable energy generation / CHP onsite and / or link in with the potential wind energy site nearby. This depends upon the detailed proposals for the SUE as well as the design and energy efficiency of the development.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SUE to ensure good accessibility to services for those without a car. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 9. Ensure the SUE includes measures to conserve energy resources and gives full consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. CSH and BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policy 20.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a SUE in this location has potential to increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding. Part of the south east corner of the site is within the floodplain and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) identifies that surface water run-off may be an issue due to the wet clay soil.	Avoid development in the floodplain. A site specific FRA considering climate change impacts will need to be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. SuDS techniques should be investigated. The SUE should be designed to minimise the effects of climate change (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer). See Core Strategy Policy 22.
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SUE may present opportunities to involve new residents in reducing their environmental impacts (e.g. provision of public transport links to reduce car use, provision of recycling facilities etc.).	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SUE to ensure good accessibility to services for those without a car. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10. Ensure the SUE includes measures to encourage people to reduce their environmental impacts (e.g. recycling facilities, provision for home working, energy and water efficient fittings). Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. CSH and BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policy 20.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Provision of three new primary schools and one new secondary school as part of the SUE will help to ensure future residents have access to education. Adult education and training is available at Brockington College in Enderby.	Ensure that there are sufficient adult education and training opportunities to support the increased population. Ensure that the new schools are easily accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.		Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SUE accommodating up to 4,250 homes is likely to result in a significant increase in the population of the district. This may provide a workforce for new and existing businesses but may also increase demand for locally based jobs. This location has good access to employment opportunities, including at the Meridian Business Park and Grove Farm Triangle, and further afield in Leicester, as well as the proposed SES (see Core Strategy Policy 4). Provision of employment premises as part of the SUE will help to improve access to employment opportunities for those living on site and others in the District.	Ensure employment premises provided as part of the SUE meet the needs of the local population. Ensure sufficient employment opportunities are provided to support the increased population. See Core Strategy Policy 4. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision to ensure good accessibility to employment opportunities for all members of the community. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a SUE in this location presents limited opportunities to make use of previously developed land, existing buildings and existing infrastructure. While there are some farm buildings on site, these will make little contribution.	Balance brownfield development with greenfield development. See Core Strategy Policy 1.
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.		Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SUE will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction. However, this depends upon the specifics of the proposals. Requiring an assessment of the feasibility of providing renewable energy sources of energy may help to promote this aspect of sustainable design.	Ensure all new buildings and homes within the SUE adopt the highest possible sustainability standards (e.g. through the use of sustainable building assessments such as CSH and BREEAM). Ensure the SUE includes measures to conserve energy resources and gives full consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. See Core Strategy Policy 20 and policy supporting text.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.		Short Term Temporary	District	Development of a SUE is likely to result in significant levels of waste during construction.	Opportunities for the reuse of construction waste should be sought wherever possible. Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme. Encourage developers to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials.
		Permanent Long Term	District	Once operational, there will also be an increase in waste produced resulting from the increased population.	Incorporate recycling facilities into the SUE to encourage people to sort / recycle their waste. See Core Strategy Policy 23.

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 3: Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE)				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Provision of services as part of the SUE to support the new population will help to ensure that future residents have good access to services without the need for a car. Residents will also have access to existing services in Leicester Forest East in the northern part of the site, however non-car links to services in Braunstone and Enderby are restricted by the M1 and M69.	Ensure new services and facilities can be used easily by all members of the community (e.g. ensure they are suitable for use by the elderly/disabled). Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SUE to ensure good accessibility to services for those without a car. New pedestrian and cycle links should be provided across the M1 and M69 to improve access. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 23.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a SUE in this location may encourage car use given its proximity to the M1 and M69. Non-car links to Braunstone and Enderby are restricted by the M1. However, provision of services to support the new population may help to encourage walking / cycling.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SUE to ensure good accessibility to services for those without a car. New pedestrian and cycle links should be provided across the M1 and M69 to improve access. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.

* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 4: Strategic Employment Site (SES)				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in the SES proposals to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of new developments where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↓	Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SES in this location may have some adverse effects upon habitats and species in this area, depending upon the specifics of the development. There are no nationally designated sites which are likely to be affected. The site includes some small areas of woodland and hedgerows. There is a Parish Level Wildlife Site adjacent to the western boundary of the site. The site is adjacent to a SSSI.	Confirm the ecological value of this site through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are secured for any loss of habitat value in line with the BAP. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↓	Permanent Long Term	District	This site is on the edge of a Green Wedge and area of historic parkland, which is considered to be important to the setting of Enderby Conservation Area. Development of a SES in this location could therefore have an effect upon the character and distinctiveness of Enderby, depending upon its design and scale.	The development should be designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↓	Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SES in this location could affect the historic parkland to the south of the site, which is considered to be important to the setting of Enderby Conservation Area. The development could also have an effect upon any unknown archaeological features which could be present.	Ensure the design and construction of the SES takes full consideration of the presence of the historic parkland to the south of the site to ensure no adverse effects upon its setting. See Core Strategy Policy 20. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↓	Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SES in this location will result in loss of countryside. The proposed site is on the edge of a Green Wedge and area of historic parkland and within the Lubbesthorpe Agricultural Parkland Landscape Character Area. Development may have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape in this area.	Ensure the SES is designed so as to minimise impact upon the landscape, for example by following natural changes in relief and elevation, avoiding prominent ridges and important features such as woodland and surface water features. Ensure that landscape character is respected, and where possible reinforced through appropriate layout and landscaping of the SES, making reference to the Blaby Landscape Character Assessment and Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation. A landscape assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented to minimise effects. See Core Strategy Policies 2 and 14.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↓	Temporary Long Term	Regional	Construction of a SUE may affect surface water and groundwater (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents).	Require developers to consider the impact of development of the SES on the water environment. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon water bodies by following Environment Agency guidelines. Incorporate SuDS where possible and ensure the sustainable management of surface water run-off. See Core Strategy Policy 22.
	↓	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of a SES may increase the demand for water and the volume of waste water.	Ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity (including the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure) and water distribution mains capacity is available for new developments. See Core Strategy Policy 11. Opportunities for minimising water consumption associated with new buildings (e.g. use of rainwater recycling) should be sought where possible.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↓	Temporary Short Term	Local	Development of a SES could result in emission of air pollutants, dust and debris during the construction phase which could cause localised air pollution.	Ensure contractors adopt best practice in respect of minimising dust and air pollution. Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
	↓	Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a SES may result in increased air pollution once operational through increased traffic, increased energy consumption and potentially emissions associated with industry operations. The new SES may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone, and the new SUE which may help to reduce car journeys to work. Ensuring nearby communities can access the SES using a range of transport modes and provision of a new link across the M69 to the new SUE may encourage walking and cycling instead of car use. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1 and M69, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work. A section of the M1 corridor to the east of the site is designated as a AQMA. Development of the SES is likely to increase traffic on the M1 roads and may therefore have an adverse effect on air quality.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SES. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↓	Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a SES in this location will involve development of greenfield land, which may result in pollution of previously undeveloped land.	Ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation.
	↓	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of a SES is also likely to increase use of mineral resources. Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.	Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.
	↓	Permanent Long Term	National	Construction in this location could also have an effect upon the nearby Enderby Warren SSSI which is has significant geological interest.	Consultation should be undertaken with Natural England regarding protection measures required.

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 4: Strategic Employment Site (SES)				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of a SES in this location may increase the demand for energy in the district. There may be opportunities to make use of energy efficient design and renewable energy generation / CHP onsite. This depends upon the detailed proposals for the SES as well as the design and energy efficiency of the development.	Ensure the SES includes measures to conserve energy resources and gives full consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policy 21.
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.		Permanent Long Term	International	Development of a SES may result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). The new SES may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone which may help to reduce car journeys to work. Ensuring nearby communities can access the SES using a range of transport modes and provision of a new link across the M69 to the new SUE may encourage walking and cycling instead of car use. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1 and M69, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work. There may be opportunities to make use of energy efficient design and renewable energy generation / CHP onsite. This depends upon the detailed proposals for the SES as well as the design and energy efficiency of the development.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SES. See Core Strategy Policy 10. Ensure the SES includes measures to conserve energy resources and gives full consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policy 20.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a SES in this location may increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding, as the site is greenfield.	A site specific FRA considering climate change impacts will need to be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. SuDS techniques should be investigated. The SES should be designed to minimise the effects of climate change (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer). See Core Strategy Policies 21 and 22.
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SES may present opportunities to involve employees in reducing their environmental impacts (e.g. provision of public transport links to reduce car use, provision of recycling facilities etc.).	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SES. See Core Strategy Policy 10. Ensure the SES includes measures to encourage people to reduce their environmental impacts (e.g. recycling facilities, provision for teleconferencing, energy and water efficient fittings). Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policies 21 and 22.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.		Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SES may provide some opportunities for training.	Links should be sought between the SES and local education / training providers.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.		Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SES will help to develop a culture of enterprise and innovation and will increase employment opportunities in the District. Ensuring nearby communities can access the SES using a range of transport modes and provision of a new link across the M69 to the new SUE will help to improve access to employment opportunities for local people.	Where possible, smaller units for business start-ups should be provided. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SES. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a SES in this location does not present opportunities to make use of previously developed land, existing buildings and existing infrastructure.	Prioritise brownfield sites and existing buildings for development before greenfield sites. See Core Strategy Policy 1.
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.		Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a SES will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction. However, this depends upon the specifics of the proposals.	Ensure all new buildings within the SES adopt the highest possible sustainability standards (e.g. through the use of sustainable building assessments such as BREEAM). Ensure the SES includes measures to conserve energy resources and gives full consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. See Core Strategy Policy 21.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.		Short Term Temporary	District	Development of a SES is likely to result in significant levels of waste during construction.	Opportunities for the reuse of construction waste should be sought wherever possible. Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme. Encourage developers to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials.
		Permanent Long Term	District	Once operational, there may also be an increase in waste produced.	Incorporate recycling facilities into the SES to encourage companies / employees to sort / recycle waste. See Core Strategy Policy 23.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		Permanent Long Term	District	The new SES may attract employees from nearby settlements such as Enderby and Braunstone and the new SUE which may help to encourage walking and cycling. Ensuring nearby communities can access the SES using a range of transport modes and provision of a new link across the M69 to the new SUE may further encourage sustainable modes of transport. However, given the proximity of the site to the M1 and M69, people working at the SES may choose to drive to work.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SES. See Core Strategy Policy 10.

* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES










SA Objectives	Policy 5: Housing Distribution				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct housing so that it links in with existing services and will also help to ensure that housing is provided where it is most needed.	Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of house types and tenures and that there is adequate provision for affordable housing. See Core Strategy Policies 7 and 8. Ensure that either capacity of existing services are able to meet increased demand generated by new development or new services are provided to meet this demand. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policies 3, 11 and 12. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within new developments to ensure good accessibility to services for those without a car. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct housing so that it links in with existing services, including healthcare facilities. This will help to ensure good access for all to healthcare.	Ensure that either capacity of existing health infrastructure (such as hospitals and health centres) is able to meet increased demand generated by new development or new services are provided to meet this demand. See Core Strategy Policies 1, 3, 11 and 12.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to direct housing so that it links in with existing cultural and recreational facilities. This depends upon the level of facilities provided in each of the settlements.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to ensure good accessibility to cultural and recreational activities for those without a car. See Core Strategy Policy 10. Opportunities to incorporate facilities for the interpretation of local heritage should be sought. See Core Strategy Policy 20.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.				No effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.				There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in development proposals to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of new developments where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.		Permanent Long Term	National	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to protect some areas with ecologically important habitats and species through restriction of development in the rural areas of the district. However, it may also encourage more development on the edge of the larger settlements, which may be of equal or greater ecological importance than rural areas, and could affect sites such as the Kirby Frith LNR and the Aylestone Meadows LNR.	Confirm the ecological value of any proposed sites through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are secured for any loss of habitat value in line with the BAP. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to ensure that the level of development in each settlement is appropriate to its size and thus protect the character and diversity of towns and villages in the District. The housing growth figures have taken into consideration constraints such as Green Wedges and strong defensible boundaries which will help to maintain settlement character. However, developments could still affect the character of towns and villages depending upon their design and location within the settlement.	Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. Ensure development is proportionate to the scale of the settlement. See Core Strategy Policy 2.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy may encourage more development within and on the edge of the larger settlements, which could have an effect upon Conservation Areas, historic buildings and archaeological sites in these areas. In particular, development at Blaby, Enderby, Narborough, Countesthorpe and Cosby could affect Conservation Areas in these settlements. However, the settlement hierarchy should help to ensure that the level of development in each settlement is appropriate to its size and thus protect historic character.	The archaeological value of all development sites should be confirmed via archaeological surveys. Developers should consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas). See Core Strategy Policy 20. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to protect the rural landscape through restriction of development in the rural areas of the District. However, it may also encourage more development on the edge of the larger settlements, which could have an effect upon the rural fringe landscapes in these areas. The housing distribution figures have taken into consideration constraints such as Green Wedges which will help to minimise effects on more sensitive landscape areas.	The Blaby Landscape Character Assessment should be considered prior to allocating specific sites for development and during design of developments. Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to protect some water resources through restriction of development in the rural areas of the District. However, it may also encourage more development on the edge of the larger settlements, which could affect surface and ground water quality in these areas (e.g. Blaby, Enderby, Narborough, Countesthorpe and Cosby).	Require developers to consider the impact of development on the water environment. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon water bodies by following Environment Agency guidelines. Incorporate SuDS in all developments where possible and ensure the sustainable management of surface water run-off. See Core Strategy Policies 21 and 22.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct development so that it links in with existing services which will help to reduce the need for people to travel and minimise the distance of car trips. This will help to minimise air pollution associated with car use.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to encourage the use of this instead of the car. Encourage travel by walking and cycling (e.g. incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments). See Core Strategy Policy 10.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to encourage use of previously developed sites which may enable remediation of contaminated land. However, there is also likely to be significant use of greenfield sites, which may result in pollution of land.	Ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation. Remediate contaminated land in accordance with PPS23 and CLR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Large scale housing development could result in an increase in the overall volume of energy used in the District. There may be opportunities to provide onsite renewable energy as part of new developments. This depends upon the detailed design of developments.	Ensure all new developments include measures to conserve energy resources and give consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. CSH and BREEAM). Explore opportunities for large scale renewable energy development as part of developments and on other suitable sites. See Core Strategy Policy 21.

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 5: Housing Distribution				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.		Permanent Long Term	International	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct development so that it links in with existing services which will help to reduce the need for people to travel and minimise the distance of car trips. This will help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions associated with car use.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to encourage the use of this instead of the car. Encourage travel by walking and cycling (e.g. incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments). See Core Strategy Policy 10.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to protect some areas of floodplain through restriction of development in the rural areas of the District. However, it may also encourage more development on the edge of the larger settlements, which may affect the floodplain in these areas (e.g. parts of Glenfield, Kirby Muxloe, Braunstone Town, Glen Parva and Blaby are within the floodplain). The housing distribution figures have taken into consideration constraints such as the flood plain which will help to minimise the risk of flooding associated with new developments.	Avoid development in the floodplain. Site specific flood risk assessments should be undertaken to establish the flooding potential of developments and steps taken to minimise risks. Development should be designed to minimise the effects of climate change (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer). See Core Strategy Policy 22.
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct development so that it links in with existing services which may help to encourage people to use their cars less.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to encourage the use of this instead of the car. Encourage travel by walking and cycling (e.g. incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments). See Core Strategy Policy 10.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct housing so that it links in with existing services, including educational facilities. This will help to ensure good access for all to education.	Ensure that either capacity of existing educational facilities is able to absorb increased demand due to new development or new services are provided to meet this demand. If required, new development should be accompanied by provision for school places either through the construction of new schools as part of development or through financial contributions. See Core Strategy Policies 1, 3, 11 and 12.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct housing and employment development so that it links in with existing residential areas and employment sites, which will help to ensure good access to employment opportunities for local people.	Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments meet the needs of the local population. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision to ensure good accessibility to employment opportunities for all members of the community. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy may help to encourage use of previously developed sites, existing buildings and existing infrastructure in urban areas. However, there is also likely to be significant use of greenfield sites.	Prioritise brownfield sites and existing buildings for development before greenfield sites. See Core Strategy Policy 1.
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.		Permanent Long Term	District	Large scale housing development will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction methods. Depends upon the construction and design of new developments.	Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. CSH and BREEAM). New developments should seek to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials and incorporate renewable energy (e.g. wind, solar) technologies where possible. Large scale developments may also provide opportunities for CHP systems. See Core Strategy Policy 21.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.				No effects are anticipated.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		Permanent Long Term		Using the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct housing so that it links in with existing services in the better served settlements of the district. This will help to ensure good access to services for all in the district.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within new developments to ensure good accessibility to services for those without a car. See Core Strategy Policy 9. Ensure new services and facilities can be used easily by all members of the community (e.g. ensure they are suitable for use by the elderly/disabled).
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		Permanent Long Term	District	Using the proposed settlement hierarchy will help to direct development so that it links in with existing services and public transport provision. This will help to encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport because shorter journeys are required.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 9.






















* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents

SA Objectives	Policy 6: Employment				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↑			There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in the provision of employment land proposals to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of new developments where appropriate. Include local recruitment policies.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Development of employment land may have some adverse effects upon habitats and species, depending upon the specific locations and nature of the development.	Confirm the ecological value of this site through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are secured for any loss of habitat value in line with the BAP. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Development of employment land may have some adverse effects upon the character of hosting settlements, depending upon the specific locations and nature of the development.	The developments should be designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Development of employment land may have some adverse effects upon historic / cultural assets, depending upon the specific locations and nature of the development.	An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Development of employment land may have some adverse effects upon the landscape, depending upon the specific locations and nature of the development.	The Blaby landscape character assessment should be considered prior to allocating specific sites for development and during design of developments. Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↕	Temporary Long Term	Regional	Construction of employment land may affect surface water and groundwater (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents).	Require developers to consider the impact of development on the water environment. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon water bodies by following Environment Agency guidelines. Incorporate SuDS where possible and ensure the sustainable management of surface water run-off. See Core Strategy Policy 22.
	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of employment sites may increase the demand for water and the volume of wastewater.	Ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity (including the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure) and water distribution mains capacity is available for new developments. See Core Strategy Policy 11. Opportunities for minimising water consumption associated with new buildings (e.g. use of rainwater recycling) should be sought where possible.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↕	Temporary Short Term	Local	Development of employment land could result in emissions of air pollutants, dust and debris during the construction phase which could cause localised air pollution.	Ensure contractors adopt best practice in respect of minimising dust and air pollution. Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
	↕	Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of employment land may result in increased air pollution once operational through increased traffic, increased energy consumption and potentially emissions associated with industry operations. Ensuring nearby communities can access employment land using a range of transport modes may encourage walking and cycling instead of car use.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SES. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of employment land could involve development of greenfield land, which may result in pollution of previously undeveloped land.	Ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation.
	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of employment land may increase use of mineral resources. Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.	Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of employment land may increase the demand for energy in the district. There may be opportunities to make use of energy efficient design and renewable energy generation / CHP onsite. This depends upon the detailed proposals as well as the design and energy efficiency of the development.	Ensure employment development includes measures to conserve energy resources and gives full consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policy 21.
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of employment land may result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. through increased traffic and increased energy consumption). Employment sites should encourage walking and cycling instead of car use. There may be opportunities to make use of energy efficient design and renewable energy generation / CHP on sites. This depends upon the detailed proposals as well as the design and energy efficiency of the development.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within employment sites. See Core Strategy Policy 10. Ensure employment sites include measures to conserve energy resources and gives full consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policy 21.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of employment sites may increase surface water run-off and increase the risk of flooding, if sites are greenfield.	Site specific FRAs considering climate change impacts will need to be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation implemented. SuDS techniques should be investigated. The employment sites should be designed to minimise the effects of climate change (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer). See Core Strategy Policies 21 and 22.

