Name of Plan / Author / Date	ne of Plan / Author / Date Aims / Objectives / Outcomes Implications for t		
	The overall objective is 'achieving sustainable development' with the following	Consider identifying:	Ensure all objectives are reflected
(NPPF)	sub-objectives:	-strategic sites for local and inward investment	within the SA objectives
Department for Communities and	1. Building a strong, competitive economy	-sites to accommodate expanding businesses within the area, any new / emerging sectors	
Local Government	2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres	and clusters of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries	
March 2012	3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy	-priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental	
	4. Promoting sustainable transport	enhancement	
	5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure	Avoid protection of employment sites where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being	
	6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes	used for that purpose	
	7. Requiring good design	Define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas	
	8. Promoting healthy communities	• Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial,	
	9. Protecting Green Belt land	tourism, cultural, community and residential development needed in town centres	
	10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	 Where town centre sites are not available, allocate appropriate edge of centre sites for main town centre uses that are well connected to the town centre 	
	12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	 Consider allocations of sites to 	
	13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals	-support business and enterprise in rural areas	
		-promote the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural	
		businesses	
		-support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments	
		-promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in	
		villages	
		Aim for a balance of land uses so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey	
		lengths Identify and available and variable witigal in developing infractivity to widen transport	
		 Identify and protect sites and routes critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice 	
		 Consider the need for a policy on supporting the expansion of electronic communications 	
		 consider the need for a policy of supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speedbroadband 	
		 Allocate key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan 	
		period	
		Allocate deliverable housing sites in accordance with the requirements set out within the	
		NPPF	
		• Include robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will	
		be expected	
		Consider the need for allocation of sites for new community facilities and services and	
		policies to protect existing	
		 Avoid allocation of existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, except in the singunatures detailed in the NDDF 	
		 in the circumstances detailed in the NPPF Plan for new development in locations which reduce greenhouse gas emissions 	
		 Consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and 	
		supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure the development of such sources	
		 Avoid allocating sites which may increase vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from 	
		climate change	
		Allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value	
		Encourage the re-use of previously developed land	
		Where significant development of agricultural land is necessary, allocate areas of poorer	
		quality land in preference to that of a higher quality	
		Set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting	
		protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged	
		Allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land	
		 Identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation; 	
		 Identify land where development would be inappropriate, for instance because of its 	
		environmental or historic significance	
		 Avoid obligations or policy requirements that threaten development viability 	
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Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD	Implications for the SA
National Planning Policy for Waste Department for Communities and Local Government 2014	 The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Positive planning plays a pivotal role in delivering this country's waste ambitions through: delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy; ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities; providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered, in line with the proximityprinciple; helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste. 	 Take account of existing waste management facilities, sites allocated for waste management and waste management provision when selecting and designing sites Consider the handling of waste arising from construction and operation of development when preparing development management policies 	Ensure waste management is reflected in the SA objectives
National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites Department for Communities and Local Government 2015	The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community. Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are: a. that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning b. to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites c. to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale d. that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Beltfrom inappropriate development e. to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites f. that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective g. for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply i. to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions j. to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employmentinfrastructure k. for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment	 Review pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling show people based on the revised definitions; Identify sites to ensure a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of sites specific developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10 and where possible for years 11-15. Take account of traveller access to education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure and the protection of local amenity and the environment when selecting sites or broad locations 	Ensure the need to accommodate gypsies and travellers is reflected in the SA objectives

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Policy statement – planning for schools development Department for Communities and Local Government 2011	 Sets out the Government's commitment to support the development of state-funded schools and their delivery through the planning system. Principles: Presumption in favour of the development of state-funded schools, as expressed in the NPPF. Local authorities should give full and thorough consideration to the importance of enabling the development of state-funded schools in their planning decisions. Local authorities should make full use of their planning powers to support state-funded schools applications. Local authorities should only impose conditions that clearly and demonstrably meet the tests set out in Circular 11/95. Local authorities should ensure that the process for submitting and determining state-funded schools' applications is as streamlined as possible. Refusal of any application for a state-funded school, or the imposition of conditions, will have to be clearly justified by the local planning authority. Appeals against any refusals of planning permission for state-funded schools should be treated as a priority. Where a local planning authority refuses planning permission for a state-funded school, the Secretary of State will consider carefully whether to recover for his own determination appeals against the refusal of planning permission. 	Take into account when preparing development management policies	Ensure education is reflected in the SA objectives
National Planning Policy - House of Commons Written Statement (HCWS161) - Sustainable drainage systems Department for Communities and Local Government 2014 National Planning Policy - House of Commons Written Statement	Local planning policies and decisions on planning applications relating to major development - developments of 10 dwellings or more; or equivalent non- residential or mixed development - to ensure that sustainable drainage systems for the management of run-off are put in place, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. This Government is keen to ensure that there is adequate parking provision both in new residential developments and around our town centres and high streets.	 Take account of sustainable drainage systems when determining site requirements and developing development management policies Consider whether it is appropriate to include local parking standards 	Ensure sustainable drainage systems are reflected in the SA objectives Ensure management of the local road network is reflected in the
(HCWS488) - Parking Department for Communities and Local Government 2015	Local planning authorities chould work in a positive and preactive way with	 Consider identifying sites quitable for starter homes avantien sites 	SA objectives
National Planning Policy - House of Commons Written Statement (HCWS324) - Starter Homes Department for Communities and Local Government 2015	Local planning authorities should work in a positive and proactive way with landowners and developers to secure a supply of sites suitable for housing for first- time buyers. In particular, they should look for opportunities to create high quality, well designed starter homes through exception sites on commercial and industrial land that is either under used or unviable in its current or former use, and which has not currently been identified for housing.	Consider identifying sites suitable for starter homes exception sites	Ensure that local housing needs, including those for starter homes, are reflected in the SA objectives
National Planning Practice Guidance – Air Quality Department for Communities and Local Government 2014	Guiding principles on how planning can take account of the impact of new development on air quality	Take account of air quality in selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure air quality is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance – Climate Change Department for Communities and Local Government 2015	Advises how planning can identify suitable mitigation and adaptation measures in plan-making and the application process to address the potential impacts of climate change	Take account of climate change in selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that climate change is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance – Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment Department for Communities and Local Government 2014	Advises on enhancing and conserving the historic environment	Take account of the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets in selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets is reflected in the SA objectives

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Planning Practice Guidance – Design	Provides advice on the key points to take into account on design	Take account of design when selecting sites, setting site requirements and developing development management policies	Ensure design is reflected in the SA objectives
Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014			
Planning Practice Guidance – Duty to Co-operate Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016	Assists councils in working together on strategic matters in line with duty to cooperate. Sets out what is the duty to co-operate and what it requires	Work together with neighbouring councils and other appropriate partners on strategic matters that affect the Delivery DPD	Ensure that cross boundary issues are considered through the SA and SEA
Planning Practice Guidance – Ensuring the vitality of town centres Department for Communities and	Supports councils in planning effectively for new development supporting town centres.	Plan for location specific town centre proposals in line with the Core Strategy and when developing town and other centre development management policies	Ensure the vitality of town centres is reflected in the SA objectives
Local Government, 2014 Planning Practice Guidance – Flood risk and coastal change Department for Communities and Local Government, 2015	Advises on how planning can take account of the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in plan-making and the application process	Take account of all forms of flood risk when selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that flood risk is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance – Hazardous substances Department for Communities and Local Government 2015 updated 2016	Explains planning controls for storage of hazardous substances mainly stemming from SEVESO III Directive	Take account of hazardous substances when selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that hazardous substances are considered through the SA and SEA. Consult Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) component authority for sites which may be affected by hazardous substances.
Planning Practice Guidance – Health and Well-being Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014	Sets out the role of health and wellbeing in planning	Take account of health and wellbeing, and health infrastructure when selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that health and well-being is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance – Housing and economic needs assessments Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016	Guides councils in how to assess their housing and economic development needs	Ensure that the appropriate amount of development is planned for	Ensure that housing and economic development needs are reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance – Housing and economic land availability assessments Department for Communities and Local Government, 2015	Guides councils in identifying appropriate land to meet development needs	The land availability assessments will inform the site selection process	Ensure that the SA and SEA influence the site selection process
Planning Practice Guidance – Housing optional technical standards Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016	 Guidance on how planning authorities can gather evidence: to set optional requirements – accessibility and wheelchair housing and water efficiency standards for the nationally described space standard. 	Consider whether to include standards for accessibility and wheelchair housing, water efficiency standards and for the nationally described space standard	Ensure that the wider needs of the community are reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance – Land affected by contamination Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014	Provides guiding principles on how planning can deal with land affected by contamination	Take account of land contamination when selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that land contamination is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance –Land stability Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014	Provides advice to local authorities and developers to ensure that development is appropriately suited to its location, and that there are no unacceptable risks caused by unstable land or subsidence.	Take account of land stability when selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that land stability is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance –Light pollution Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014	Advises on how to consider light within the planning system	Take account of light pollution when selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that light pollution is reflected in the SA objectives

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Planning Practice Guidance – Local Plans Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016	Provides clarity in production and deliverability of local plans	Take account of guidance for what a Local Plan should contain and the process for preparing a Local Plan	Sustainability Appraisal and strategic environmental assessment are part of the plan making process
Planning Practice Guidance - Minerals Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014	 Guidance on the planning for mineral extraction in plan making and the application process. District councils are not mineral planning authorities, they have an important role in safeguarding minerals in three ways: having regard to the local minerals plan when identifying suitable areas for non-mineral development in their local plans. District councils should show Mineral Safeguarding Areas on their policy maps; in those areas where a mineral planning authority has defined a <u>Minerals Consultation Area</u>, consulting the mineral planning authority and taking account of the local minerals plan before determining a planning application on any proposal for non-minerals development within it; and when determining planning applications, doing so in accordance with development policy on minerals safeguarding, and taking account of the mineral planning authority on the risk of preventing minerals extraction. 	Take account of the minerals plan and the minerals safeguarding areas when selecting sites	Ensure that minerals are reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance – Natural Environment Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016	Explains key issues in implementing policy to consider landscape character, protect biodiversity, planning for green infrastructure, effective use of land that has been previously developed, protecting and enhancing valued soils and taking account of the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land.	Take account of landscape, biodiversity, green infrastructure, previously developed land, soils and best and most versatile agricultural land in selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that landscape, biodiversity, green infrastructure, previously developed land, soils and best and most versatile agricultural land are reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance – Neighbourhood Planning Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016	Provides advice on the neighbourhood planning system introduced by the Localism Act including key stages and decisions, including the relationship to a Local Plan	Take account of developing Neighbourhood Plans when preparing the Delivery DPD	Ensure that the involvement of local communities is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance – Noise Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016	Advises on how planning can manage potential noise impacts in new development	Take account of noise when selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that noise is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance – Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014	Gives key advice on open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and the new Local Green Space designation	 Take account of open space, sports and recreation facilities and public rights of way when selecting sites Consider whether any open spaces merit designation as Local Green Spaces 	Ensure that open space, sports and recreation facilities and public rights of way are reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance- Planning obligations Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016	Gives guidance on the use of planning obligations and process for changing obligations	Set out policies seeking planning obligations in the Delivery DPD	Ensure that infrastructure to support growth is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance - Renewable and low carbon energy Department for Communities and Local Government, 2015	Guidance to assist local councils in developing policies for renewable energy in their local plans, and identifies the planning considerations for a range of renewable sources such as hydropower, active solar technology, solar farms and wind turbines. Wind energy development can only be granted planning permission if the site is identified in a Local Plan and backed by local communities.	Consider identifying specific locations for renewable energy facilities, particularly for wind energy development	Ensure that renewable energy technologies are reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance - Rural Housing Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016	Guides councils in how to consider rural housing policies and support sustainable rural communities	Consider rural housing and sustainable rural communities in selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that the needs of rural communities are reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance - Self- build and custom housebuilding Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016	Guidance on the setting up and use of self build and custom housebuilding registers	Consider the information gathered by the register to inform of the demand for self build and custom plots and therefore the need to allocate sites to meet this demand	Ensure that the need for self build and custom housing is reflected in the SA objectives