16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		Permanent Long Term	National	Development of employment sites may present opportunities to involve employees in reducing their environmental impacts (e.g. provision of public transport links to reduce car use, provision of recycling facilities etc.).	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within employment sites. See Core Strategy Policy 10. Ensure employment sites include measures to encourage people to reduce their environmental impacts (e.g. recycling facilities, provision for teleconferencing, energy and water efficient fittings). Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policies 21 and 22.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Development of employment sites may provide some opportunities for training.	Links should be sought between the employment sites and local education / training providers.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.		Permanent Long Term	International	Development of employment sites will help to develop a culture of enterprise and innovation and will increase employment opportunities in the District. Ensuring nearby communities can access the employment sites using a range of transport modes will help to improve access to employment opportunities for local people.	Where possible, smaller units for business start-ups should be provided. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SES. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a SES in this location does not present opportunities to make use of previously developed land, existing buildings and existing infrastructure.	Prioritise brownfield sites and existing buildings for development before greenfield sites. See Core Strategy Policy 1.
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.		Permanent Long Term	District	Development of employment sites will present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction. However, this depends upon the specifics of the proposals.	Ensure all new buildings within new employment developments adopt the highest possible sustainability standards (e.g. through the use of sustainable building assessments such as BREEAM). Ensure the buildings include measures to conserve energy resources and gives full consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. See Core Strategy Policy 21.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.		Short Term Temporary	District	Development of employment sites are likely to result in significant levels of waste during construction.	Opportunities for the reuse of construction waste should be sought wherever possible. Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme. Encourage developers to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials.
		Permanent Long Term	District	Once operational, there may also be an increase in waste produced.	Incorporate recycling facilities into larger employment sites to encourage companies / employees to sort / recycle waste. See Core Strategy Policy 23.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		Permanent Long Term	District	No significant effects are anticipated.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		Permanent Long Term	Local	The new employment sites may attract employees from nearby settlements which may help to encourage walking and cycling. Ensuring nearby communities can access the new employment sites using a range of transport modes may further encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage within the SES. See Core Strategy Policy 10.

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
BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 7: Affordable Housing				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.		Permanent Long Term	District	Requiring provision of affordable housing as part of developments, ensuring a mix of affordable housing is provided to meet local needs and providing rural affordable housing on rural exceptions sites will contribute significantly towards this objective.	Optimise the amount of affordable housing based on the Strategic Housing market Assessment and Affordable Housing Viability Assessment. See policy supporting text.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		Permanent Long Term	District	Provision of new build affordable housing (which will be built to new Building Regulation standards) may help to reduce health inequalities associated with existing poor quality housing stock (e.g. reducing fuel poverty).	Encourage high energy efficiency standards for affordable housing. See Core Strategy Policy 21.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.		Permanent Long Term	District	Provision of affordable housing may help to tackle deprivation, which is one cause of crime and fear of crime.	Ensure affordable housing is not differentiated within developments in terms of location, quality or size. Encourage the reduction of crime and the fear of crime through the design of new developments.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.		Permanent Long Term	District	Provision of a mix of affordable housing may present opportunities to involve local communities in proposals to ensure local needs are met. This is particularly important in rural areas as part of exceptions schemes.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of new developments where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.				No significant effects are anticipated.	Seek to encourage integration of affordable houses within schemes in accordance with the principles set out in policy 2.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.				No significant effects are anticipated.	Seek to encourage integration of affordable houses within schemes in accordance with the principles set out in policy 2. Affordable housing is often built to higher energy efficiency standards than required in the Building Regulations, this approach should be supported.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.				No significant effects are anticipated.	

SA Objectives	Policy 7: Affordable Housing				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*


















* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents







BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 8: Mix of Housing				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.		Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments provide a range of housing types, sizes and tenures to meet identified local needs will contribute significantly towards this objective.	Consider encouraging a policy approach to the provision of a mix of housing through a subsequent SPD.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring all housing is built to Lifetime Homes standards and that a proportion of housing is to wheelchair standards will help to reduce health inequalities by ensuring all people have access to appropriate housing.	
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.		Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments provide a range of housing types, sizes and tenures may help to create mixed and inclusive communities and potentially help to reduce the fear of crime.	Encourage a mix of housing to ensure activity at all times of the day.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.				There may be opportunities to consult with and empower community groups to meet housing needs.	Ensure that all groups with specific housing needs are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of housing where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.		Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments provide a range of housing types, sizes and tenures may present opportunities to create a mix that reflects the character of the area.	Ensure that the character of the area is considered when determining the mix of housing to be provided.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.				There may be opportunities for communities in mixed housing schemes to have an appropriate base to access education opportunities.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.		Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring all housing is built to Lifetime Homes standards and that 10% of housing is to wheelchair standards will contribute towards promoting high standards of sustainable design.	
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.				No significant effects are anticipated.	

* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 9: Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.		Permanent Long Term	District	Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches will help to ensure the provision of living accommodation for those in the travelling community. Ensuring any proposed Gypsy / Traveller sites are within or near to settlements with essential local services and facilities will ensure they link into the provision of services.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycleways from Gypsy and Traveller pitch sites. See Core Strategy Policy 10. Allocate pitches within the subsequent allocations DPD.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Ensuring any proposed Gypsy / Traveller sites are within or near to settlements with essential local services and facilities (including healthcare) will help ensure good access to health services for the travelling community.	The policy should seek to ensure that proposed Gypsy / Traveller sites are within or near to settlements with essential local services and facilities (including healthcare) in order to ensure good access to health services for the travelling community.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Ensuring proposed Gypsy / Traveller sites are within or near to settlements with essential local services and facilities may help ensure good access to leisure and cultural activities for the travelling community.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Gypsy and Traveller pitch developments can sometimes unsettle the communities that exist in these locations, and the travelling communities on these developments may be isolated from the surrounding community. This may result in an increase in the fear of crime. However, there may also be opportunities to improve relations between different communities through associating sites with settlements, thus helping to combat the fear of crime. This is dependant upon the response of existing and potential residents.	Utilise opportunities to ensure that Gypsy and Traveller communities contribute to local communities within associated settlements. Ensure that sites are of an appropriate size in relation to their host communities.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.				There may be opportunities for consulting with both the local community and the Gypsy and Traveller community to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities, including Gypsy and Traveller communities, are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of the pitch development.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches could result in disturbance or damage to BAP species and habitats; this depends on biodiversity value of the sites.	Confirm the ecological value of any proposed sites through the use of ecological surveys. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19. Allocate pitches within the subsequent allocations DPD.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in or near to settlements could have an impact upon their character. However, ensuring that Gypsy / Traveller pitches are capable of assimilation into the landscape, will not have a serious visual impact on the built environment, are of appropriate scale in relation to settlements and capable of implementation without causing unacceptable nuisance may help to protect the	Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Allocate pitches within the subsequent allocations DPD.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches may have an impact upon historical resources, cultural assets and archaeological sites and their settings; this depends upon the location of the site. Ensuring that Gypsy / Traveller pitches are capable of assimilation into the landscape, will not have a serious visual impact on the built environment and are of appropriate scale in relation to settlements may help to protect some elements of the historic environment.	The archaeological value of all proposed sites should be confirmed via archaeological surveys. Developers should consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas). See Core Strategy Policy 20. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation. Allocate pitches within the subsequent allocations DPD.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches could have an impact upon the character of the surrounding landscape. However, ensuring that Gypsy / Traveller pitches are capable of assimilation into the landscape, will not have a serious visual impact on the countryside, are of appropriate scale in relation to settlements and include sensitive landscaping and screening may help to protect the character of the rural landscape.	The Blaby landscape character assessment should be considered prior to allocating specific sites for pitches and during their design. Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation. Allocate pitches within the subsequent allocations DPD.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.		Temporary Long Term	Local	Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches may impact on local water bodies depending upon the location and scale of development.	Require developers to consider the impact of development on the water environment. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon water bodies by following Environment Agency guidelines. Incorporate SuDS where possible and ensure the sustainable management of surface water run-off. See Core Strategy Policy 22. Allocate pitches within the subsequent allocations DPD.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.		Permanent Long Term	Local	This depends upon the location of the Gypsy and Traveller pitches (i.e. whether the sites are greenfield or previously developed land).	Locate the Gypsy and Traveller pitches on previously developed land where possible and appropriate. See Core Strategy Policy 1. Allocate pitches within the subsequent allocations DPD.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches may increase surface water run-off / flood risk, depending upon the location and scale of development.	Avoid allocating pitches in the floodplain. Consider the use of site specific flood risk assessments should be undertaken to establish flooding potential of pitches and steps taken to minimise risks. See Core Strategy Policy 20. Allocate pitches within the subsequent allocations DPD.
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Ensuring any proposed Gypsy / Traveller sites are within or near to settlements with essential local services and facilities will help ensure access to services for all members of the community without the use of the car, and may encourage travel by walking and cycling.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycleways from Gypsy and Traveller pitch sites to encourage travel to and from local services and facilities by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10. Allocate pitches within the subsequent allocations DPD.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Ensuring any proposed Gypsy / Traveller sites are within or near to settlements with essential local services and facilities (including education) will help ensure good access to education opportunities for the travelling community.	Locate the Gypsy and Traveller pitches on previously developed land where possible and appropriate. See Core Strategy Policy 1. Allocate pitches within the subsequent allocations DPD.

SA Objectives	Policy 9: Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.		Permanent Long Term	Local	This depends upon the location of the Gypsy and Traveller pitches (i.e. whether the sites are greenfield or previously developed land).	Locate the Gypsy and Traveller pitches on previously developed land where possible and appropriate. Allocate pitches within the subsequent allocations DPD.
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches could result in creation of waste in the area. Unless suitable disposal facilities and collection measures are provided flytipping could be a potential issue.	Recycling facilities should be integrated into Gypsy and Traveller pitch sites to encourage people to sort / recycle their waste.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		Permanent Long Term		Ensuring any proposed Gypsy / Traveller sites are within or near to settlements with essential local services and facilities will help ensure access to services for all members of the community.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycleways from Gypsy and Traveller pitch sites.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		Permanent Long Term	Local	Ensuring any proposed Gypsy / Traveller sites are within or near to settlements with essential local services and facilities will help ensure access to services for all members of the community without the use of the car, and may encourage travel by walking, cycling and public transport.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycleways from Gypsy and Traveller pitch sites to encourage travel to and from local services and facilities by these methods.

* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 10: Transport Infrastructure				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring that new developments are located so residents can access services without reliance on private motor vehicles and measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy will help to link housing with the provision of services.	Ensure easy accessibility to public transport, walking and cycling for all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring that new developments are located so residents can access services without reliance on private motor vehicles and measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy will help to improve access to health services. Measures to encourage walking and cycling will help to encourage healthy lifestyles.	Ensure easy accessibility to walking and cycling networks for all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring that new developments are located so residents can access services without reliance on private motor vehicles and measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy will help to improve access to local heritage, cultural and leisure facilities.	Ensure easy accessibility to public transport, walking and cycling for all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Promotion of safe transport modes, ensuring that priority is given to pedestrians and cyclists in the design of new schemes and encouraging improved conditions for pedestrian and cyclists may help improve community safety.	Ensure pedestrian and cycle routes are safe to use through the use of natural surveillance measures. Ensure cycle parking provided as part of new developments is fully secure.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in the location and design of new developments and transport infrastructure to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure communities are fully consulted and involved in the design process of new developments and transport infrastructure where appropriate. Ensure any transport improvements are accessible by residents of new developments (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↔	Permanent Long Term	District	Development of new transport infrastructure could result in an impact upon species and habitats; this depends on biodiversity value of the site.	Confirm the ecological value of the site of the proposed new schemes through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are secured for any loss of habitat value in line with the BAP. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↔	Permanent Long Term	District	Measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy will help to protect and enhance character and distinctiveness of settlements, for example through reducing congestion which can adversely affect character. In addition improved pedestrian, cycle and public transport links may encourage more people to shop locally, thus ensuring centres retain diversity in terms of services and facilities.	Ensure the design and construction of new transport infrastructure takes full consideration of settlement character.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy may help to protect and enhance the historic character of settlements, including those with Conservation Areas, for example through reducing congestion which can adversely affect character.	Ensure the design and construction of new transport infrastructure takes full consideration of the presence of historic resources to ensure no adverse effect upon the resources and their settings. See Core Strategy Policy 20. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to development and appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of assets in situ) implemented.
	↓	Permanent Long Term	National	Development of new transport infrastructure could result in an impact upon historical resources within the area, for example the Lubbethorpe Medieval Settlement Remains.	
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↓	Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a new link across the M1 and improved link across the M69 could result in an impact upon the rural landscape in this area.	Ensure new road links are designed so as to minimise impact upon the landscape e.g. through the use of screening and planting. See Core Strategy Policies 2 and 14.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↔	Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a new link across the M1 and improved link across the M69 could impact upon local waterbodies, including a tributary of Lubbethorpe Brook and groundwater (e.g. through polluted run-off from new roads).	Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon water bodies by following Environment Agency guidelines. Incorporate SuDS where possible and ensure the sustainable management of surface water run-off. See Core Strategy Policy 22.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy will help to reduce the need for people to travel by car and encourage people to use more sustainable alternatives, which will help to minimise road transport pollutant emissions.	Ensure easy accessibility to public transport, walking and cycling for all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↔	Permanent Long Term	Local	Development of a new link across the M1 and improved link across the M69 could result in pollution of undeveloped land.	Ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↑			Measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy will help to reduce the need for people to travel by car and encourage people to use more sustainable alternatives, which will help to minimise road transport related greenhouse gas emissions.	Ensure easy accessibility to public transport, walking and cycling for all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↑	Permanent Long Term	International	Measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy will help to reduce the need for people to travel by car and encourage people to use more sustainable alternatives, which will help to minimise road transport related greenhouse gas emissions.	Ensure easy accessibility to public transport, walking and cycling for all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy will help to reduce the need for people to travel by car and encourage people to use more sustainable alternatives.	Ensure easy accessibility to public transport, walking and cycling for all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring that new developments are located so residents can access services without reliance on private motor vehicles and measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy will help to improve access to educational facilities.	Ensure easy accessibility to public transport, walking and cycling for all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring that new developments are located so residents can access services without reliance on private motor vehicles and measures to improve sustainable transport (including new pedestrian / cycle links to employment and retail areas) as set out within this policy will help to improve access to employment sites. In particular, provision of foot and cycle links to the SES will contribute towards this objective.	Ensure easy accessibility to public transport, walking and cycling for all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES



SA Objectives	Policy 10: Transport Infrastructure				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Improving bus services and enhancing existing links and facilities may encourage optimal use of existing infrastructure.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	This policy will encourage a range of sustainable design measures, including ensuring that priority is given to pedestrians and cyclists in the design of new schemes, provision of pedestrian and cycle links as part of new developments, seeking maximum parking standards on new developments and encouraging provision of cycle parking.	Encourage the use of sustainability assessments (e.g. CEEQUAL and BREEAM). New transport infrastructure developments should seek to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials. See Core Strategy Policy 21.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↓	Permanent Long Term	District	Development of a new link across the M1 and improved link across the M69 may result in construction waste.	Opportunities for the reuse of construction waste should be sought wherever possible. Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring that new developments are located so residents can access services without reliance on private motor vehicles and measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy will contribute significantly towards helping to improve access to services for all, particularly those who do not have access to a car.	Ensure easy accessibility to public transport, walking and cycling for all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring that new developments are located so residents can access services without reliance on private motor vehicles and measures to improve sustainable transport as set out within this policy will contribute significantly encouraging cycling, walking and public transport use.	Ensure easy accessibility to public transport, walking and cycling for all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly/disabled people).

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BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 11: Infrastructure, Services and Facilities to Support Growth				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional infrastructure and community needs through provision of services and facilities will help to ensure that housing links in with the provision of services.	Encourage contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional infrastructure and community needs through provision of healthcare facilities will help to ensure residents have access to health services.	Encourage contributions that will help fund cultural and recreational facilities. See supporting text. Encourage contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional infrastructure and community needs through provision of services and facilities may help to ensure residents have access to cultural and recreational activities. Provision of a library as part of the SUE will contribute towards this.	Encourage contributions that will help fund cultural and recreational facilities. See supporting text. Encourage contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional infrastructure and community needs through provision of services and facilities (e.g. policing and youth facilities) may help to reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	Encourage contributions that will help fund crime prevention activities, youth facilities and community centres. See policy supporting text.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional infrastructure and community needs through provision of services and facilities may provide opportunities to empower the local community (e.g. through provision of community centres).	Encourage contributions that will help promote community empowerment (e.g. community centres). See policy supporting text. Ensure that any community initiatives funded by developer contributions involve the communities themselves and take into account the specific needs of the young, elderly and deprived members of the community.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	Encourage contributions that directly help to contribute towards BAP targets and protect species and habitats (e.g. through the enhancement / creation of habitats).
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	Encourage contributions that directly help to protect and enhance the character of settlements (e.g. townscape and public realm improvements).
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	Encourage contributions that directly help to protect and enhance historic assets (e.g. townscape and public realm improvements).
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↔	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional infrastructure (e.g. water supply) may help to ensure prudent management of water resources.	Encourage contributions that will help fund any water supply and drainage improvements required. See policy supporting text.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↔	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional services may help to reduce the need for people to travel to access services, thus potentially reducing car related emissions.	Encourage contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↔	Permanent Long Term	International	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional services may help to reduce the need for people to travel to access services, thus potentially reducing car related emissions.	Encourage contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional services may help to reduce the need for people to travel to access services, enabling them to reduce their car use.	Encourage contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional infrastructure and community needs through provision of services and facilities will help to ensure residents have access to education services.	Encourage contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↔	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional infrastructure (e.g. transport) may help to improve access to employment.	Encourage contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↑			No significant effects are anticipated.	

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 11: Infrastructure, Services and Facilities to Support Growth				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		Permanent Long Term		Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional infrastructure and community needs through provision of services and facilities will help to ensure residents have access to services.	Encourage contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional services may help to reduce the need for people to travel to access services and encourage walking and cycling. Ensuring new developments contribute towards additional infrastructure (e.g. transport) may encourage public transport	Encourage contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See policy supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.

* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 12: Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements from growth may include affordable housing, as well services and transport infrastructure which will help to ensure that housing links in with the provision of services.	Consider contributions towards affordable housing. Consider contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 11.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements from growth may include healthcare provision as well as leisure facilities and open space which will encourage healthy lifestyles.	Consider contributions towards healthcare provision, leisure facilities and open space. Consider contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 11.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements from growth may include leisure and cultural facilities.	Consider contributions towards leisure and cultural facilities. Consider contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 11.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements from growth may include community and youth facilities, which may help to reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.	Consider contributions towards community, youth facilities, policing and crime prevention initiatives. See Core Strategy Policy 11.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↑			No significant effects are anticipated.	Consider contributions that will help promote community empowerment (e.g. community centres). Ensure that any community initiatives funded by developer contributions involve the communities themselves and take into account the specific needs of the young, elderly and deprived members of the community. See Core Strategy Policy 11.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements from growth may include funding towards biodiversity projects.	Consider contributions that directly help to contribute towards BAP targets and protect species and habitats (e.g. through the enhancement / creation of habitats).
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements from growth may include open space and public realm improvements which may contribute towards settlement character.	Consider contributions towards open space and public realm improvements which will contribute to the character of settlements.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements from growth may include funding towards protection and enhancement of historic resources.	Consider contributions that directly help to protect and enhance historic, cultural and archaeological features in the borough and their settings (e.g. townscape and public realm improvements).
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring developers contribute towards infrastructure requirements from growth (e.g. utilities) may help to ensure prudent management of water resources.	Encourage contributions that will help fund any water supply and drainage improvements required. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 11.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring developers contribute towards infrastructure requirements from growth (e.g. transport) may help to ease congestion and encourage public transport use, potentially reducing emissions.	Consider contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 11.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↑	Permanent Long Term	International	Ensuring developers contribute towards infrastructure requirements from growth (e.g. transport) may help to ease congestion and encourage public transport use, potentially reducing emissions.	Consider contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 11.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring developers contribute towards infrastructure requirements from growth (e.g. transport) may encourage public transport use.	Consider contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 11.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements from growth may include education provision.	Consider contributions towards education and training provision. Consider contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 11.
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring developers contribute towards infrastructure requirements from growth (e.g. transport) may help to improve access to employment.	Encourage contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 11.
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements from growth may include funding towards waste management and recycling facilities.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring developers contribute towards infrastructure requirements from growth (e.g. transport) may help to ensure residents have access to services.	Consider contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See supporting text and Core Strategy Policy 10.

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 12: Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring developers contribute towards infrastructure requirements from growth (e.g. transport) may encourage public transport use.	Consider contributions that will help fund the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system and improve the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 11.