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Planning Practice Guidance - Starter Homes Department for Communities and Local Government 2015	 Advises on the national Starter Homes exception site policy. The exception site policy: enables applications for development for Starter Homes on under-used or unviable industrial and commercial land that has not been currently identified for housing. encourages local planning authorities not to seek section 106 affordable housing and tariff-style contributions that would otherwise apply. Local planning authorities should work in a positive and proactive way with landowners and developers to secure a supply of land suitable for Starter Homes exception sites to deliver housing for young first time buyers in their area. 	Consider identifying sites suitable for starter homes exception sites	Ensure that starter homes is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance - Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal Department for Communities and Local Government 2015	Provides clarity on the need for sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment in relation to plan development	Undertake sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment alongside the Delivery DPD	Undertake a SA & SEA
Planning Practice Guidance - Transport evidence bases in plan making and decision taking Department for Communities and Local Government 2015	Guidance to help local planning authorities assess strategic transport needs to reflect and, where appropriate, mitigate these in their Local Plan. Also, LPAs should have regard to the Aviation Policy Framework. The Aviation Policy Framework is a high-level strategy setting out our overall objectives for aviation and the policies we will use to achieve those objectives. Unless there is to be airport development, the key issues are likely to be noise, safeguarding land, surface access and public safety zones.	 Undertake suitable assessments of the transport implications of site allocations to inform site requirements in terms of identify the opportunities for encouraging a shift to more sustainable transport usage and highlighting the infrastructure requirements Take account of the Aviation Policy Framework, in terms of noise, safeguarding land, surface access and public safety zones, for Coventry and East Midlands Airports when selecting sites and developing development management policies 	Ensure that transport, including and sustainable transport and aviation, is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance - Travel plans, transport assessments and statements in decision-taking Department for Communities and Local Government 2014	Provides advice on when transport assessments and transport statements are required, and what they should contain	Consider whether Transport Assessments are required to beneficially inform the Delivery DPD	Ensure that transport, including and sustainable transport, is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance - Viability Department for Communities and Local Government 2015	Sets out key principles in understanding viability in plan making and decision taking. Local Plans should be based on a clear and deliverable vision of the area. Viability assessment is a tool that can assist with the development of plans and plan policies. It should not compromise the quality of development but should ensure that the Local Plan vision and policies are realistic and provide high level assurance that plan policies are viable.	Undertake viability assessment of sites and development management policies to ensure that the proposals and plans are deliverable	Ensure that viability and deliverability is reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance - Waste Department for Communities and Local Government 2015	Provides further information in support of the implementation of waste planning policy and the role of local planning authorities in meeting the requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive. All planning authorities must take account of the articles on the waste hierarchy and protection of human health and the environment.	Take account of the waste hierarchy and the protection of human health and the environment in selecting sites and developing waste management policies.	Ensure that the waste hierarchy and the protection of human health and the environment are reflected in the SA objectives
Planning Practice Guidance - Water supply, wastewater and water quality Department for Communities and Local Government 2015	Advises on how planning can ensure water quality and the delivery of adequate water and wastewater infrastructure.	Take account of water supply, wastewater and water quality when selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that water supply, wastewater and water quality are reflected in the SA objectives

Name of Plan / Author / Date	•••		Implications for the SA
Name of Plan / Author / Date Housing White Paper – Fixing our broken housing market Department for Communities and Local Government 2017 National Policy Statement for Waste Water	 Aims / Objectives / Outcomes Government policy for boosting housing supply and creating a more efficient housing market. List of proposals are as follows: Making sure every part of the country has an up-to-date, sufficiently ambitious plan so that local communities decide where development should go Ensuring that plans start from an honest assessment of the need for new homes, and that local authorities work with theirneighbours Clarifying what land is available for new housing, through greater transparency over who owns land and the options held onit Making more land available for homes in the right places, by maximising the contribution from brownfield and surplus public land, regenerating estates, releasing more small and medium-sized sites Maintaining existing strong protections for the Green Belt, and clarifying that Green Belt boundaries should be amended only in exceptional circumstances when local authorities can demonstrate that they have fully examined all other reasonable options for meeting their identified housing requirements; Giving communities a stronger voice in the design of new housing to drive up the quality and character of new development Making better use of land for housing by encouraging higher densities and by reviewing space standards. Ensuring infrastructure is provided in the right place at the right time by coordinating Government investment and through the targeting of the £2.3bn Housing Infrastructure Fund; Secure timely connections to utilities Supporting developers to build out more quickly by tackling unnecessary delays caused by planning conditions, Holding local authorities to account through a new housing delivery test. Backing small and medium-sized builders to grow, including forbuilding more homes for private rent, and encouraging family-friendly tenancies Boosting productivity a	 How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD Ensure Delivery DPD is up-to-date and continues to explore all options of sites for development of brownfield sites with suitable infrastructure over sites which are not previously developed. Consider allocating more small and medium-sized sites Ensure communities have a say in design of new housing Encourage higher densities where appropriate Support innovative and custom-built homes Consider reserving a proportion of sites for private rental sector Encourage modern methods of construction Encourage development of Starter Homes 	Implications for the SA Ensure that the following is reflected in the SA objectives: -Housing quality and affordability -Redevelopment of previously developed sites and empty / derelict homes. /// /// /// //// //// //// //// //// //// //// //// //// //// //// //// //// ////
Water DEFRA	populations exceeding a population equivalent of over 500,000 persons). It will be used by the decision maker as the primary basis for deciding development consent applications for waste water developments that fall within the definition of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) as defined in the Planning		
2012	Act 20082		
National Waste Management Plan for England DEFRA	The Waste Management Plan for England is a high level document which is non- site specific. It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England, and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and	Take account of waste management issues	Ensure that the waste management is reflected in the SA objectives
2013	provisions of the revised WFD. National Planning Policy for Waste is the planning policy specific document		

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Noise Policy Statement for England	Noise Policy Vision	• Take account of noise when selecting sites and developing development management	Ensure that noise is reflected in
	Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective	policies	the SA objectives
DEFRA	management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable		
2010	development. Noise Policy Aims		
2010	Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and		
	neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable		
	development:		
	 avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; 		
	mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and		
	• where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.		
Safeguarding our Soils- A Strategy	The Vision for Safeguarding our Soils means that:	Take account of agricultural land, valuable ecosystem soils, the potential for soil pollution,	Ensure that agricultural land,
for England	• agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them addressed;	construction practices and remediating contaminated land in selecting sites and developing	valuable ecosystem soils, the
	• soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping	development management policies	potential for soil pollution,
DEFRA	us to adapt to its impacts;		construction practices and
	• soils in urban areas will be sufficiently valued for the ecosystem services they		remediating contaminated land is
2011	provide and given appropriate weight in the planning system.		reflected in the SA objectives
	 where development occurs, construction practices will ensure that vital functions can be maintained; and 		
	 pollution of soils is prevented and the historic legacy of contaminated land is 		
	being dealt with.		
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for	A Vision for England:	Where possible avoid allocation for development of any site which could have an adverse	The SA should include an
England's wildlife and	By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued,	effect upon biodiversity, or where unavoidable, ensure appropriate mitigation measures	objective relating to protection
ecosystem services	conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to	are provided for.	and enhancement of biodiversity
	adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for	Consider whether Nature Improvement Areas should be included in the Delivery DPD	
UK Government- Department for of and Rural Affairs	everyone. 2020 Mission:		
	Our mission is to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well functioning		
2011	ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better		
	places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.		
	Priority Areas:		
	a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea		
	putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy reducing environmental pressures		
	 reducing environmental pressures improving our knowledge 		
Conservation Principles: Policies	The main conservation principles are:	The Delivery DPD will need to take into account any impacts on or opportunities to	The SA should include an
and Guidance for the sustainable	The historic environment is a shared resource	potentially enhance heritage assets (amongst other considerations) when considering	objective relating to the
management of the historic	Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic	options for development locations and various designations.	management of heritage assets
environment	environment.	Allocations for various development uses can incorporate specific measures to mitigate any	and the historic environment.
	Understanding the significance of places is vital.	identified potentially adverse impacts, as necessary.	
English Heritage	 Significant places should be managed to sustain their values. Desirions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent 		
2008	 Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent. Documenting and learning from decisions is essential. 		
	The document concludes that every reasonable effort should be made to		
	eliminate or mitigate adverse impacts on significant places (i.e., places which		
	have a heritage value, including designated assets). However, when balancing		
	the public benefit of proposals with harm to the significant place, the weight		
	given to the significant place should be proportionate to its significance and the		
	impact of the change on it.		

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The 6Cs Design Guide Leicestershire County Council, Leicester City Council, Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottingham City Council 2013	 Policy Objectives: Road and personal safety: To achieve developmentsthat: are safe for all users; promote road safety; and reduce personal safety risks (whether real or imagined). Accessibility: To achieve developments accessible to all vehicles and people, including those with sensory and mobility impairments. Sustainability: To promote sustainable, high-quality alternatives to the private car and to encourage using sustainable materials wherever possible. The impact on highways and transportation infrastructure: To make sure the: highways and transportation infrastructure is not adversely affected by developments, including safety and congestion; and impact on people and the environment is minimised. Design quality and future maintenance: To achieve highway and transportation infrastructure that: contributes to high-quality developments that can be properly and efficiently maintained; and encourages development layouts to be adopted, wherever possible, to safeguard frontagers interests. Whole-life costs should be considered when materials and methods of construction are considered. Occupants' and users' satisfaction: To achieve developments that are appreciated by occupants and users and that meet their likely needs. This will reduce the possibility of future complaints and problems, particularly in residential areas. 	 The Delivery DPD should reflect the guidance set out within this document when considering highway design and parking standards for new developments. The standards within the 6Cs Design Guide should also be considered when selecting housing and employment sites. (i.e. which sites are best placed to meet the guidance). 	The SA should include objective(s) relating to accessibility and sustainable transport.
Severn Trent Water Final Resources Management Plan 2014	 Our strategy is to reduce the demand for water and to make the best use of our existing water resources through a more flexible and sustainable supply system. We will: Reduce waste by driving leakage down; Reduce the demand for water by working in partnership with our customers to help them become more water efficient; Improve the ability to deploy our existing resources flexibly and efficiently; Use water trading to make more efficient use of our resources and improve resilience; Develop new sources of water when required, with a focus on expanding our existing, sources first. Use proactive catchment management measures to protect our sustainable sources of drinking water supply from pollution risks. 	The Delivery DPD should consider the impact of development upon the availability and quality of water supplies	The SA should include an objective relating to protection of availability and quality of water supplies
Environment Agency Soar Catchment Abstraction Strategy 2013	There are no objectives, but the licensing strategy sets out how the EA will manage water resources in the Soar catchment, provides information on how existing abstraction is regulated and if water is available for further abstraction. The plan also details how it protects the EA's requirements under the Water Framework Directive, ensuring no ecological deterioration to our rivers.	The Delivery DPD should consider the impact of development upon the availability and quality of water supplies	The SA should include an objective relating to protection of availability and quality of water supplies

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6C's Green Infrastructure Strategy	The Strategic GI Project Board set the following objectives and strategic purposes for the 6Cs GI Strategy:	• Consider the need to protect Green Infrastructure and ensure new developments have access to Green Infrastructure through the policies of the Delivery DPD.	The SA objectives should include an objective which a covers
6C's Partnership	• The creation of a long-term (to at least 2026) strategic vision for the provision		protection and enhancement of
6C's Partnership 2010	 The creation of a long-term (to at least 2026) strategic vision for the provision and sustainable management of GI across the 6Cs area; Achieving a GI framework that operates at a strategic sub-regional level and focuses in more detail on key urban areas where major growth is planned; Identifying locations where new GI investment would be best targeted; Identifying existing and new strategic large-scale GI initiatives which can serve the whole sub-region; Guiding the three HMA Boards and the relevant Local Planning Authorities in planning for GI investment in relation to locations for growth across the area; Identifying mechanisms for securing the long term sustainable management and maintenance of GI; Providing a framework to help make the case for future funding bids for GI investment; Aligning the framework used for assessing potential GI projects for Growth Point funding to the findings and recommendations of the Strategy; and Providing a strategic framework for steering coordinated approaches to maintaining the integrity of the whole GI network, through cross-boundary connectivity of GI planning and delivery activities. 		protection and enhancement of green infrastructure.
Water for life and livelihoods: River Basin Management Plan Humber River Basin District Environment Agency December 2015	 The environmental objectives of the WFD are: to prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater to achieve objectives and standards for protected areas to aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater the cessation of discharges, emissions and loses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants 	 Where possible avoid allocation for development of any site which could have an adverse effect upon water quality, or where unavoidable, ensure appropriate mitigation measures are provided for. Consider how the Delivery DPD can encourage the use of SUDS and water efficiency in new developments 	The SA should include an objective relating to protection and improvement of water quality
Space for Wildlife Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan 2010-2015 Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust December 2010	 To promote the restoration, management and creation of BAP Priority Habitats To promote the creation of new wildlife habitat in the wider countryside To survey, monitor and promote favourable management of existing good sites through the Local Wildlife Sites system. 	 Consider ways to promote management, restoration and creation of BAP habitat through the Delivery DPD Ensure protection of Local Wildlife Sites through the Delivery DPD; Include provision to monitor Local Wildlife Systems in DPD or existing Local Plan monitoring structures. 	The SA should include an objective relating to protection and enhancement of biodiversity
Leicestershire Local Transport Plan	1 A transport system that supports a prosperous economy and provides	Consider opportunities to include a better mix of housing and employment to reduce the	The SA should include objective(s)
(LTP) 3	1. A transport system that supports a prosperous economy and provides successfully for population growth	need to travel (e.g. encourage live-work units in suitable locations)	relating to sustainable transport
Leicestershire County Council	 An efficient, resilient and sustainable transport system that is well managed and maintained A transport system that helps to reduce the carbon footprint of Leicestershire 	 Ensure that proposals are underpinned by credible and robust transportation evidence Focus development in areas well served by walking, cycling and public transport Consider policies to ensure that development proposals are supported by a range of 	and access to facilities.
April 2011	 4. An accessible and integrated transport system that helps promote equality of opportunity for all our residents 5. A transport system that improves the safety, health and security of our residents 6. A transport system that helps to improve the quality of life for our residents and makes Leicestershire a more attractive place to live, work and visit 	 facilities, as well as high quality provision for public transport, cycling and walking Work with Leicestershire County Council in ensuring any Sustainable Urban Extension is compatible with the objectives of the LTP. 	