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BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES

SA Objectives	Policy 13: Retailing and Other Town Centres				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging mixed use developments in Blaby town centre may enable provision of housing alongside services.	Consider provision of housing as part of mixed use developments in Blaby town centre.
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging leisure uses in Blaby town centre may help to encourage healthy lifestyles, depending upon the type of development proposed.	Encourage leisure uses within Blaby town centre which will promote exercise / activity.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging cultural and leisure uses in Blaby town centre (e.g. a visitor centre at Bouskell Park as proposed in the town centre Masterplan) and improving the town centre's accessibility will help to provide better opportunities for people to participate in cultural activities.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging developments such as leisure and tourism may have an impact upon crime in Blaby town centre, depending upon the type, design and management of development. Encouraging mixed use developments in Blaby town centre may help to maintain a level of activity throughout the day, leading to increased natural surveillance which may help to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Encourage development to incorporate design principles that strive to minimise crime and improve community safety. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Encourage liaison with the local police force in the design of new developments.
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in new development proposals for the town, village and neighbourhood centres to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of new developments where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↓	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging development in Blaby town centre and allowing small scale development in other areas could have an impact upon species and habitats; this depends on biodiversity value of potential development sites. Some previously developed sites may have equal or greater biodiversity value than some greenfield sites and existing buildings could, for example, have bat roosts.	Confirm the ecological value of any proposed sites through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are secured for any loss of habitat value in line with the BAP. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging development in Blaby town centre in accordance with the masterplan to sustain its vitality and viability will help to protect and enhance the character and diversity of Blaby town. Ensuring that any retail development outside of town centres will not affect existing centres will help protect the diversity of settlements. The policy will also allow retail development in other centres providing it is appropriate to their role and respects their character.	Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging development in Blaby town centre could affect Blaby Conservation Area and historic buildings in the area. Allowing small scale development in other centres could also affect Conservation Areas and listed buildings in these areas. However, ensuring developments are of an appropriate scale and respect the character of the centres will help to minimise any adverse effects.	The archaeological value of all development sites should be confirmed via archaeological surveys. Developers should consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas). See Core Strategy Policy 19. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	⇒	Permanent Long Term	District	Not permitting new or significant expansion of out-of-town retail / leisure facilities and only allowing retail development outside of town centres in certain circumstances may help to protect the rural landscape from the effects of development.	
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↓	Temporary Long Term	Regional	Encouraging development in Blaby town centre and allowing small scale development in other areas could impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents).	Require developers to consider the impact of development on the water environment. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon water bodies by following Environment Agency guidelines. Incorporate SuDS in all developments where possible and ensure the sustainable management of surface water run-off. See Core Strategy Policy 22.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging development of a mix of services and facilities in Blaby town centre and allowing retail development in other centres will help to reduce the need for people to travel to access services, facilities and employment, which may help to reduce car related emissions. Encouraging improvements to Blaby town centre's accessibility by public transport may also help to reduce car related emissions.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to all centres. Incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new retail developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging development in Blaby town centre, allowing small scale development in other areas, not permitting new or significant expansion of out-of-town retail / leisure facilities and only allowing retail development outside of town centres in certain circumstances will help to encourage development on previously developed land, minimise greenfield land development and may present opportunities to remediate contaminated land.	Ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation. Remediate contaminated land in accordance with PPS23 and CLR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Encouraging development in Blaby town centre and allowing small scale development in other areas could result in an increase in the overall volume of energy used in the District. There may be opportunities to provide onsite renewable energy as part of new developments. This depends upon the detailed design of developments.	Ensure all new developments include measures to conserve energy resources and give consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. BREEAM). See Core Strategy Policy 21.
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↑	Permanent Long Term	International	Encouraging development of a mix of services and facilities in Blaby town centre and allowing retail development in other centres will help to reduce the need for people to travel to access services, facilities and employment, which may help to reduce car related emissions. Encouraging improvements to Blaby town centre's accessibility by public transport may also help to reduce car related emissions.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to all centres. Incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new retail developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging development in Blaby town centre and allowing small scale development in other areas which are previously developed and outside the floodplain may help to minimise increased surface water run-off and associated flood risk.	Avoid development in the floodplain. Site specific flood risk assessments should be undertaken to establish the flooding potential of developments and steps taken to minimise risks. Development should be designed to minimise the effects of climate change (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer). See Core Strategy Policy 22.

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY POLICIES - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TABLES






SA Objectives	Policy 13: Retailing and Other Town Centres				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging development of a mix of services and facilities in Blaby town centre and allowing retail development in other centres will help to reduce the need for people to travel to access services, facilities and employment. Encouraging improvements to Blaby town centre's accessibility by public transport will also enable people to reduce their car use.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to all centres. Incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new retail developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging developments such as offices, retail, leisure and tourism and improving the town centre's accessibility will provide accessible employment opportunities for people within the District. Allowing small scale development in other centres may also contribute towards providing local employment.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to all centres. Incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new retail developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging development in Blaby town centre, allowing small scale development in other areas, not permitting new or significant expansion of out-of-town retail / leisure facilities and only allowing development in out of town centres in certain circumstances will help to encourage development of previously developed land over greenfield land development and may encourage use of existing buildings and infrastructure.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging development in Blaby town centre and allowing small scale development in other areas may present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction methods. Depends upon the construction and design of new developments.	Encourage the use of BREEAM assessments for new developments. New developments should seek to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials a where possible. See Core Strategy Policy 21.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↓	Short Term Temporary	District	Encouraging development in Blaby town centre and allowing small scale development in other areas is likely to result in construction waste.	Opportunities for the reuse of construction waste should be sought wherever possible. Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
	↓	Permanent Long Term	District	Once operational, new developments could result in an increase in the overall volume of waste created in the District.	Encourage developers to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials. Incorporate recycling facilities into new developments to encourage people to sort / recycle their waste. See Core Strategy Policy 23.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging development of a mix of services and facilities in Blaby town centre, improving the town centre's accessibility and allowing retail development in other centres will help to ensure people in the District have good access to services, particularly people without a car.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to all centres. Incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new retail developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouraging development of a mix of services and facilities in Blaby town centre, improving the town centre's accessibility and allowing retail development in other centres will help to encourage walking, cycling and public transport use.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to all centres. Incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new retail developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10.

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SA Objectives	Policy 14: Green Infrastructure				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Maintenance of existing and provision of new green infrastructure will offer recreational opportunities which will help to encourage healthy lifestyles.	Encourage provision of recreation routes within green infrastructure areas to encourage exercise and healthy lifestyles.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Maintenance of existing and provision of new green infrastructure will offer significant recreational opportunities.	Encourage opportunities to enhance and provide interpretation for archaeological and historic resources through the provision of green infrastructure (for example relating to the Scheduled Monument in the SUE site).
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in green infrastructure improvements (including the potential Community Forest) to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of new green infrastructure projects (including the potential Community Forest) where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Maintenance of existing and provision of new green infrastructure will contribute significantly towards protection and enhancement of biodiversity and enable the development of habitat linkages.	Encourage ecological enhancements which are in line with the BAP.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Green infrastructure can contribute towards the character and distinctiveness of settlements, therefore maintenance of existing and provision of new green infrastructure will have a beneficial effect upon this objective.	Encourage designation of sensitive areas as Green Wedges to reinforce character and also access. See Core Strategy Policy 16.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↔	Permanent Long Term	District	Green infrastructure areas protected and enhanced as a result of this policy may also have a historical, cultural or archaeological value. Therefore, this policy may indirectly contribute towards the achievement of this objective.	Encourage opportunities to enhance archaeological and historic resources through the provision of green infrastructure (for example relating to the Scheduled Monument in the SUE site).
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Maintenance of existing and provision of new green infrastructure will contribute significantly towards protection and enhancement of the rural landscape.	Encourage opportunities to enhance the landscape through the provision of new green infrastructure (for example in association with the SUE and other sites).
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Maintenance of existing and provision of new green infrastructure will help to ensure that water resources (including groundwater) and wetland areas are better protected from any pollution associated with development.	Encourage opportunities to use green infrastructure to increase groundwater flows (for example in association with the SUE and other sites).
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Maintenance of existing and provision of new green infrastructure will minimise the risk of pollution (associated with development) on these areas of land.	
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Maintenance of existing and provision of new green infrastructure will help to protect areas of floodplain and will also help to reduce the impacts of climate change through cooling effects.	Encourage opportunities to use green infrastructure to increase groundwater flows (for example in association with the SUE and other sites).
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Maintenance of existing and provision of new green infrastructure may provide opportunities to involve communities in minimising their environmental impacts.	Opportunities to work with local communities on green infrastructure / biodiversity related projects should be sought where possible.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	Consideration should be given to the creation of biodiversity as an educational resource (e.g. wildlife gardens in schools).
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Promotion of green infrastructure creation through new development will help promote this aspect of sustainable design.	
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	









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SA Objectives	Policy 15: Open Spaces, sport and recreation				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities and protection of existing facilities will help to ensure that people have access to recreation and open space, which will contribute towards health and well-being.	Ensure that leisure and recreation facilities are accessible by all members of the community, wherever possible.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities and protection of existing facilities will help to ensure that people have access to recreational and cultural activities.	Ensure that leisure and recreation facilities are accessible by all members of the community, wherever possible.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	→	Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities may help to reduce anti-social behaviour through provision of activities for young people.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in provision of play and open spaces and leisure facilities to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the planning and design of new play and open spaces.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces may result in development of new facilities, which could have an adverse effect upon existing habitats / species depending upon their type, design and location. However protection of existing open spaces could also protect any existing biodiversity.	Confirm the ecological value of any proposed sites through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are secured for any loss of habitat value in line with the BAP. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities may result in development of new facilities, which could have an effect upon the character of settlements depending upon the type, design and location of new facilities. However protection of existing open spaces will help to protect settlement character and distinctiveness.	Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities may result in development of new facilities, which could have an effect upon historic resources such as Conservation Areas and archaeology depending upon the type, design and location of new facilities. However protection of existing open spaces may help to protect historic resources.	The archaeological value of all development sites should be confirmed via archaeological surveys. Developers should consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas). See Core Strategy Policy 20. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities may result in development of new facilities, which could have an effect upon the rural landscape depending upon the type, design and location of new facilities. However protection of existing open spaces will help to protect the landscape.	The Blaby landscape character assessment should be considered prior to locating specific sites for development and during design of developments. Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↕	Temporary Long Term	Regional	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities may result in development of new facilities, which may impact on local water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents). However protection of existing open spaces may help to protect water resources.	Require developers to consider the impact of development on the water environment. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon water bodies by following Environment Agency guidelines. Incorporate SuDS in all developments where possible and ensure the sustainable management of surface water run-off. See Core Strategy Policy 22.
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	→	Permanent Long Term	District	Provision of accessible leisure and recreation facilities may help to reduce the need to travel to these facilities and help reduce transport related air pollution emissions.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to leisure and recreation facilities. Incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new leisure / recreation developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities may result in development of new facilities, which may result in pollution of land. However protection of existing open spaces may help to protect undeveloped land.	Ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	→	Permanent Long Term	International	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities may help to reduce the need to travel to these facilities and help reduce transport related greenhouse gas emissions.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to leisure and recreation facilities. Incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new leisure / recreation developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	→	Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities may help to reduce the need to travel to these facilities and help people reduce their car use.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to leisure and recreation facilities. Incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new leisure / recreation developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	

SA Objectives	Policy 15: Open Spaces, sport and recreation				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.		Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities may result in development of new facilities, which may present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction methods. Depends upon the construction and design of new developments.	Encourage the use of BREEAM assessments for new leisure / recreation developments. New developments should seek to make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials a where possible. See Core Strategy Policy 21.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.		Short Term Temporary	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities may result in development of new facilities, which may result in construction waste.	Opportunities for the reuse of construction waste should be sought wherever possible. Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities and protection of existing facilities will help to ensure that people have good access to leisure and recreational services.	Ensure that leisure and recreation facilities are accessible by all members of the community, wherever possible. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to leisure and recreation facilities. Incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new leisure / recreation developments. See Core Strategy Policy 10.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		Permanent Long Term	District	Setting standards for provision of play and open spaces and leisure and recreational facilities may help to encourage walking and cycling to access these facilities.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages to leisure and recreation facilities. Incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new leisure / recreation developments to encourage travel by these methods. See Core Strategy Policy 9.

* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents

SA Objectives	Policy 16: Green Wedges				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Green Wedges, to provide a green lung into urban areas and a recreation resource, will help to encourage healthy lifestyles and contribute towards wellbeing.	Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Green Wedges for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Green Wedges. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Green Wedges will provide opportunities for people to access recreational and cultural activities.	Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Green Wedges for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Green Wedges. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in the management of Green Wedges to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the management of Green Wedges where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↕	Permanent Long Term	National	Designation of Green Wedges will help to protect species and habitats present within these areas, including Narborough Bog SSSI. However, allowing development of renewable energy facilities, park and ride schemes, transport infrastructure and mineral extraction within Green Wedges may have adverse effects upon biodiversity, habitats and species.	Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation within the Green Wedge should be sought where possible. Confirm the ecological value of any proposed sites through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are secured for any loss of habitat value in line with the BAP. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Green Wedges will help to protect settlements from merging and shape development form, as well as protecting and potentially enhancing the green spaces surrounding them which contribute towards their character and distinctiveness.	Ensure all important areas of Green Wedge are protected.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↕	Permanent Long Term	National	Designation of Green Wedges will help to protect any sites of historic/archaeological interest and their settings contained within these areas, including Kirby Muxloe Castle and the moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield. However, allowing development of renewable energy facilities, park and ride schemes, transport infrastructure and mineral extraction within Green Wedges may have adverse effects upon historic resources in these areas.	The archaeological value of all development sites should be confirmed via archaeological surveys. Developers should consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas). See Core Strategy Policy 20. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Green Wedges will help to protect the rural landscape within the Green Wedge areas from development. However, allowing development of renewable energy facilities, park and ride schemes, transport infrastructure and mineral extraction within Green Wedges may have adverse effects upon the rural landscape in these areas.	The Blaby landscape character assessment should be considered prior to locating specific sites for development and during design of developments. Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Designation of Green Wedges will help to protect water bodies within these areas, including the River Sence, River Soar and the Grand Union Canal from adverse effects of development. However, allowing development of renewable energy facilities, park and ride schemes, transport infrastructure and mineral extraction within Green Wedges may result in increased risk of pollution of local water resources (e.g. polluted highway runoff).	
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Allowing development of park and ride schemes and transport infrastructure within Green Wedges may have an effect upon air quality, depending upon what is proposed, e.g. park and ride schemes may help to ease congestion, however new roads may increase air pollutant emissions. Mineral extraction could also cause localised air pollution.	Ensure air quality assessments are carried out where proposals could affect air quality. Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Green Wedges for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Green Wedges. See Core Strategy Policies 9 and 14.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Green Wedges will help minimise the loss of green space and protect these areas from being adversely affected by land pollution. This may also encourage the use of previously developed land in other areas which may provide opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land. However, allowing mineral extraction within Green Wedges may affect the management of mineral resources.	Ensure prudent management of mineral resources (will need to be addressed through county level minerals plan)
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Allowing development of wind turbines and other renewable energy facilities (not within buildings) may help to promote the development of renewable energy resources within the District.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↕	Permanent Long Term	International	Allowing development of park and ride schemes and transport infrastructure within Green Wedges may help to reduce car use or increase it depending upon what is proposed, which will affect greenhouse gas emissions. Allowing development of wind turbines and other renewable energy facilities (not within buildings) may help to encourage the development of alternatives to fossil fuel consumption, which will help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.	Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Green Wedges for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Green Wedges. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Green Wedges will help to protect any areas of floodplain within these areas from large scale development, including the Sence and Soar valleys. In addition, protection of Green Wedges may help to mitigate the effects of climate change providing a cooling effect to urban areas.	

SA Objectives	Policy 16: Green Wedges				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		Permanent Long Term	District	Allowing development of park and ride schemes and transport infrastructure within Green Wedges may help to reduce car use or increase it depending upon what is proposed. Encouragement of management of the land promoting environmental and access improvements may help to get people involved in environmental protection.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport, walking and cycling linkages to / from Green Wedges for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Green Wedges. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.		Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Green Wedges may encourage the use of previously developed land and buildings in other areas.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.				No significant effects are anticipated.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Green Wedges and promotion of improvements to access to these may help to improve accessibility to recreational services and facilities for people within the District. Allowing development of park and ride schemes and transport infrastructure within Green Wedges may also help to improve access.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport, walking and cycling linkages to / from Green Wedges for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Green Wedges. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.		Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Green Wedges and promotion of improvements to access to these may help to encourage walking and cycling. Allowing development of park and ride schemes and transport infrastructure within Green Wedges may help to encourage public transport use.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport, walking and cycling linkages to / from Green Wedges for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Green Wedges. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.

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SA Objectives	Policy 17: Areas of Separation				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Separation, which maintain open areas next to urban areas could be a recreation resource. This will help to encourage healthy lifestyles and contribute towards wellbeing.	Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Areas of Separation for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Areas of Separation. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Separation will provide opportunities for people to access recreational and cultural activities.	Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Areas of Separation for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Areas of Separation. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in the management of Areas of Separation to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the management of Areas of Separation where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↕	Permanent Long Term	National	Designation of Areas of Separation will help to protect species and habitats present within these areas. However, development of within Areas of Separation may have adverse effects upon biodiversity, habitats and species - even where it does not result in coalescence.	Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation within the Areas of Separation should be sought where possible. Confirm the ecological value of any proposed sites through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are secured for any loss of habitat value in line with the BAP. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Separation will help to protect settlements from merging and shape development form, as well as protecting and potentially enhancing the green spaces surrounding them which contribute towards their character and distinctiveness.	Ensure all important Areas of Separation are protected.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↕	Permanent Long Term	National	Designation of Areas of Separation will help to protect any sites of historic/archaeological interest and their settings contained within these areas.	The archaeological value of all development sites should be confirmed via archaeological surveys. Developers should consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas). See Core Strategy Policy 20. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Separation will help to protect the rural landscape within the Areas of Separation areas from development.	The Blaby landscape character assessment should be considered prior to locating specific sites for development and during design of developments. Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Designation of Areas of Separation will help to protect water bodies within these areas, including water courses from adverse effects of development. However, allowing development of renewable energy facilities, park and ride schemes, transport infrastructure and mineral extraction within Areas of Separation may result in increased risk of pollution of local water resources (e.g. polluted highway runoff).	
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Mineral extraction / waste disposal could cause localised air pollution, particularly between Huncote and Narborough..	Ensure air quality assessments are carried out where proposals could affect air quality. Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Areas of Separation for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Areas of Separation. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Separation will help minimise the loss of green space and protect these areas from being adversely affected by land pollution. This may also encourage the use of previously developed land in other areas which may provide opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land. However, allowing mineral extraction within Areas of Separation may affect the management of mineral resources.	Ensure prudent management of mineral resources (will need to be addressed through county level minerals plan)
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Allowing development of wind turbines and other renewable energy facilities (not within buildings) may help to promote the development of renewable energy resources within the District.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↕	Permanent Long Term	International	Allowing development of wind turbines and other renewable energy facilities (not within buildings) may help to encourage the development of alternatives to fossil fuel consumption, which will help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.	Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Areas of Separation for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Areas of Separation. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Separation will help to protect any areas of floodplain within these areas from large scale development, including the Sence and Soar valleys. In addition, protection of Areas of Separation may help to mitigate the effects of climate change providing a cooling effect to urban areas.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouragement of management of the land promoting environmental and access improvements may help to get people involved in environmental protection.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport, walking and cycling linkages to / from Areas of Separation for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Areas of Separation. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.

17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Separation may encourage the use of previously developed land and buildings in other areas.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Separation and promotion of improvements to access to these may help to improve accessibility to recreational services and facilities for people within the District.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport, walking and cycling linkages to / from Areas of Separation for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Areas of Separation. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Separation and promotion of improvements to access to these may help to encourage walking and cycling. Allowing development of park and ride schemes and transport infrastructure within Areas of Separation may help to encourage public transport use.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport, walking and cycling linkages to / from Areas of Separation for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Areas of Separation. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.

* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents

SA Objectives	Policy 18: Countryside				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Countryside, which maintain open areas next to urban areas could be a recreation resource. This will help to encourage healthy lifestyles and contribute towards wellbeing.	Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Countryside for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Countryside. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Countryside will provide opportunities for people to access recreational and cultural activities.	Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Countryside for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Countryside. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in the management of Countryside to ensure local needs are met.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the management of Countryside where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↕	Permanent Long Term	National	Designation of Countryside will help to protect species and habitats present within these areas. However, development of within Countryside may have adverse effects upon biodiversity, habitats and species - even where it does not result in coalescence.	Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation within the Areas of Separation should be sought where possible. Confirm the ecological value of any proposed sites through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are secured for any loss of habitat value in line with the BAP. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Countryside will help to protect settlements from merging and shape development form, as well as protecting and potentially enhancing the green spaces surrounding them which contribute towards their character and distinctiveness.	Ensure all important Areas of Countryside are protected.
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↕	Permanent Long Term	National	Designation of Countryside will help to protect any sites of historic/archaeological interest and their settings contained within these areas.	The archaeological value of all development sites should be confirmed via archaeological surveys. Developers should consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas). See Core Strategy Policy 20. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Countryside will help to protect the rural landscape within the Areas of Countryside areas from development.	The Blaby landscape character assessment should be considered prior to locating specific sites for development and during design of developments. Ensure all new developments are designed sensitively and in keeping with the surrounding area. See Core Strategy Policy 2. Ensure all developments take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Designation of Areas of Countryside will help to protect water bodies within these areas, including water courses from adverse effects of development. However, allowing development of renewable energy facilities, park and ride schemes, transport infrastructure and mineral extraction within Areas of Countryside may result in increased risk of pollution of local water resources (e.g. polluted highway runoff).	
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Mineral extraction / waste disposal could cause localised air pollution.	Ensure air quality assessments are carried out where proposals could affect air quality. Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Areas of Countryside for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Areas of Countryside See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Countryside will help minimise the loss of green space and protect these areas from being adversely affected by land pollution. This may also encourage the use of previously developed land in other areas which may provide opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land. However, allowing mineral extraction within Areas of Countryside may affect the management of mineral resources.	Ensure prudent management of mineral resources (will need to be addressed through county level minerals plan)
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Allowing development of wind turbines and other renewable energy facilities (not within buildings) may help to promote the development of renewable energy resources within the District.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↕	Permanent Long Term	International	Allowing development of wind turbines and other renewable energy facilities (not within buildings) may help to encourage the development of alternatives to fossil fuel consumption, which will help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.	Ensure provision of walking and cycling linkages to / from Areas of Countryside for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Areas of Countryside See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Countryside will help to protect any areas of floodplain within these areas from large scale development, including the Sence and Soar valleys. In addition, protection of Areas of Countryside may help to mitigate the effects of climate change providing a cooling effect to urban areas.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouragement of management of the land promoting environmental and access improvements may help to get people involved in environmental protection.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport, walking and cycling linkages to / from Areas of Countryside for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Areas of Separation. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.

17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Countryside may encourage the use of previously developed land and buildings in other areas.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Countryside and promotion of improvements to access to these may help to improve accessibility to recreational services and facilities for people within the District.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport, walking and cycling linkages to / from Areas of Countryside for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Areas of Countryside See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Designation of Areas of Countryside and promotion of improvements to access to these may help to encourage walking and cycling. Allowing development of park and ride schemes and transport infrastructure within Areas of Countryside may help to encourage public transport use.	Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport, walking and cycling linkages to / from Countryside for all residents in the District. Protect and promote recreational facilities, walking and cycling routes within Countryside. See Core Strategy Policies 10 and 14.

* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents

SA Objectives	Policy 19: Biodiversity and Geodiversity				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	➡	Permanent Long Term	District	Biodiversity sites may also provide a recreational resource and contribute towards health and wellbeing, therefore protection and enhancement of statutory and non statutory biodiversity sites and creation of new sites / habitats may have a beneficial effect upon health.	
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	➡	Permanent Long Term	District	Biodiversity sites may also provide a recreational resource, therefore protection and enhancement of statutory and non statutory biodiversity sites and creation of new sites / habitats may increase recreational opportunities for people in the District.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	➡	Permanent Long Term	District	Working in partnership with wildlife organisations and local communities in order to encourage creation of new wildlife sites and protection of existing sites may present opportunities to empower local communities.	Opportunities to work with local communities on biodiversity related projects should be sought where possible.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	National	Protection and enhancement of statutory and non statutory biodiversity sites and creation of new sites / habitats as set out within this policy will contribute significantly towards this objective.	
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	➡	Permanent Long Term	District	Biodiversity sites may also contribute towards the character and diversity of settlements within the District, therefore protection and enhancement of statutory and non statutory biodiversity sites and creation of new sites / habitats may help to protect and enhance settlement character.	
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	➡	Permanent Long Term	District	Biodiversity sites may also contribute towards the character and diversity of the rural landscape, therefore protection and enhancement of statutory and non statutory biodiversity sites and creation of new sites / habitats may help to protect and enhance landscape character.	
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Protection and enhancement of statutory and non statutory biodiversity sites and creation of new sites / habitats will help to protect water resources which provide valuable habitats. Retention of ponds and water features as part of the SUE development will also have a beneficial effect.	
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Protection of sites of geodiversity, including Enderby Quarry will help to protect mineral resources. The protection of sites of biodiversity will also minimise the risk of pollution on these areas of land.	
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	➡	Permanent Long Term	District	Protection and enhancement of statutory and non statutory biodiversity sites and creation of new sites / habitats may also protect areas of floodplain and mitigate effects of climate change (e.g. through having a cooling effect upon urban areas).	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Working in partnership with wildlife organisations and local communities in order to encourage creation of new wildlife sites and protection of existing sites will provide opportunities to involve communities in minimising their environmental impacts.	Opportunities to work with local communities on biodiversity related projects should be sought where possible.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	

SA Objectives	Policy 19: Biodiversity and Geodiversity				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	

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SA Objectives	Policy 20: Cultural Environment				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Protection and enhancement of important buildings, sights and historic areas, and seeking opportunities to provide access and interpretation of Scheduled Monument as part of the SUE will contribute towards access to local heritage and cultural activities for people in the District.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			There may be opportunities for consulting and involving local communities in the protection and enhancement of historic and cultural resources.	Ensure that all groups within local communities are consulted and given opportunities to input into the protection and enhancement of historic and cultural resources where appropriate.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Protection and enhancement of important buildings, sites and historic areas will contribute towards the protection and enhancement of settlement character, diversity and distinctiveness.	
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	National	Protection and enhancement of important buildings, sites and historic areas will contribute significantly towards this objective.	
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Protection of historic buildings, sites and areas may limit the extent to which existing buildings and previously developed land may be used in new development. However, there may be opportunities for bringing buildings / sites back into use as part of enhancement schemes.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	

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SA Objectives	Policy 21: Climate change				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Requiring new residential development to meet the energy efficiency standards set out within the Code for Sustainable Homes as outlined within this policy may help to improve the standard of new housing in the Borough.	Encourage developers to provide information to residents of new homes regarding the effective operation of energy efficient / renewable technologies (e.g. through a non technical building users guide).
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Requiring new residential development to meet the energy efficiency standards set out within the Code for Sustainable Homes as outlined within this policy will help to reduce the cost of heating new homes and thus help to address fuel poverty related health concerns.	Encourage developers to provide information to residents of new homes regarding the effective operation of energy efficient / renewable technologies (e.g. through a non technical building users guide). Encourage the use of energy meters within homes to raise awareness of energy consumption.
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Requiring new residential development to meet the energy efficiency standards set out within the Code as outlined within this policy and encouraging improved energy efficiency on non-domestic buildings may help to reduce air pollution associated with fossil fuel energy generation.	Consider setting requirements for energy efficiency of non-domestic buildings. Encourage developers to provide information to residents and occupiers of new buildings regarding the effective operation of energy efficient / renewable technologies (e.g. through a non technical building users guide). Encourage the use of energy meters within homes, offices and other buildings to raise awareness of energy consumption.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Requiring new residential development to meet the energy efficiency standards set out within the Code as outlined within this policy will help to minimise energy use and potentially encourage use of renewable technologies. Encouraging improved energy efficiency on non-domestic buildings may also have a beneficial effect. Focussing new development in the most sustainable locations and the provision of renewable energy producing sources will have positive impacts.	Consider setting requirements for energy efficiency of non-domestic buildings. Encourage developers to provide information to residents and occupiers of new buildings regarding the effective operation of energy efficient / renewable technologies (e.g. through a non technical building users guide). Encourage the use of energy meters within homes, offices and other buildings to raise awareness of energy consumption.
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↑	Permanent Long Term	International	Requiring new residential development to meet the energy efficiency standards set out within the Code as outlined within this policy and encouraging improved energy efficiency on non-domestic buildings will help to minimise energy use and reduce energy related greenhouse gas emissions.	Consider setting requirements for energy efficiency of non-domestic buildings. Encourage developers to provide information to residents and occupiers of new buildings regarding the effective operation of energy efficient / renewable technologies (e.g. through a non technical building users guide). Encourage the use of energy meters within homes, offices and other buildings to raise awareness of energy consumption.
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Requiring new residential development to meet the energy efficiency standards set out within the Code as outlined within this policy and encouraging improved energy efficiency on non-domestic buildings may encourage increased awareness of environmental issues.	Encourage developers to provide information to residents and occupiers of new buildings regarding the effective operation of energy efficient / renewable technologies (e.g. through a non technical building users guide). Encourage the use of energy meters within homes, offices and other buildings to raise awareness of energy consumption.
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	

SA Objectives	Policy 21: Climate change				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Requiring new residential development to meet the energy efficiency standards set out within the Code as outlined within this policy and encouraging improved energy efficiency on non-domestic buildings will help to promote sustainable design.	Encourage the use of sustainable building assessments (e.g. CSH and BREEAM). See supporting text.
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	

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SA Objectives	Policy 22: Flood Risk Management				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	➔	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring development takes account of the impacts of climate change, including flood risk will help to protect people from the risks to health associated with these.	Development should be designed to minimise the effects of climate change (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer).
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	➔	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouragement of SuDS may also have biodiversity benefits for example creation of pond habitats and the prevention of pollution to surface water habitats.	Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. See Core Strategy Policy 19.
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	➔	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouragement of SuDS will help to protect water resources and water quality.	
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	⬆️⬆️	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring development takes account of the impacts of climate change, including flood risk will contribute significantly towards this objective.	Development should be designed to minimise the effects of climate change (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer).
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	➔	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring development takes account of the impacts of climate change, including flood risk will help to encourage the adoption of sustainable methods of construction. Encouraging SuDS in new developments will contribute towards encouraging sustainable design.	Development should be designed to minimise the effects of climate change (e.g. provision of features to promote cooling in summer).
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	

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SA Objectives	Policy 23: Waste				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Education of residents in waste related matters and encouragement of engagement with waste prevention and reuse initiatives may present opportunities for community empowerment.	
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby District.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the District.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	↕	Permanent Long Term	District	Securing waste management facilities close to new areas of development may help to reduce transport of waste and thus minimise emissions associated with this. However, waste management facilities could also have effects upon air quality (particularly incineration).	Ensure no adverse effects upon air quality arising from waste management facilities.
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouragement of a hierarchy of waste management, ensuring flexibility in design of new developments and education of residents in waste related matters may help to encourage the re-use of resources and buildings, thus contributing towards prudent management of mineral resources.	Opportunities to re-use mineral resources in construction should be sought wherever possible.
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	↑	Permanent Long Term	International	Securing waste management facilities close to new areas of development may help to reduce transport of waste and thus minimise greenhouse gas emissions associated with this.	
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Education of residents in waste related matters and encouragement of engagement with waste prevention and reuse initiatives will help to involve people in reducing their environmental impacts	
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for local people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Ensuring flexibility in design of new developments will help to ensure optimal use of buildings and existing infrastructure.	
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	↑	Permanent Long Term	District	Encouragement of a hierarchy of waste management and ensuring flexibility in design of new developments will help to encourage sustainable design and construction.	
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Waste reduction, re-use and recycling measures set out within this policy will contribute significantly towards this objective.	

SA Objectives	Policy 23: Waste				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations*
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	↔			No significant effects are anticipated.	

* Recommendations may be implemented within other policies or through subsequent Development Plan Documents / Supplementary Planning Documents



Appendix F – Suggested Targets and Indicators

BLABY CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Blaby Specific Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target	Indicator or Target Source
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	0/o of affordable houses completed per annum	BDC	300/oaaffordable housingonqualifying sites	BDC
	Amount of new residential development which is within 30 minutes public transport time of a major retail centre	BDC	Increase	BDC
	% of local authority homes classified as decent on the 1 April	www.t!;i.ngighbourhood.gov.uk	I ncrease	Community Strategy
	% of private sector homes classified as fit on the 1 April	?	I ncrease	Community Strategy
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a General Practitioner(GP)	BDC	Increase	BDC
	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a Hospital	BDC	Increase	BDC
	Area of development granted on existing sportand recreation space	BDC	No net loss of formal and informal open spaces	BDC
	% of people who regularly take 30 minutes exercise more than three times a week	Sport England	Increase	-
	Mortality due to circulation disease per 100000 population of those under 75	www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk	Reduce	NHS
	Mortality due to cancer per 100000 population of those under 75	www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk	Reduce	NHS
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	Creation of new formal and informal recreation space	BDC	No net reduction in amount of formal and open space per head of population	BOC
	Amount of completed retail and leisure development in town and village centres	BOC	Increase	BDC
	The area (ha) of newly created accessible natural green space as a direct result of the planning system	Natural England	I ncrease	-
	Number of visits to libraries per annum per 1000 population	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	I ncrease	-
	Number of visits to leisure facilities in Slaby per annum	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	I ncrease	-
	Number of archaeological interpretation facilities provided as a result of new development	?	I ncrease	-
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	Domestic burglary offences per 1000 households	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	Reduce by 30%	Corporate Plan
	% of residents who think Slaby has low levels of crime and disorder	?	Increase to at least 60% by 2008	Corporate Plan
	Vehicle crime per 1000 population	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	Reduce	-
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needsfocusing particularly on young, elderly and deprivedpeople.	% of residents who feel they are living in a cohesive community	?	Increase to 75% by 2006	Corporate Plan
	Number of initiatives for young people	?	I ncrease by at least one per annum	Corporate Plan
	Number of voluntary and community groups	?	Increase	Community Strategy
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of SAP targets.	Area / number of statutory / non -statutory designated sites of ecological importance	BOC	No reduction in area or number of sites	BOC
	Area / number of statutory/ non -statutory designated sites of ecological importance in favourable condition	Natural England	I ncrease	-
	Change in priority habitats and species	BDC	No negative change in priority species or habitats	BOC
	Area of land designated for its intrinsic environmental value	BDC	No reduction in area	BOC
	Length of hedgerow which would be classified under the Hedgerow Regulations lost as a result of development	?	Reduce	-
	The area (ha) of existing urban greenspace for which management is implemented to enhance wildlife as a direct result of the planning process	Natural England	I ncrease	-
	The number of habitat enhancement projects taken forward as a direct result of the planning process	Natural England	I ncrease	-
	Number of planning applications involving a SAP habitat being created as a result of new development	?	I ncrease	-

BLABY CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Blaby Specific Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target	Indicator or Target Source
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Slaby district.	Amount of completed retail and leisure development in town and village centres	BDC	Increase	BDC
	Number of Listed Buildings at risk	BDC	Decrease in number of buildings at risk from 2001 levels	BDC
	Number of Listed Buildings demolished	BDC	No loss of Listed Buildings	BDC
	Number of vacant retail units within Slaby town centre	?	Reduce	-
	Number of villages for which a specific Supplementary Planning Document or similar has been undertaken	?	Increase	-
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	Number of Listed Buildings at risk	BDC	Decrease in number of buildings at risk from 2001 levels	BDC
	Number of Listed Buildings demolished	BDC	No loss of Listed Buildings	BDC
	Number of Scheduled Monuments at risk	Leicestershire County Council	Reduce	-
	Proportion of Conservation Areas for which an appraisal has been produced	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	Increase	English Heritage
	Number of watching briefs undertaken for new developments	?	Increase	-
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the district.	Sites of National / Regional Sites of Geological importance adversely affected by development	BDC	No loss of sites	BDC
	Number and type of planning permissions granted in areas of Countryside, Green Wedge and Areas of Separation	BDC	Limit development in these areas to necessary purposes	BDC
	Cases of damage to natural and cultural assets	?	No net loss of assets	RSS
	Area covered by a Landscape Character Assessment at district level	?	Increase	RSS
	The number of historic landscape			
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water quality.	enhancement/protection projects implemented as a direct result of the planning process	Natural England	Increase	-
	% of new houses built on greenfield land	?	Reduce	-
	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on either flood defence grounds or water quality	BDC	None	BDC
	Planning permissions granted with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	BDC	Increase	BDC
	Length of watercourse falling within Grades A to C of the GQA Chemical Assessment Method	www.environment-agency.gov.uk	Reduce	-
	Number of substantiated pollution incidents (water)	www.environment-agency.gov.uk	Reduce	-
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	Number of AQMA	BDC	No additional AQMA	BDC
	Number of days when air quality standards have been breached	www.airquality.co.uk	Reduce	-
	% of journeys to work made by car (drivers)	www.eastmidlandsobservatory.org.uk	Reduce	-
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	% of new houses completed on previously developed land	BDC	SQO% of new houses on brownfield land	BDC
	% of land that is derelict	www.defra.gov.uk	Increase	-
	Number of contaminated sites on Part IIA register held by Slaby Council	Blaby District Council	Reduce	-
	Number of substantiated pollution incidents (land)	www.environment-agency.gov.uk	Reduce	-
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	Renewable energy capacity installed by type per annum	BDC	Increase	BDC
	Number of new buildings achieving more than a SREEM Very Good rating	?	Increase	-
	Energy efficiency of households	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	30% increase by 2011 when compared to 1996 levels	Home Energy Conservation Act

BLABY CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Blaby Specific Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target	Indicator or Target Source
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	Renewable energy capacity installed by type per annum	BDC	Increase	BDC
	CO2 emissions per head	?	Reduce	-
	% of journeys to work made by car (drivers)	www.eastmidlandsobservatory.org.uk	Reduce	-
	Number of new buildings achieving more than a BREEAM Very Good rating	?	Increase	-
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on either flood defence grounds or water quality	BOC	None	BDC
	Planning permissions granted with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	BDC	Increase	BDC
	Number of buildings built in the 1 in 100 year floodplain	?	Reduce	-
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	% of employees working for major employers covered by transport plans	www.leics.gov.uk	Increase	-
	% of journeys to school made by car	?	Reduce	-
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a Primary School	BDC	Increase	BDC
	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a Secondary School	BDC	Increase	BDC
	% of pupils achieving 5 GCSE A* to C grades	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	Increase	Leicestershire Education Strategy
	% of population of working age with no qualifications	www.sustainable-development.gov.uk	Reduce	-
	% of 16 to 18 year olds not in education or employment or training	www.dfes.gov.uk	Reduce	-
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local people.	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of areas of employment	BOC	Increase	BOC
	Amount of employment land lost to residential or other uses	BDC	No loss of employment land still needed for employment use	BDC
	Unemployment rate: claimant count as % of working age population	www.nomisweb.gov.uk	Reduce	-
	% of apprenticeships	www.dfes.gov.uk	Increase	-
	% of VAT registrations based on stock at year end	www.nomisweb.gov.uk	Increase	-
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	0/o of houses built on previously developed land	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	50010 of new houses on brownfield land	BDC
	Amount of floorspace by employment type which is on previously developed land	BDC	Increase	BOC
	Number and type of planning permissions granted in areas of Countryside, Green Wedge and Areas of	BDC	Limit development in these areas to necessary purposes	BDC
	% of land area that is derelict	www.defra.gov.uk	Reduce	-
	% of new houses built on greenfield land	?	Reduce	-
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	Renewable energy capacity installed by type per annum	BDC	Increase	BDC
	Number of new buildings achieving more than a BREEAM Very Good rating	?	Increase	-
	Amount of construction waste arisings per annum	www.odgm.gov.uk	Reduce	-
	Energy efficiency of households	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	30% increase by 2011 when compared to 1996 levels	Home Energy Conservation Act

BLABY CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Blaby Specific Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target	Indicator or Target Source
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	Kilograms of domestic waste produced for disposal per head	www .audit-commission .gov.uk	Reduce	-
	O/o of total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled	www .audit-com mission.gov .uk	450/o by 2008	Corporate Plan
	Amount of commercial and hazardous waste arisings per annum	Leicestershire Waste Management Strategy	Reduce	-
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centre(s)	BDC	Increase	BDC
	% of population within one mile of a primary school	?	I ncrease	-
	% of population served by modern health centre providing a range of health services	?	Increase	-
	% of population within 1 mile of a post office	?	Increase	-
	Park and open spaces provision per 1000 population	Slaby District Council	Increase	-
	Sports pitch provision in acres per 1000 population	Slaby District Council	Increase	-
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centre(s)	BDC	Increase	BDC
	Number of bus passenger journeys per annum	www .audit -commiss ion.gov .uk	I ncrease	-
	Length of cycle lanes	Leicestershire County Council	I ncrease	-
	% of new houses within 10 minutes walk of a bus stop (at least an hourly service)	?	I ncrease	-

Note: Some indicators may be used to measure more than one objective. Indicators shown in **bold** will be used by BDC to monitor the general performance of the Core Strategy on an annual basis and can also be used to monitor the performance of the Core Strategy against SAobject ives. Other indicators should be monitored on a less fr equent basis.