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Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD
Leicestershire Municipal Waste	1. Manage materials in accordance with the Waste Management Hierarchy – in	Consider opportunities for the encouragement of sustainable waste management
Management Strategy Update 2011	order of preference, prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery,	the Delivery DPD, e.g. allocating sites with sufficient space for recycling storage
	disposal - except where costs are prohibitive, or where the environmental	good access to recycled aggregate sources
Leicestershire Waste Partnership	consequences can be demonstrated to be negative	
	2. Manage resources and waste in a way that meets the needs of	
January 2012	Leicestershire's residents now without compromising the ability of future	
	generations to meet their own needs	
	3. Deliver quality services which offer value for money overall, in the long term as	
	well as the short term	
	4. Ensure that services are flexible enough to allow new technological developments and new legal requirements to be accommodated, and to ensure	
	that the desire to move waste up the Waste Management Hierarchy is not	
	compromised	
	5. Work together to research and develop coordinated services and	
	infrastructure for waste collection, treatment, transfer and disposal	
	6. Aim to reduce and manage residual waste within the County where this is	
	consistent with the proximity principle and to manage all other waste at the	
	nearest appropriate facility by the most appropriate method or technology	
	7. Consider approaches to managing waste from commercial and industrial	
	sources where this contributes to the overall environmental, social and economic	
	wellbeing of Leicestershire residents	
	8. Lobby and work with others, in particular on the issue of waste prevention,	
	including commercial, statutory, non-governmental, academic and community	
	based or not-for-profit organisations in pursuit of the Partnership's vision of	
	sustainable waste and resourcemanagement	
	9. Work closely with the community & the community sector to educate	
	residents in environmental matters (including climate change, energy and	
	resource management) and encourage engagement with waste prevention, reuse	
	and recycling initiatives	
	10. Promote the economic and employment opportunities of sustainable waste	
	management where this is consistent with the principles of sustainable	
	development and best value. Consider local / regional supply chain and markets	
	for recyclate and other secondary raw materials;	
	11: As local authorities, set an example by preventing, reusing, recycling and	
	composting our own waste and use our buying power to positively encourage sustainable resource use	
	12: Continually seek to reduce carbon emissions, including the potential for	
	renewable or low carbon energy generation to improve the impact of the service	
	on climate change.	

ement within rage and with	Implications for the SA The SA should include objective(s) relating to sustainable waste management.

Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD	Implications for the SA
Leicester & Leicestershire Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2020 Leicester and Leicestershire	'To create a vibrant, attractive and distinctive place with highly skilled people making Leicester and Leicestershire "the destination of choice for successful businesses'	 Allocate key high quality employment sites, particularly those with a priority sector focus and ensure these are in locations with good transport and communications infrastructure. Prioritise brownfield or derelict sites for redevelopment. Allocate a broad range of quality housing sites to support economic growth 	The SA should include objective(s) relating to job creation, education and economic growth.
Enterprise Partnership	By 2020 we will create 45,000 new jobs, lever £2.5bn of private investment and increase GVA by £4bn from £19bn to £23bn.	 Ensure that allocated sites are ready to support a responsive inward investment function Ensure that schools and colleges have the infrastructure to encourage young people choosing STEM careers. 	Also consider an objective relating to distance of employment sites to residential areas and provision of
	Investing in our Place - To unlock key development sites and improve connectivity to enable the efficient transport of people and goods.		public transport, ensuring that employment sites are accessible.
	Investing in our Businesses - To provide intensive support for SMEs and to accelerate growth of our priority sectors.		
	Investing in our People - To ensure that local people are equipped with the relevant skills that businesses need.		
	We will prioritise infrastructure investment in five priority Growth Areas and accelerate delivery of four Transformational Priorities that are of national significance.		
	We will develop a 'business growth hub' to give comprehensive help and support to our local businesses.		
	We will deliver a seamless service to support young people to acquire the right skills and help them into work.		
	The Growth Deal will provide the resources to deliver key infrastructure alongside our flagship Business Growth Hub and Employment & Skills Hub		
	 Tackle risks to the economy such as: Lack of suitable employment land Poor quality public realm and derelict sites Inadequate transport infrastructure Lack of skills in key sectors 		
Leicestershire Rural Framework, 2014-2020	Vision: 'In 2026 rural Leicestershire will be made up of thriving, cohesive, well connected and safe communities, which have access to a range of high quality and custometric properturbities, mix of beyoing and accessible complexity.	 Consider the need to allocate employment sites for rural priority sectors Consider the need to allocate sites for housing in rural areas to meet identified needs (including social and entry level housing) 	The SA should include objective(s) which cover meeting needs in rural areas.
Leicestershire Rural Partnership	and sustainable employment opportunities, mix of housing and essential local services'.	 Consider the need to allocate sites to ensure essential services are available in rural areas 	
2014	 Principles: 1. Deliver rural projects which meet gaps in mainstream provision 2. Coordinate partners and stakeholders to ensure they work better together to meet rural needs and help raise their profile 3. Influence key agencies and partnerships to ensure they consider 'rural' within their policies, strategies and actions 4. Advise local communities and businesses to ensure they access the rural and mainstream services available 5. Listen to local communities and businesses to ensure we have the best intelligence of rural issues and needs 		
	Priorities: Priority 1:Active, inclusive and empowered parish councils and meetings Priority 2:Working with communities to deliver local services Priority 3:An enterprising and sustainable rural economy Priority 4:More affordable homes in rural areas		

How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD	
Include suitable sites to provide for a mix of bousing which takes into account an account	Implications for the SA
	Ensure all priority outcomes are reflected within the SA objectives
vit tic tc	 Consider ways to minimise climate change, e.g. through ensuring allocation of sites in sustainable locations which will reduce the need to travel Consider ways to protect landscapes and the environment, e.g. through avoiding allocation of sites which will adversely affect these Protect green spaces, where appropriate Allocate housing sites which will meet identified housing needs Consider ways to target improvements in access to employment and leisure facilities for

Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD
Leicestershire Minerals	1. To make sufficient provision to meet national, regional and local requirements	Ensure that policies contained within the Minerals Development Framework and
Development Framework – Core	for all minerals, in particular the sub-regional apportionment requirements for	incorporated into the local context, where appropriate, through the Delivery DI
Strategy and Development Control	aggregates provision.	Consider opportunities for the encouragement of sustainable use of mineral res
Policies up to 2021	2. To attain the maximum possible usage of recycled and secondary materials in	within the Delivery DPD, e.g. allocating sites with good access to recycled agg
	meeting recognised national and regional requirements.	sources
Leicestershire County Council	3. To safeguard mineral resources from unnecessary sterilisation.	
	4. To encourage the most efficient use of high quality minerals and the	
2009	minimisation of waste materials.	
	5. To protect people and local communities, and the natural and built	
	environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from	
	minerals development.	
	6. To encourage opportunities for sustainable means of transporting minerals other than by road.	
	7. To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational,	
	economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of	
	mineral development where possible.	
	8. To ensure land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and that high quality	
	restoration and aftercare takes place to an appropriate after-use that enhances	
	and complements the natural and historic environment and that is in keeping	
	with the local area, adding to local distinctiveness and biodiversity.	
	9. To complement and support wider strategies for the Minerals Development	
	Framework area including green infrastructure projects and strategies such as	
	the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.	
Leicestershire and Leicester Waste	1. To promote the implementation of waste minimisation initiatives in the	Ensure that policies contained within the Waste Development Framework are
Development Framework – Core	construction and operation of new development.	into the local context, where appropriate, through the Delivery DPD
Strategy and Development Control	2. To enable the timely delivery of sufficient waste management facilities in the	Consider opportunities for the encouragement of sustainable waste managem
Policies up to 2021	Waste Development Framework area at the key dates of 2009/10, 2014/15 and	the Delivery DPD, allocating sites with sufficient space for recycling storage an
	2019/20 to meet the waste management capacity apportionment requirement	access to recycled aggregate sources
Leicestershire County Council	and spatial distribution identified by the Regional Spatial Strategy to at least	
	2021.	
	3. To support the delivery of the Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management	
	Strategy and Leicester's municipal waste management requirements.	
	4. To encourage waste management facilities which increase reuse, recycling,	
	composting and value / energy recovery, including through the use of new waste management technologies where appropriate, in order to meet or exceed	
	regional targets.	
	5. To promote use of waste as a resource including optimum use of recycled	
	waste materials as aggregates.	
	6. To minimise final disposal as a means of managing waste arisings.	
	7. To provide for a distribution of waste management facilities in the Waste	
	Development Framework area at locations which encourage the use of	
	previously-developed land, meets the needs of communities, and minimise the	
	distances waste is transported.	
	8. To protect people and local communities, and the natural and built	
	environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from	
	unacceptable effects of waste management development.	
	9. To encourage opportunities for means of transporting waste other than by	
	road.	
	10. To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational,	
	economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for any adverse effects of waste related development where appropriate.	
	11. To complement and support wider strategies for the Waste Development	
	Framework area including green infrastructure projects and strategies such as	
	the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.	

	Implications for the SA
rk are	The SA should include an
ry DPD	objective which covers the need
al resources	to ensure a sensible and prudent
aggregate	use of resources.
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areincorporated	The SA should include objective(s)
	relating to sustainable waste
gement within	management.
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Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD	Implications for the SA
Leicestershire Minerals & Waste	SPATIAL VISION 'To enable the provision of sufficient minerals and waste	Consider ways to ensure sufficient provision of minerals and waste facilities, identify any	The SA should include objective(s)
Local Plan Up to 2031	facilities within the County of Leicestershire in locations that meet the economic	sites which need to safeguarded	relating to protection of mineral
Pre-Submission Draft	and social needs of present and future generations whilst seeking to protect and	Consider opportunities for the encouragement of sustainable waste management within	resources and sustainable waste
	enhance the environment.'	the Delivery DPD, allocating sites with sufficient space for recycling storage and with good	management.
Leicestershire County Council		access to recycled aggregate sources	
	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES		
2016	1. To make sufficient provision of minerals in the County of Leicestershire to		
	meet national and local requirements.		
	2. To make sufficient provision of waste facilities in the County of Leicestershire		
	with capacity equal to the waste generated within the County of Leicestershire.		
	3. To provide mineral sites and waste management facilities in the most		
	sustainable locations so that movement other than by road is maximised,		
	untreated waste transportation is minimised, the development of previously		
	developed land is encouraged and the needs of local communities and industry		
	are met.		
	4. To co-ordinate and work with all relevant organisations, in particular Leicester		
	City Council and Leicestershire Local Authorities, to ensure that the Local Plan		
	addresses planning issues that cross administrative boundaries.		
	5. To attain the maximum possible reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of		
	value from waste within the County of Leicestershire and thereby minimising the		
	disposal of waste.		
	6. To safeguard mineral resources, mineral sites and associated infrastructure,		
	and waste management facilities from inappropriate development.		
	7. To reduce the impact of minerals and waste developments upon climate		
	change.		
	8. To protect people and local communities, and the natural, built and historic		
	environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from		
	unacceptable effects of minerals and waste developments.		
	9. To ensure that land with a temporary use is subsequently restored, managed		
	and maintained to an after-use of high quality at the earliest opportunity which		
	respects the local area's character, provides a net gain in biodiversity and allows		
	greater public access whilst affording opportunities for recreational, economic		
	and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of development		
	where possible.		
	10. To complement and support wider strategies including the Leicester and		
	Leicestershire Economic Growth Plan, green infrastructure projects and strategies		
	such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.		

Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD	Implications for the SA
Blaby District Core Strategy	1. To provide the appropriate quantity and mix of housing to meet the needs of	• The policies within the Allocations DPD should continue to reflect the vision and strategic	The SA should take consideration
	the District's current and future populations;	objectives set out in the Core Strategy.	of the issues raised and be in line
Blaby District Council	2. To optimise the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs;		with the SA undertaken for the
2013	3. To deliver the infrastructure, services and facilities required to meet the needs		Core Strategy.
2013	of the population of the District of Blaby, including those arising from growth, and to make services accessible to all;		
	4. To maximise sport and recreation opportunities;		
	5. To improve the design quality of all new developments in the District including		
	the need to design out crime;		
	6. To protect the important areas of the District's natural environment (species		
	and habitats), landscape and geology and to improve biodiversity, wildlife		
	habitats and corridors through the design of new developments and the		
	management of existing areas by working with partners;		
	7. 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; 8. To minimise energy use and use of valuable resources and to encourage		
	renewable energy production in suitable locations;		
	9. To minimise the risk of flooding (and other hazards) to property, infrastructure		
	and people;		
	10. 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;		
	11. To deliver the transport needs of the District and to encourage and develop		
	the use of more sustainable forms of transport (including walking, cycling, or other forms of non-motorised transport and public transport);		
	12. 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.		
Blaby Local Plan	The main aim is to reconcile need to provide for new development with the need	Where appropriate, incorporate the strategic aims of the Local Plan into the Delivery DPD.	The SA should consider issues
	to protect and enhance the quality of the environment to the benefit of all who		raised in the plan.
Blaby District Council	live in the area and will do so in the future. This will be achieved through:		
-	• Defining, protecting and enhancing the green wedges, other areas of open		
1999	land separating communities and other open spaces important to the		
	character and/or functioning of settlements		
	Protecting and enhancing the environment in matters of design,		
	conservation, landscape, ecology and archaeology		
	Implementing or encouraging the provision of recreation and leisure facilities and other community uses		
	 Examining transportation requirements including the practicality and viability 		
	of providing choice in methods of travel		
	in a manner whereby the scale, nature and location for growth is consistent		
	with the remainder of this statement of aims		
	• Identifying land to meet housing and employment development requirements in a manner whereby the scale, nature and location for growth is consistent		

Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes		ow can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD	Implications for the SA
Blaby Economic Development Strategy (updated September 2016)	 The aim of this strategy is to set out a guide to improve Blaby's economy over a three-year period from 2016 – 2019. The strategy aims to maximise the benefits from economic growth and development, allowing opportunities for business and residents to be successful. Priority 1 Objectives – Investing in our place Support and develop tourism and leisure enterprise opportunities Promote pipeline of shovel ready major developments including housing Plan to provide a balanced mix of employment sites, housing and commercial opportunities Deliver infrastructure opportunities Deliver sustainable transport solutions Priority 2 Objectives – Investing in our Businesses Improve SME competitiveness and productivity Promote support for innovation, new technologies and low carbon Improve communication, build links with business and increase engagement 	•	Ensure the Delivery DPD addresses delivery of a balanced mix of employment sites, housing and commercial opportunities Ensure that new housing and employment sites are linked to sustainable transport options, and do not put pressure on existing road networks. Address the location of housing and employment sites, encouraging new developments to be within close proximity of schools and colleges to aid transfer of knowledge and inspiration.	 The SA should include objectives on the following issues: Sustainable transport links. Effects on existing housing and employment sites Proximity of new housing and employment sites to higher education facilities Delivery on low carbon technology in new developments
	 Support local unemployed people to improve skills and get into work Improve job readiness of young people and their potential to get into work Reduce workforce skills gaps 			
Blaby Contaminated Land Strategy (updated 2016)	 Ensure that contaminated land within Blaby District Council is investigated and remediated in a manner which: Is rational, ordered and efficient Is proportionate to the seriousness of any actual or potential risk Seeks to ensure that the most pressing and serious problems are located first Ensures that resources are concentrated on investigated in areas where the authority is most likely to identify contaminated land Ensures that the local authority efficiently identifies requirements for the details inspection of particular areas of land. 	•	Ensure that the Delivery DPD includes policies for identifying potentially contaminated land. Prioritise sites which are contaminated, so that remediation can be achieved through development of the site.	The SA should include an objective on contaminated land and remediation.
Prevention of Homelessness Strategy 2014 - 2019 Blaby District Council	The aim of this strategy is to "Prevent homelessness by ensuring that the residents in our District have access to affordable accommodation and support that is suitable for their individual needs".	•	Ensure the Delivery DPD includes suitable sites to provide for a mix of housing, including affordable and supported housing.	The SA should include an objective on meeting housing needs.
	 Objectives: Preventing homelessness for single people and couples aged between 16 and 35 Increasing access to the private rented sector Reducing under occupancy in the social rented sector Building upon effective partnerships Preventing Homelessness through Housings Offer to Health 			
Blaby Older Persons Housing Strategy Blaby District Council March 2011	 The key aims of the strategy are: 1. Support older people to remain independent for as long as possible 2. Help those who wish to remain in their own homes access appropriate support 3. Work to improve the supply of appropriate housing for older households 4. Maintain communication links with the older community to ensure we are responding to their needs and aware of their views 5. Keep older people and their families informed about relevant services 6. Adopt strategies which recognise the wider impact of older households in relation to the local housing market 	•	Ensure the Delivery DPD includes suitable sites to provide for a mix of housing which takes into account an ageing population, including supported housing and housing suitable for older people.	The SA should include an objective on meeting housing needs.

Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD	Implications for the SA		
Housing Strategy Blaby District Council	Priority 1: Increasing housing supply across the tenures - New affordable housing - Mix and size of market housing	 Ensure the Delivery DPD includes suitable sites to maximise the delivery of affordable housing and increase the supply of 1 and 2 bed homes Consider ways to encourage the development of homes which are more suitable for 	The SA should include an objective on meeting housing needs.		
November 2015	 Maximising funding sources Increasing choice Attracting economically active households Priority 2: Providing appropriate housing options and support services for vulnerable households Appropriate accommodation options for vulnerable people including the young and the District's ageing population Supporting Blaby's housing offer to health Supporting the most vulnerable people in our communities Priority 3: Making the best use of the existing housing stock Decent warm & healthy homes Bringing empty homes back into use Improving the private rented sector Exploring alternative methods of provision e.g. Forming a local housing company 	 vulnerable people, e.g. through the use of standards such as the Homes Quality Mark and Lifetime Homes Ensure that new build affordable housing meets appropriate design, size and energy efficiency requirements 			
Blaby Housing Mix and Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) Blaby District Council July 2013	 To provide guidance regarding the interpretation of policies CS7 and CS8 of the Blaby District Council Local Plan (CoreStrategy); To address local imbalances in both the market and affordable housing stock; To optimise the provision of affordable housing to meet identified needs. 	• The policies within the Delivery DPD should reflect the guidance set out within this SPD.	The SA should include an objective on meeting housing needs.		
Blaby Air Quality Action Plan	The Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) 'sets out the local measures to be implemented in pursuit of the air quality objectives'.	 Development that would have significant adverse effects on air pollution in sensitive areas should be discouraged, or where this is not possible, appropriate mitigation measures 	The SA objectives should include an objective which addresses the		
Blaby District Council	The AQAP is expected to include the following:	 India be discouraged, or where this is not possible, appropriate mitigation measures should be taken. Ensure that the air quality management department of Blaby District Council are fully 	air quality issues highlighted in this strategy.		
May 2014	 quantification of the source contributions to the predicted exceedences of the objectives, to allow the Action Plan measures to be effectively targeted; evidence that all available options have been considered on the grounds of cost-effectiveness and feasibility; how the local authority will use its powers and also work in conjunction with other organisations in pursuit of the air qualityobjectives; clear timescales in which the local authority and other organisations and agencies propose to implement measures within the Action Plan; quantification of the expected impacts of the proposed measures and, where appropriate, an indication as to whether the measures will be sufficient to meet the air quality objectives; and how the local authority intends to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the Action Plan. 	consulted in the development of relevant policies of the Delivery DPD.			

Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD	Implications for the SA
Blaby Plan 2015-2018	Vision:	Ensure suitable sites are allocated to enable businesses to grow	Ensure all priorities are reflected
Blaby District Council	Blaby District is made up of thriving and vibrant communities where people are happy to live, work and visit.	• Consider accessibility of health and social services, and sports, recreation and open space facilities when allocating sites for new development	within the SA objectives
2015	 Economy & Skills- A vibrant local economy and job market. Businesses are supported to grow and thrive, with the district being the location of choice for new enterprise. Partners work together to co-ordinate access totraining, apprenticeships and work experience. Promote opportunities for children and young people to realise their potential and be 'work ready'. Assist people to find long term, stable employment. Health & Well-being - Residents are healthy, fulfilled and confident for their future Work with partners to improve everyone's access to health and social services. Reduce reliance on health services through targeted prevention and early intervention initiatives. Support facilities are available to identified groups of the community in most need, e.g. carers, people with Mental Health problems, older people etc. Improve access and use of sports, recreation and open space facilities. Homes & Communities - Safe, strong and happy local communities Work with partners to keep the districtsafe. Deliver the right housing and infrastructure. 	 Consider the need to allocate new sites for health and social services, and sports, recreation and open space facilities Ensure suitable sites are allocated to deliver the right housing and infrastructure 	
	Increase volunteering within communities.		
	Improve access to services and opportunities.		
Community Safety Plan 2014-2017 Blaby District and Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Community Safety Partnership 2014	 Vision: Our Vision is to work together in making the District of Blaby and the Borough of Hinckley & Bosworth a safer place to live, work and visit for all. Mission: our mission is to work collectively to tackle those issues of crime and disorder of most concern. Priority 1: Making Communities and Neighbourhoods Safer Reduce offending particularly domestic burglary, theft from motor vehicle and criminal damage Reduce re-offending by adults and young people Proactively tackle anti-social behaviour and continuously improve the quality of service and response to victims Priority 2: Protecting Vulnerable People Increase reporting of domestic abuse and hate crime and ensure positive outcomes for victims and perpetrators Work towards ensuring active involvement of all relevant partners such as health and wellbeing services Priority 3: Improving Community Confidence, Engagement and Cohesion Increase customer satisfaction levels Promote the positive impacts of the work of the Community Safety Partnership Promote community cohesion and active community engagement with the Community Safety Partnership 	Consider ways to improve community safety through the Delivery DPD e.g. encouragement of incorporation of crime prevention measures into developments	The SA should include an objective relating to reducing crime and promoting community safety.
Private Sector Housing & Empty Homes Strategy Blaby District Council	 The core aims of this strategy are: Bringing Empty Properties back into use Making homes decent and safe Facilitating new supply of housing for vulnerable people Licensing and monitoring of Houses in Multiple Occupation 	Consider allocating sites which will enable delivery of housing for vulnerable people	The SA should include an objective which addresses the need to improve housing within the district.
June 2010	 4. Licensing and monitoring of Houses in Multiple Occupation 5. Providing support and security to tenants and landlords 6. Reducing the negative effects of empty and poor quality properties on the neighbourhood and residents, in relation to anti-social behaviour and other crime The overall strategic objective is to improve the supply of decent and affordable homes, and the overall quality of housing in the district. 		

Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the <u>Delivery DPD</u>	Implications for the SA
Name of Plan / Author / Date Climate Local Commitment Plan Blaby District Council June 2013	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes The plan does not set out aims / objectives as such, but does set out a large number of Local Commitments, including the following which are relevant to the Delivery DPD: Integrate climate change into council decision-making processes Using the planning system to promote renewable energy development and a low carbon economy Prioritize investment and action to create a more climate-resilient 	 How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD Consider opportunities to promote renewable energy development and a low carbon economy, e.g. allocation of specific sites for this for this purpose or sites which have good potential for use of renewable energy Consider opportunities to create a more climate resilient District, e.g. allocation of sites which are less likely to flood, sites with better protection from weather extremes Consider opportunities to promote a low carbon economy, e.g. allocation of sites which will meet the needs of such businesses 	Implications for the SA The SA objectives should include an objective which addresses climate change.
	 Prioritise investment and action to create a more climate-resilient District, thereby reducing the future costs of extreme weather events Promote investment and income opportunities in renewable and low carbon energy use Support local businesses to become more resilient, resource efficient and to install renewable energy Securing investment for energy improvement measures and infrastructure to improve local resilience through the planning system Promote a low carbon local economy and encourage investment in green jobs and business in our area Promote a sustainable tourist industry Promote biodiversity, and green infrastructure that helps the area adapt to climate change Develop planning policies to promote climate change resilience Improve the evidence base to underpin policies that promote the resilience of natural systems through the Local Plan Work with partners to develop planning solutions to climate change issues Explore opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the natural environment Protect and enhance the resilience of area's biodiversity to projected climate changes Promote green infrastructure and biodiversity across the Council estate Using the planning system to promote energy efficiency and alow carbon community Work towards a low carbon transport system that supports our local economy, and delivers multiple benefits: such as reduced carbon emissions, improved air quality, reduced congestion, improved health and road safety. 	 meet the needs of such businesses Avoid allocation of sites which are important for biodiversity and green infrastructure, or where unavoidable, ensure provision of mitigation measures. Allocate sites in sustainable locations which will help to minimise traffic and have good access to public transport, cycle routes and walking opportunities 	
	 Establish planning policies that encourage developers to promote sustainable transport choices Ensure access to green and open space is maintained and enhanced 		

Blaby Draft Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal - Appendix B - Baseline Data

Blaby District Council Sustainability Appraisal

Baseline Data Spreadsheets

KEY TO BASELINE DATA SPREADSHEETS



Data not currently available / data trend unknown Indicator is slightly above / below national average: potential sustainability issue Indicator is significantly above (or below) national average: key sustainability issue

Indicator		Blaby						Rel	ation	ship
ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	Date	District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Economic Activity										
	March 2017	89.5	80.4	77.8				х	х	
	March 2016	82.8	79.8	77.7				х	х	
	March 2015	80.7	79.4	77.4				x	х	
	March 2014	85.6	77.6	77.2		Recent increase, however over longer		х	x	
Economic Activity Rate (aged 16- 64)	March 2013	80.7	78.4	76.9		term no real trend-		x	x	
	2012	81.1	79.1	76.8	Increase	rate has both increased and	www.nomisweb.co.uk	x	x	
	2011	80.3	78.9	76.2		decreased over the		x	x	\square
	2010	77.7	76.6	76.1		past 7 years		x	x	\square
	2009	80.5	80.3	76.5				x	x	+
	2003	84.8	81.7	76.5	_			x	x	\vdash
Unemployment	2008	8.78	61.7	70.5	L			^	^	L
onemployment	March 2017	2.4	3.6	47		-		1		1
		2.4	2.4	4.7	_			x	x	<u> </u>
	March 2016 March 2015	2.3	3.5	5.1	-			X	x	+
-	March 2015 March 2014	7.2	5.8	7.2				x	x x	
	March 2014 March 2013	2.9	5.2	7.8				x	x	+
Unemployment rate (% all aged 16+)	2012	2.2	5.1	7.8	Reduce	Fluctuating		x	x	
	2012	5.5	6.4	8	-			x	x	
	2011	5.3	6.7	7.6				x	x	\square
	2009	2.3	5.8	7.7	_			x	x	
	2008	1.9	4.8	5.8				x	x	
	March 2017	0.5	0.5	1.3			www.nomisweb.co.uk	x	x	
	March 2016	0.8	0.9	1.9				х	х	
	March 2015	1.4	1	2				х	x	
	March 2014	0.9	1.5	2.9				х	х	
Jobseekers Allowance Claimants: %	March 2013	2	2.3	3.8		_		х	х	
of resident population aged 16-64	March 2012	2.2	2.5	4	Reduce	Fluctuating		х	х	
	March 2011	2.1	2.3	3.6				х	х	
	March 2010	2.7	2.6	3.9				х	х	
	March 2009	2.6	2.8	3.8	1			х	х	
	March 2008	1	1.2	2.1	1			х	х	

Indicator							-		ation	ship
ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
	2015	2.9	?	7.1				x	x	
	2014	4.3	?	9.9				x	x	
Long term unemployment per 1000 - population (people aged 16 and	2013	4.2	?	9.5				x	x	
over claiming Jobseekers Allowance - for more	2012	2.7	?	5.7	Reduce	Fluctuating	Public Health England: Public Health Profiles	x	x	
than 12 months)	2011	3.9	?	6.2				x	x	
	2010-2011	2.7	?	5.7				x	x	
Employment Status										
	March 2017	72.8	67.6	63.1	- Increase			х	x	
-	March 2016	73.8	68.2	63.2		Fluctuating		x	x	
-	March 2015	70.4	67.5	62.2				x	x	
-	March 2014	70.2	63.1	61.2				x	x	
	March 2013	69.2	63.5	60.7				х	х	
% aged 16-64 who are employees -	2012	70.1	64.7	60.7				x	x	
	2011	65.1	62.6	60.4				х	х	
	2010	65.9	61.6	60.7				х	х	
	2009	69.4	66.1	61.2				x	х	
	2008	74.5	69.3	62.8				x	x	
	March 2017	13.8	9.7	10.6			www.nomisweb.co.uk	х	х	
	March 2016	6.9	9.5	10.2				х	х	
	March 2015	9.1	8.8	10.1				х	х	
	March 2014	8.7	9.6	9.8				х	х	
% aged 16-64 who are self	March 2013	7.7	10.4	9.5	Increase	Significant increase in last 12 months,		x	x	
employed	2012	7.9	10.2	9.8	Increase	overwise fluctuating		х	х	
	2011	10.7	10.9	9.4	1			x	x	
	2010	7.7	9.7	9.3	1			х	x	
	2009	9.2	9.1	9.2	1			х	х	
	2008	8.1	8	9.1]			х	х	

Indicator								Rel	ations	hip	
ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env	
Full Time / Part Time											
	March 2016	65.8	74.5	74.3				х	x		
	March 2015	75.4	75.1	74.1				х	х		
	March 2014	71.3	71.7	73.9				х	х		
	March 2013	73.2	71.9	73.7		Significant decrease		х	х		
% in employment working fulltime: age 16-64	2012	74.4	73	73.9		locally since 2008 at a greater rate than		х	х		
	2011	76.2	75.4	74.1	nationally			х	х		
	2010	79.1	77.5	74.1				х	х		
	2009	77.6	74.3	74.5				х	х		
	2008	82	72.8	75.3			www.nomisweb.co.uk	х	х		
	March 2016	34.2	25.5	25.3			www.nomsweb.co.uk	х	х		
	March 2015	24.6	24.6	25.5				х	х		
	March 2014	28.7	28.2	25.6				х	х		
	March 2013	26.8	28.1	25.8		Significant increase		х	х		
% in employment working part- time: age 16-64	2012	25.6	27	25.7		locally since 2008 at a greater rate than		х	х		
time: age 16-64	2011	23.8	24.2	25.7	-	nationally		х	х		
	2010	20.9	22.2	25.7		nationally		x	х		
	2009	22.4	25.5	25.4					x	х	
	2008	17.4	27.1	24.5				x	х		

Indicator		Blaby						Rel	ations	hip
ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	Date	District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Industry of Employment										
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing % all in employment	2011	0.45	0.98	0.81		No change		x	x	
Mining and Quarrying % all in employment	2011	0.19	0.33	0.17		?		x	x	
Manufacturing % all in employment	2011	11.43	13.01	8.85		Decrease from 2002 in line with national data		x	x	
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply % all in employment	2011	1.59	1.18	0.56		?		x	x	
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities % all in employment	2011	0.58	0.67	0.70		?		x	x	
Construction % all in employment	2011	9.63	8.25	7.68		Increase from 2002 in line with national data		x	x	
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles % all in employment	2011	19.24	17.91	15.93		?	_	x	x	
Transport and Storage % all in employment	2011	4.37	4.92	5.01		?	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)	x	x	
Accommodation and Food Service Activities % all in employment	2011	3.94	4.52	5.56		?		x	x	
Information and Communication % all in employment	2011	2.54	2.59	4.07		?		x	x	
Financial and Insurance Activities % all in employment	2011	3.88	2.91	4.39		Decrease from 2002 in line with national data		x	x	
Real Estate Activities % all in employment	2011	0.97	1.07	1.46		?		x	x	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities % all in employment	2011	5.06	5.73	6.70		?		x	x	
Administrative and Support Service Activities % all in employment	2011	3.84	4.11	4.93		?		x	x	
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security % all in employment	2011	6.09	5.17	5.90		?		x	x	
Education % all in employment	2011	10.16	11.32	9.90		?		x	x	

Indicator								Rela	ations	hip
ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Human health and social work activities % all in employment	2011	11.92	10.86	12.40		?		x	x	
Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities % all in employment	2011	4.09	4.41	4.79		?		x	x	
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services - producing activities of households for own use % all in employment	2011	0.02	0.04	0.12		?	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)	x	x	
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies % all in employment	2011	0.01	0.01	0.08		?		x	x	
Occupation										
	2017	13.9	12.4	10.6				х	х	
	2016	9.8	11.4	10.3						
% all in employment who are: managers, directors and senior	2015	9.5	11.3	10.2		Fluctuating		х	х	
officials	2014	11.2	11.9	10.2		ridetability		х	х	
	2013	8.4	11.5	10.1				х	х	
	2012	10.4	9.8	10.0			www.nomisweb.co.uk	х	х	
	2017	15.9	17.8	20.3				х	х	
	2016	16.1	20.5	19.8						
% all in employment who are:	2015	17.8	18.9	19.7		Decrease from 2012		х	х	
professional occupations	2014	17.4	19.3	19.8		2012		х	х	
	2013	17.8	16.0	19.4				х	х	
	2012	18.9	18.0	19.2				х	х	

Indicator								Rel	ations	hip
ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
		16.6	10.5		-			_		
-	2017	16.6	18.5	14.1		-		x	х	
-	2016	15.2	14.8	14.0		-				
% all in employment who are: associate prof & tech occupations	2015	17.1	15.1	14.0		Fluctuating		х	х	
associate pror & tech occupations	2014	16.9	14.9	13.9		-		х	х	
	2013	12.6	15.1	14.0				x	х	
	2012	14.4	15.2	13.8				х	х	
	2017	11.5	10.8	10.3				х	х	
% all in employment who are:	2016	14.3	10.4	10.7						
administrative and secretarial	2015	8.7	10.3	10.6		Fluctuating		x	х	
occupations	2014	14.8	11.1	10.7				х	х	
	2013	11.5	12.3	10.9				х	х	
	2012	9.2	12.4	11.2				х	х	
	2017	14.4	9.7	10.5				х	х	
	2016	14.5	10.4	10.6		Fluctuating				
% all in employment who are:	2015	14.1	11.8	10.8		Fluctuating	www.nomisweb.co.uk	х	х	
skilled trades occupations	2014	9.1	11.8	10.6		ridetadting	www.nomisweb.co.uk	х	х	
Γ	2013	15.6	13.1	10.6				х	х	
	2012	10.3	13.1	10.9				x	х	
	2017	8.4	8.7	9.2				х	х	
The second se	2016	9.3	7.5	9.2						
% all in employment who are:	2015	8.6	7.7	9.2		Fluctuating but		x	х	
caring, leisure and other service – occupations	2014	6.1	8.1	9.2		general increase		х	х	
occupations	2013	8.8	6.8	9.0				х	х	
Ē	2012	6.6	6.7	9.1				х	х	
	2017	7.0	6.8	7.6				x	х	
I F	2016	5.0	7.0	7.7		1		х	х	
% all in employment who are: sales	2015	10.9	7.6	7.8				x	х	
and customer service occupations	2014	11.4	8.0	7.9		Fluctuating		x	х	
I F	2013	9.4	7.3	8.1		1		x	х	
I F	2012	6.1	6.4	8.1		1		х	х	

Indicator								Rela	ations	ship				
ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env				
	2017	5.5	4.8	6.4	_			x	x					
-	2016	3.6	6.9	6.4		-		x	x	\square				
% all in employment who are:	2015	5.8	6.7	6.3				x	x					
process, plant and machine operatives	2014	5.1	5.4	6.3		Decrease since 2012		х	х					
operatives	2013	8.2	6.3	6.3				х	х					
	2012	9.7	6.0	6.4				х	х					
	2017	6.8	10.5	10.7			www.nomisweb.co.uk	х	х					
	2016	11.7	11.1	10.7				х	х					
% all in employment who are:	2015	7.5	10.4	10.9		Fluctuating		х	х					
elementary occupations	2014	7.9	9.2	10.7		Tuccuucing		х	х					
	2013	6.7	11.1	10.9				х	х					
	2012	13.8	11.6	11.0				х	х					
Earnings														
	2016	£566.0	£533.20	£538.70				x	х					
	2015	£568.7	£527.00	£527.70				x	х					
	2014	£533.0	£503.90	£518.30				x	х					
	2013	£525.4	£508.20	£517.70				x	х					
Median Gross Weekly Earnings (£) - Full Time	2012	£521.0	£493.50	£505.90	Increase			x	х					
	2011	£506.4	£495.70	£498.30		Despite dips in		x	х					
	2010	£529.5	£498.30	£498.50		2007, 2008 and 2011, gross weekly		x	х					
	2009	£500.6	£489.60	£488.50		1	1	1	-	earnings have overall increased in	Annual survey of hours and earnings www.nomisweb.co.uk	x	х	
	2008	£470.9	£480.80	£479.10		line with the		x	х					
	2016	-0.70%	1.20%	2.20%		national situation		x	х					
	2015	6.70%	4.60%	1.80%				x	х					
Annual % change in median gross	2014	1.40%	-0.80%	0.20%	Increase			x	х					
weekly earnings	2013	0.90%	2.90%	2.20%	Increase			x	х					
	2012	2.90%	-0.40%	1.50%				x	х					
	2010	5.80%	1.80%	2.10%				x	х					

Indicator								Rela	ations	hip					
	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env					
ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT															
Survival of Businesses															
	2014	400	2455	246				x							
	2013	345	2420	238			Office for National Statistics	x							
Business Deaths	2012	380	2675	252	Decrease	Fluctuating	https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandt rade/business/activitysizeandlocation/bulletins	x							
*England to nearest thousand	2011	330	2420	230	Decrease	Decrease	Filedading	/business/decivitysizeandiocation/bulicents /businessdemography/2014#business-births- and-deaths-2009-to-2014	x						
	2010	480	2725	249				x							
	2009	405	2925	277				x							
	2014	545	3300	351	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase				x		
	2013	525	3220	346							Office for National Statistics	x			
Business Births	2012	370	2705	270						Increase I	Transminn	https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandt	x		
*England to nearest thousand	2011	440	2680	261								rade/business/activitysizeandlocation/bulletins /businessdemography/2014#business-births- and-deaths-2009-to-2014	x		
	2010	340	2300	235									x		
	2009	345	2305	236			-								

Indicator		Blaby						Rela	ations	hip	
ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	Date	District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env	
% of VAT registered businesses	2008	14.1	14.4	14.2	Increase		National Indicator Set (http://data.gov.uk)	x			
showing growth	2007	13.8	14.3	14.2	increase			x			
Net change in number of VAT	2007	110	635	51105	Increase			x			
registrations (Total)	2006	90	485	33150	Increase			x			
Net change in VAT registrations: Agriculture; Forestry and fishing	2007	0	5	-805	Increase			x			
Net change in VAT registrations: Mining and quarrying; Electricity, gas and water supply	2007	0	0	40	Increase	-		x			
Net change in VAT registrations: Manufacturing	2007	-10	-40	-555	Increase			x			
Net change in VAT registrations: Construction	2007	5	80	7,875	Increase	No recent data		x			
Net change in VAT registrations: Wholesale, retail and repairs	2007	5	75	4,060	Increase	available - replaced by business birth		x			
Net change in VAT registrations: Hotels and restaurants	2007	-5	45	3,285	Increase	and deaths above	and deaths above www.nomisweb.co.uk	www.nomisweb.co.uk	x		
Net change in VAT registrations:Transport, storage and communication	2007	5	25	1,360	Increase			x			
Net change in VAT registrations: Financial intermediation	2007	-5	-10	170	Increase			x			
Net change in VAT registrations: Real Estate, renting and business activities	2007	105	435	33,825	Increase			x			
Net change in VAT registrations: Public administration; Other community, social and personal services	2007	5	10	450	Increase			x			
Net change in VAT registrations: Education; health and social work	2007	5	10	1,400	Increase			x			

Indicator		Blaby						Rela	ations	ship
HEALTH	Date	District	Leicestershire*	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Life Expectancy at birth						1				
	2013-2015	80.8	80.5	79.5					x	
	2012-2014	80.4	80.3	79.4					x	
Life Evrestance Males	2009-2011	80	79.7	78.9		Increasing in line			x	
Life Expectancy Males	2007-2009	79.5	79.3	78.3		with national average		otection	x	
-	2006-2008	79.4	79.1	77.9					х	
	2004-2006	79.2	78.4	77.3	Increase		Public Health England: Health Protection Profiles		х	
	2013-2015	84.3	83.9	83.1	Increase		(https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health- profiles)		х	
	2012-2014	84.5	83.9	83.1			Increasing in line with national average		х	
life Function of Ferryles	2009-2011	84.3	83.8	82.7					х	
Life Expectancy Females	2007-2009	83.6	83.1	82.1					х	
-	2006-2008	83.1	82.7	81.9					х	
-	2004-2006	83	81.9	81.5					х	
Infant Mortality		•								
	2013-2015	4.2	4.1	3.9					х	
	2011-2013	3.2	3.8	4			Dublic Health England, Health Drotestion		х	
Infant deaths aged less than 1 year,	2010-2012	2.6	3.9	4.1	Reduce	Fluctuating	Public Health England: Health Protection Profiles		х	
per 1,000 livebirths	2009-2011	2	3.5	4.3	Reduce Fluctuating	nactuating	(https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health- profiles)		х	
	2008-2010	3.3	3.8	4.4			promedy		x	
	2007-2009	4.5	3.8	4.6					x	

Indicator	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire*	England	Reduce	Local Trends	Data Sources		ations	ship Env
HEALTH		District						Eco	Soc	ENV
Causes of Death						1				
	2012-2015	18.2	17.8	19.6					x	
	2011-2014	17.8	15.19	15.65					x	
Excess winter deaths (% excess of	2010-2013	17.5	18.02	17.44	Deduce	Reduced significantly but now	Public Health England: Health Protection Profiles		x	
deaths in winter compared with non- winter months)	2009-2012	17.2	20.56	16.45	- Reduce	stable	(https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health- profiles)		x	
	2008-2011	26.83	23.47	19.05	_				x	
	2007-2010	30.1	20.84	18.7					x	
	2015	229.8	?	288.7					x	
	2014	229	?	292					x	
Smoking related deaths per	2013	144	?	201	Deduce	Fluctuating but	Public Health England: Public Health Profiles /		x	
Smoking related deaths per 100,000 population, aged 35+	2012	166	?	211	Reduce	suddent increase	Local Government Association		x	
	2011	170.8	?	216					x	
	2008-2010	166	?	211					x	

Indicator	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire*	England	Reduce	Local Trends	Data Sources	Rela	ations	
HEALTH	Date	District	Leicestersinie*	Eligialiu	Target	Local Helius	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
	2012-2014	60.05	63.96	75.72					x	
	2011-2013	58.58	68.47	78.21					x	
Mortality ratefrom all circulatory diseases per 100,000 population aged under 75	2010-2012	62.23	71.22	81.15	Reduce	Fluctuating	Public Health England: Public Health Profiles / Local Government Association		x	
	2009-2011	45.03	52.28	60.94					x	
	2008-2010	51.4	54.46	67.3					x	
	2013-2015	130.7	124.5	138.8					x	
	2012-2014	135.44	128.4	141.51					x	
Mortality rate from all cancers per	2011-2013	136.59	131.14	144.36	Reduce	Overall increasing	Public Health England: Health Protection Profiles		x	
Mortality rate from all cancers per 100,000 population aged under 75	2010-2012	141.12	135.82	146.49	Acouce		(https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health- profiles)		x	
	2009-2011	101.34	99.44	108.14					x	
	2008-2010	103.3	100.81	110.1					x	

Indicator	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire*	Fundamed	Townsh	Local Trends	Data Sources	Rela	ations	ship			
HEALTH	Date	District	Leicestersnire*	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env			
	2013-2015	32.7	33.8	38.5					x				
	2012-2014	28.7	31.8	39.3			Public Health England: Health Protection		x				
People killed or seriously injured on the road per 100,000	2011-2013	23.6	31.4	39.7	Reduce	Fluctuating	Public Health England: health Protection Profiles (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health- profiles)		x				
	2010-2012	31.5	34.3	40.5			promes)		x				
	2009-2011	39	38.1	41.9					x				
Ilnesses													
	2015	5.6	?	14.8					x				
	2014	6.4	?	15.1					x				
Diagnoses of TB per 100,000	2013	7.1	?	15.4					x				
population	2012	8.5	?	15.3	Reduce	Reduction from 2012			x				
	2011	7	?	15								x	
	2008-2010	8.5	?	15.3					x				
	2015	23.3	?	18.4			Public Health England: Public Health Profiles		x				
	2014	18.4	?	14.8					x				
	2013	19.3	?	14.5					x				
Number of new cases of malignant melanoma per 100,000 population	2012	16.1	?	13.6	Reduce Increasing slightly faster thannational average	faster thannational			x				
	2011	12.3	?	13.1				x					
	2010	12.3	?	12.6		-	-	-	-			x	
	2007-2009	19.7	17.3	15.5					x				

Indicator								Rel	ation	ship							
	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire*	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env							
HEALTH																	
Number of persons diagnosed with HIV aged 15 years and older	2011	0.73	?	1.97	Reduce	?			x								
Number of lab confirmed gastrontestinal diease per 100,000 population	2011	193	208.2	360	Reduce	?			x								
	2015	94.4	?	203.2					x								
	2014	92.5	?	188			Public Health England: Public Health Profiles		x								
Hospital stays for self harm per	2013	106.3	?	207.9	Reduce	Reduce	D .			x							
100,000	2012	263.2	?	212			Reduce	Decreasing			x						
	2011	217.5	?	198.3					x								
	2010-2011	263.2	?	212					x								
General Health																	
% of population with Very Good health	2011	47.51	47.47	47.17	_	Increasing in line			x								
% of population with Good Health	2011	35.81	35.49	34.22	Increase	with national average			x								
% of population with Fair Health	2011	12.53	12.74	13.12	-		2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		х								
% of population with Bad Health	2011	3.28	3.38	4.25		Decreasing in line with national			х								
% population with Very Bad Health	2011	0.88	0.93	1.25	Reduce	Reduce	Reduce	Reduce	Reduce	Reduce	Reduce	Reduce	ce average			x	
Long term limiting health proble	em or disability			•													
% population whose daily activities are limited a lot	2011	6.88	7.04	8.31	Reduce	?			x								
% population whose daily activities are limited a little	2011	8.87	9.16	9.33	Reduce	?	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		x								

Indicator	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire*	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relation				
HEALTH	Date						Data Sources		Soc	Env		
Lifestyle			-		1							
% physically active adults (participation in physical activities for at least 150 mins a week)	2015	60.1	59.5	57	- Increase	Fluctuating	Public Health England: Public Health Profiles (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health- profiles)		x			
	2014	59.5	59.9	57					x			
	2013	63.3	57.8	56					x			
	2012	58.5	60.2	56					x			
% of increasing and high risk drinkers aged 16 years and over	2015	?	?	?	Reduce	Fluctuating	Public Health England: Public Health Profiles		x			
	2014	?	?	?					x			
	2013	22.4	?	22.3					x			
	2012	22.4	?	22.3					x			
	2011	27.3	?	23.6					x			
	2010	?	?	?					x			
	2008-2009	22.4	?	22.3					x			
% adults smoking	2016	20.3	13.5	15.5	Reduce	Fluctuating	Public Health England Profiles (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health- profiles) / Local Government Association		x			
	2014	15.8	17	18					x			
	2013	21.3	18	18.4					x			
	2012	18.6	18.8	19.5					x			
	2011	17.2	16.5	20.2					x			
	2010	17.2	19.3	20.8					x			
Indicator		Blaby						Rela	ations	ship		
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HEALTH	Date	District	Leicestershire*	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env		
Excess weight			l									
	2011-2014	16.4	13.5	19.2					x			
% Obese children (Year 6)	2010-2013	15.5	13.6	19.1	Reduce	Increasing			x			
	2009-2012	14.7	14	19			Local Government Association / Public Health		x			
% adults classified as overweight or	2013-2015	67.3	64.7	64.8	Deduce	?	Profiles		x			
obese	2012-2014	68.6	64.7	64.6	Reduce	?			x			
% Obese adults	2006-2008	25.7	24.3	24.1	Reduce	?			x			
Teenage Pregnancy												
	2015	15.8	16.3	20.8					x			
	2014	18.8	18.5	22.8]				x			
Under-18 conception rate per 1,000	2013	25	20.9	24.3	Reduce	Reduce O		Public Health England Profiles . (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-		x		
females aged 15-17	2012	16.1	21.7	27.7			Reduce	- Reduce	- Reduce	Reduce Overall reducing	profiles) / Local Government Association	
	2011	28.3	25.4	30.7]				x			
	2010	18.6	25.5	34.2					x			

*For some health related parameters Leicestershire data is forthe former Leicestershire and Rutland PCT area

Indicator	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources		ation	
EDUCATION	Date	District	Leicestersime	Liigianu	Target	Local Hends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Adults										
	2016	31.5	35.2	38.2					х	
Γ	2015	36.5	34.5	36.8		Recent reduction but			х	
% with NVQ4+ - aged 16-64	2014	38.1	34.7	35.7	Increase	overall increased			х	
Γ	2013	37.9	32.9	34.9		since 2012			х	
Γ	2012	24.2	30.4	34.2					x	
	2016	58.7	61.4	56.9					х	
Γ	2015	68.0	60.9	57.1		Increased			x	
% with NVQ3+ - aged 16-64	2014	61.6	58.1	56.5	Increase	significantly since			х	
Γ	2013	60.5	55.3	55.4	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			х		
Γ	2012	55.2	54.7	54.9					x	
	2016	82.8	79.9	74.3					x	
Γ	2015	83.0	77.5	73.4		Increased			x	
% with NVQ2+ - aged 16-64	2014	74.6	75.8	73.2	Increase	significantly since			х	
Γ	2013	74.9	73.9	72.4		2012			х	
Γ	2012	71.5	72.7	71.7			ONS Annual Population Survey		x	
	2016	90.7	90.6	85.3			www.nomisweb.co.uk		х	
Ē	2015	93.3	90.4	85.0					х	
% with NVQ1+ - aged 16-64	2014	86.2	88.9	85.1	Increase	Increasing			x	
	2013	87.8	86.2	84.5					х	
	2012	84.4	86.4	83.8					х	
	2016	5.5	5.6	6.6					х	
	2015	2.5	4.5	6.6					х	
% with other qualifications - aged 16-64	2014	6.9	4.2	6.2	-				х	
10-04	2013	5.8	4.9	6.3		general decrease			х	
	2012	6.1	5.9	6.3					х	
	2016	3.7	3.8	8.0					х	
	2015	4.2	5.1	8.4	7				х	
% with no qualifications - aged 16- 64	2014	6.8	6.9	8.8	Reduce	Decreasing			х	
01	2013	6.4	8.9	9.2	7				х	
	2012	9.5	7.7	9.9	7				х	

Children									
	2015-2016	59.6	58.9	57.8				х	
	2013-2014	62.5	?	56.6				х	
% of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including English and Maths) or equivalent	2012-2013	61.7	?	60.6	Increase	Recent decrease but overal increasing	Public Health England Profiles (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/healt h-profiles) / Office of National Statistics	х	
	2011-2012	55.2	?	58.8			in promosy / office of National Statistics	х	
	2010-2011	53.4	?	58.4				х	
	2013-2014	89	?	86				x	
% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Maths	2012-2013	85	?	85	Increase	Fluctuating		x	
	2011-2012	87	?	84				x	
	2013-2014	89	?	85			Office of National Statistics	x	
% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English	2012-2013	?	?	?	Increase	No change		x	
	2011-2012	89	?	85				x	
	2012-2013	4.9	?	5.3		. .	-	x	
% Overall Absence in All Schools	2011-2012	4.7	?	5.1	Reduce	Increasing		x	
Participation of 17 year olds in	2012	?	70-74	80	Increase	?	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/ system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322	x	
education or training	2008-2009	?	79	80	Increase	?	512/FT_Ed_17_2012_Final.pdf National Indicator Set (http://data.gov.uk)	x	

Indicator		Blaby						Eco Ik) Image: mail of the second seco	lations	hip
POPULATION	Date	District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Total Population		I						•		
	2016	97,700		63,785,900			ONS Population estimates (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		x	
Total Population	2015	96,544	675309	54,786,327		Population incresasing	ONS Population estimates (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		x	
	2011	93,915	650489	53,012,456					x	
	2001	90,252	609,579	49,138,831			2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		x	
Population Density		<u> </u>								
Density (number of nerrors ner ba)	2011	7.2	3.1	4.1		Increasing in line with national	2011 Conque (unum pomiquels es ult)		x	
Density (number of persons per ha)	2001	6.92	2.93	3.77		average	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		x	
Ethnic Group										
% White	2011	90.99	91.43	85.42		Decreasing in line with national average			x	
% Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups	2011	1.6	1.31	2.25		Increasing in line with national average			x	
% Asian or Asian British	2011	6.04	6.27	7.82		Increasing in line with national average	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		x	
% Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	2011	0.96	0.58	3.48		Slight increase			x	
% Other Ethnic Group (Arab + Any Other Ethnic Group)	2011	0.36	0.4	1.03		?			x	
Age Structure										
% Age 0-17	2011	21.4	20.7	21.4					x	
% Age 18-24	2011	7.6	9.1	9.4					х	
% Age 25-29	2011	5.3	5.4	6.9					x	
% Age 30-44	2011	20.2	19.5	20.6					х	
% Age 45-59	2011	20.8	20.8	19.4		Ageing population	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		х	
% Age 60-74	2011	16.5	16.3	14.6					x	
% Age 75-89	2011	7.5	7.5	7					x	
% Age 90 and over	2011	0.7	0.8	0.8					х	

Indicator	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Rel	ations	ship
QUALITY OF LIFE	Date	Biaby District	Leicestersinie	Lingianu	Target	Local menus		Eco	Soc	Env
Social Poverty										
	2015	10.37	/	/				x	x	
Indices of Deprivation - Average	2010	9.53	/	/	Reduce	Increase since 2007		х	х	
Score	2007	8.41	/	/	Reduce	Therease since 2007		х	х	
	2004	8.68	/	/				x	x	
	2015	288						x	x	
Indices of Deprivation- Rank of	2010	297	1 is the most deprive	ed in England and 354	4 is the least deprived	Rank has gone down		x	x	
Average Score	2007	326				since 2007	Office of National Statictics	x	х	
	2004	318						x	х	
% households deprived in 1 or more dimensions (employment, education, health and disability and housing)	2011	50.15	51.17	57.46	Reduce	? No info since last census		x	x	
% households deprived in 2 or more dimensions (employment, education, health and disability and housing)	2011	17.98	19.54	24.8	Reduce	? No info since last census		x	x	
	2015	9.1	?	19.2				x	x	
	2014	9.9	?	20.6				x	x	
	2013	9.5	?	21.1				x	x	
Proportion of children in poverty	2012	10	?	21.9	Reduce	Fluctuating	Public Health England: Public Health Profiles	x	x	
	2011	8.4	?	20				x	x	
-	2010	7.8	?	22.4				x	x	
	2009	10	?	21.9				x	x	
16 to 18 year olds not in education,	2009	?	3.9	?	Ingrange	Leicestershire- reduction between	National Indicator Cat (http://datit)	x	x	
training or employment	2008	?	4.4	6.7	Increase	2008-2009 - nodata since 2009	National Indicator Set (http://data.gov.uk)	x	x	

Indicator	Data	Blake District	Loisostovskivo	England	Taxaat	Least Trende	Data Courses	Rela	Relification Eco Soce I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X I X <	ship
QUALITY OF LIFE	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Crime			•		·					
	2012-2013	428	?	219205					x	
Recorded Offences: Burglary in a Dwelling	2011-2012	353	?	236488	Reduce	Increasing			x	
	2010-2011	346	?	248711					x	
	2012-2013	20	?	63888					x	
Recorded Offences: Robbery	2011-2012	28	?	73273	Reduce	Fluctuating			x	
	2010-2011	18	?	74561					x	
	2012-2013	527	?	563702					x	
Recorded Offences: Violence Against the Person	2011-2012	611	?	589703	Reduce	Decreasing			x	
	2010-2011	828	?	765618			Office of National Statistics		x	
Recorded Offences: Theft of a Motor Vehicle	2010-2011	131	?	100700	Reduce	Combined with theft of motor vehicle from 2011			x	
Recorded Offences: Theft from a Motor Vehicle	2010-2011	526	?	297323	Reduce	Combined with theft from motor vehicle from 2011			x	
	2012-2013	695	?	368222					x	
Recorded Offences: Vehicle (Theft of and from)	2011-2012	698	?	396746	Reduce	Fluctuating			x	
,	2010-2011	657	?	398023					x	
	2016	7.3	8.6	17.2					x	
	2015	25.0	29.9	57.4					[
Violence against the person per	2014	24.0	30.0	46.5	Deduce	Deducing	Public Health England Profiles		x	
1000 population	2013	22.3	29.0	42.0	Reduce	Reducing	(https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health- profiles) / Local Government Association		x	
	2012	23.8	30.4	43.3]				x	
	2011	27.8	33.7	46.0					x	

Indicator								Rela	ations	hip
QUALITY OF LIFE	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Housing							•			
% Households with no central heating	2011	1.32	?	2.69	Reduce	?	Office of National Statictics (www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk)		x	
Decent homes % decent Three	2011-2012	85			Increase	Increasing	Blaby Annual Report 2012 (http://www.blaby.gov.uk/about-		x	
Oaks Homes	2010-2011	65			Increase	Increasing	the-council/performance-spending/ council-performance/annual-report/)		x	
% households who own their house	2011	80.9	75.7	63.3		Decreased since 2001 in line with		x	х	
70 Households who own their house	2001	87	81	68.22		national average		x	x	
% households with shared ownership	2011	0.6	0.8	0.8		New measurement	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)	x	x	
% households social rented	2011	7.6	10.5	17.7		Decreased since 2001		x	x	
% households privately rented	2011	10	11.9	16.8		Increased since 2001		x	x	
	2016	£191,173	£196,017	£224,486				x	x	
	2015	£178,746	£183,342	£205,936				x	x	
Average house price	2014	£173,571	£173,959	£194,251		Increased since	Land Registry	x	x	
Average nouse price	2013	£159,017	£162,721	£179,900		2011		x	x	
	2012	£160,150	£162,604	£176,543				x	x	
	2011	£160,475	£163,244	£175,490				x	x	
	2015-2016	197	?	?				x	x	
	2014-2015	123	?	?			Plahu District Council Appual Manitoria - Desert	x	x	
Number of affordable houisng completions	2013-2014	67	?	?		Increase	Blaby District Council Annual Monitoring Report (www.blaby.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.a spx?alId=6810)	x	x	
	2012-2013	68	?	?			shx.qita=0010)	x	x	
	2011-2012	78	?	?				x	x	

Indicator								Rela	ations	ship
QUALITY OF LIFE	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
% affordable homes of total	2015-2016	26.9	?	?		T	Blaby District Council Annual Monitoring Report (www.blaby.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.a	x	x	
housing completions	2011-2012	24	?	?		Increase	spx?alId=6810)	x	x	
	2015	0.1	?	2.3					x	
	2014	0	?	2.4					x	
Statutory homeless households per	2013	0.1	?	2.3	Reduce	Fluctuating - well below national	Public Health England: Public Health Profiles		x	
1000 households	2012	0.2	?	2	Reduce	average			x	
	2011	?	?	1.86					x	
	2010-2011	0.2	?	2					x	

Indicator					_			Re	lation	ship
BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
	Apr 04 to Mar 05	5	?	9				x		x
Commercial and Industrial Property	Apr 03 to Mar 04	4	?	9				x		x
Vacancy Statistics % of Vacant Properties	Apr 02 to Mar 03	6	?	8	Reduce	No recent data available	Office of National Statictics	x		x
Toperacs	Apr 01 to Mar 02	6	?	8				x		x
	Apr 00 to Mar 01	4	?	7				x		x
	2016-2017	743	?	?				x	x	x
	2015-2016	733	?	?				x	x	x
	2014-2015	405	?	?				x	x	x
	2013-2014	305	?	?				x	x	x
Net additional homes provided	2012-2013	294	?	?	Increase	Increasing	Blaby District Council	x	x	x
	2011-2012	269	?	?				x	x	x
	2010-2011	206	?	?				x	x	x
	2009-2010	180	?	?				x	x	x
	2008-2009	197	?	166572				x	x	x
	2016-2017	16%	?	?				x	x	x
	2015-2016	20%	?	?				x	x	x
% of new and converted dwellings	2014-2015	20%	?	?				x	x	x
on previously developed land	2013-2014	26%	?	?	Increase	Reduction	Blaby District Council	x	x	x
	2012-2013	30%	?	?				x	x	x
	2011-2012	26%	?	?				x	x	x

Indicator					_			Re	lation	ship
BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Vacant land	Mar-10	10ha	?	16100ha	Reduce	Increase since 2004 -		x		x
vacantianu	Mar-09	10ha	?	13570ha	Reduce	no data from 2010	Office of National Statictics	x		x
Derelict land and buildings	Mar-10	0	?	16900ha	Keep at 0	No significant change		x		x
	Mar-09	0	?	15730ha	Keep at 0	- no data from 2010		x		x

Indicator								Re	ations	hip
TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
% Households with at least one car or van	2011	86.97	84.7	74.20		Slight increase		x	x	x
% Residents driving a car or van to work	2011	51.52	47.86	36.9	Reduce	Increase since 2001		x	x	x
% Residents using public transport to get to work (underground, metro, light rail, tram, train, bus, minibus, coach)	2011	4.23	3.54	10.95	Increase	?	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)	x	x	x
% Residents cycling to work	2011	1.94	1.81	1.91	Increase	?		x	x	x
% Residents walking to work	2011	4.69	6.24	6.95	Increase	?		x	x	x
Working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes)	2010	?	81.1	?	Increase	?		x	x	x
Public opinion of ease of access to key services (all people)	2011	?	78.60%	?	80% by 2012-13 (Leicestershire LTP 3)	?	Leicestershire LTP 3 Performance Indicator Set (http://www.leics.gov.uk/ltp3_pi_set_web_publication.	x	x	x
Public satisfaction with local bus services	2011	?	56.70%	?	60% by 2013-14 (Leicestershire LTP)	?	pdf)	x	x	x
Public satisfaction with cycle routes & facilities	2011	?	43.70%	?	50% by 2013-14 (Leicestershire LTP)	?		x	x	x

Indicator								Re	lations	hip
AIR AND CLIMATE	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Emissions of CO2										
	2014	1.8	2.6	2.5				х	х	x
	2013	1.9	2.6	2.8				х	х	x
Per capita CO2 emission estimates:	2012	2	2.4	2.9		De marcine a da co		х	х	x
Industry and Commercial (t CO2	2011	1.8	2.3	2.7	Reduce	Decreasing since 2008		х	х	x
per person)	2010	1.9	2.6	3		2000		х	х	x
	2009	1.8	2.5	2.9				х	х	x
	2008	2.1	2.9	3.4				х	х	x
	2014	1.7	1.8	1.7				х	х	x
	2013	2.1	2.1	2			Local Government Association	х	х	x
Ban analita CO2 analasian astimatan	2012	2.2	2.2	2.1		Deservations since	http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard	х	х	x
Per capita CO2 emission estimates: Domestic (t CO2 per person)	2011	2	2	2	Reduce	Decreasing since 2008	?mod-metric=52&mod-period=3&mod- area=E9200001&mod-	х	х	x
	2010	2.3	2.3	2.3		2000	group=AllLaInCountry_England&modify-	х	х	x
	2009	2.1	2.1	2.1			report=Apply	х	х	x
Γ	2008	2.4	2.4	2.4				х	х	x
	2014	3.7	2.8	1.9				х	х	x
Γ	2013	3.7	2.8	1.9				х	х	x
	2012	3.6	2.8	1.9				х	х	x
Per capita CO2 emission estimates: Road Transport (t CO2 per person)	2011	3.8	2.9	1.9	Reduce	Fluctuating		х	х	x
Nodu mansport (t CO2 per person)	2010	3.9	3	2				х	х	x
ΓΓ	2009	3.9	3	2				х	х	x
[2008	4	3.1	2	1			х	х	х

Indicator								Re	ations	hip
AIR AND CLIMATE	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Emissions of CO ₂										
Energy Efficiency		1			1	•				
	2014	3,632	?	3,692					x	x
Average Consumption of Ordinary Domestic Electricity (Kilowatt	2013	3,611	?	3,687	Reduce	No significant			x	x
Hours)	2012	3,597	?	3,692	Reduce	change			x	x
	2011	3,682	?	3,777					x	x
	2014	4,249	?	5,288					x	x
Average Consumption of Economy	2013	4,287	?	5,244	Deduce	Demosion	Local Government Association http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard ?mod-metric=52&mod-period=3&mod-		x	x
7 Domestic Electricity (Kilowatt Hours)	2012	4,434	?	5,574	Reduce	Decreasing	area=E92000001&mod- group=AllLaInCountry_England&modify- report=Apply		x	x
	2011	4,458	?	5,478					x	x
	2014	14,268	?	13,226					x	x
Average Consumption of Domestic	2013	14,738	?	13,660	Deduce	Decreasing			x	x
Gas (Kilowatt Hours)	2012	15,258	?	14,043	Reduce	Decreasing			x	x
	2011	15,395	?	14,173					x	x
AQMA		•			·					
	2016	4							x	x
Number of AQMA	2013	5			Reduce	Reduced since 2013	BDC		x	x
	2005	3							x	x

Indicator	Date	Plahy	Leisestershire	National	Torget	Local Trends	Data Sources	Re	lationsl	nip
BIODIVERSITY	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	National	Target	Local menus	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
SSSI - Number										
Number of SSSI	2016	6	/	/	/					x
Number of SSSI units	2016	11	/	/						x
Number / % of units Favourable	2016	4 / 36.4%	1	/						x
Number / %of units Unfavourable but Recovering	2016	6 / 54.5%	/	/			http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk			x
Number / %of units Unfavourable - No Change	2016	1 / 10.1%	/	/	Public Service Agreement target: favourable or	No change in condition since 2008	http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx			x
Number / % of units Unfavourable & Declining	2016	0	/	/	recovering condition					x
Number / % of units Part Destroyed	2016	0	/	/						x
Number / % of units Destroyed	2016	0	/	1						x
No Information	2016	/	/	/						x
SSSI - Area					-					
% Area Favourable	2016	45	32.93	38.53		Leicestershire- increasing				x
% Area Unfavourable but Recovering	2016	53.4	52.28	57.22	Public Service	Leicestershire- decreasing				x
% Area Unfavourable - No Change	2016	1.6	10.19	2.44	Agreement target: favourable or	Leicestershire- increasing	http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk			x
% Area Unfavourable & Declining	2016	0	3.87	1.73	recovering condition	Leicestershire- increasing				x
% Area Destroyed / Part Destroyed	2016	0	0.72	0.02		Leicestershire slight increase				x
Local Nature Reserves										
Number of LNRs	2016	3	?	?	Maintain	Nechongo	http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx		x	x
NUTIDET OF LINKS	2013	3	?	?	wamam	No change	Leicestershire County Council		x	x

Blaby Draft Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal - Appendix B - Baseline Data

Indicator	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	National	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Re	lationsl	nip
BIODIVERSITY	Date	Біабу	Leicestersnire	National	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
SSSI - Number	•									
Local Wildlife Sites										
Number of LWS	2013	67	?	?	Maintain	Increasing	Blaby Core Strategy			x

Indicator WASTE	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources		ation	ship Env
Waste								100	000	
	2012-2013	34539	307967	?				x	x	x
Amount of household waste	2011-2012	34488	307454	?	Daduar	Desussian	Local Government Association http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-	x	x	x
generated (tonnes)	2010-2011	35666	316550	?	Reduce	Decreasing	metric=52&mod-period=3&mod-area=E92000001&mod- group=AllLaInCountry_England&modify-report=Apply	x	x	x
	2009-2010	36158	320183	?				x	x	x
Residual municipal waste sent to	2010-2011	?	171637	?	Reduce	Leicestershire -	Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy	x	x	x
landfill (tonnes)	2006-2007	?	228254	?	Reduce	decreasing	2011 (http://politics.leics.gov.uk/)	x	x	x
	2014-2015	481.28	?	?				x	x	x
	2014-2015	489.14	?	?			Blaby Annual Reports 2015 & 2016	x	x	x
Residual waste sent to landfill per	2013-2014	446.96	?	?	295 by 2020 (Leicestershire Waste		(http://www.blaby.gov.uk/about-the-council/ performance-spending/council-performance/annual- report/)	x	x	x
household	2012-2013	455.68	?	?	Partnership) Reduce - Blaby	Fluctuating	Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2011 (http://politics.leics.gov.uk/)	x	x	x
	2011-2012	473.66	?	?				x	x	x
	2010-2011	489.88	266	?				x	x	x

Indicator	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources		ation	
WASTE	Date	Diaby	Leicestersinie	Lingianu	Target	Local Helius		Eco	Soc	Env
Waste			1		1			1		1
	2015-2016	45.94	?	?				x	x	x
	2014-2015	47.05	?	?				x	x	x
Percentage household waste sent	2013-2014	50.33	?	?			Blaby Annual Reports 2015 & 2016	x	x	x
for re-use / recycling / anerobic digestion / composting	2012-2013	48.89	?	?		Fluctuating	Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2011 (http://politics.leics.gov.uk/)	x	x	x
	2011-2012	48.01	?	?	58% by 2017			x	x	x
	2010-2011	45.12	54.02	?	(Leicestershire Waste Partnership) 50% by 2020(Waste			x	x	x
	2014	28.37	25.53	?	Strategy for England)			х	x	х
	2013	28.51	26.54	?	Increase - Blaby			x	x	x
	2012	26.69	25.36	?				x	x	x
Percentage household waste	2011	27.43	25.1	?				x	x	x
recycled	2010	26.29	25.54	?		General increase		x	x	x
	2008-2009	27.76	?	?				x	x	x
	2007-2008	27.99	?	?				x	x	x
	2006-2007	27.52	?	?			Waste Data Flow	x	x	x
	2014	20.49	24.94	?			(hyperlink no longer works)	х	x	x
	2013	21.18	26.63	?				x	х	x
Percentage household waste	2012	24.26	31.18	?	Increases	Decrease from 2011		х	x	x
composted	2011	27.43	30.6	?	Increase	high		х	x	х
	2010	17.79	27.14	?]			х	x	x
	2008-2009	15.74	?	?				х	x	х

Indicator	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources			ship
WASTE								Eco	Soc	Env
	2013	?	26.38	?				x	x	x
	2012	?	25.9	?				x	x	x
Perecntage waste to landfill	2011	?	29.57	?	Reduce	No data from Blaby - Leicestershire		x	x	x
relectivage waste to landilli	_				Neduce	decreasing		~	*	^
	2010	?	40	?				x	х	х
	2008-2009	52	46.4	?			Waste Data Flow	x	х	x
	2014	380.59	472.91	?			(hyperlink no longer works)	x	х	х
	2013	373.42	466.83	?				x	x	x
Number of kilograms household	2012	376.64	481.96	?	Reduce	Electronic		x	x	x
waste collected per head	2011	368	474.9	?	Reduce	Fluctuating		x	x	x
	2010	380.98	483.87	?				x	x	x
	2008-2009	385.33	?	?				x	x	x
	2014-2015	50.55						x	x	x
	2013-2014	48.76					Blaby Annual Report 2015	x	x	x
Uptake of green bins	2012-2013	45.31				Slight increase	(http://www.blaby.gov.uk/about-the- council/performance-spending/council-	x	x	x
	2011-2012	43.47					performance/annual-report)	x	x	x
	2010-2011	43.18						x	x	x

Indicator								Rela	ation	ship
CULTURAL HERITAGE	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
Conservation Areas										
	2017	11	?	?						1
Number of Conservation Areas	2016	10	?	?	Maintain	Increased	Blaby District Council		x	x
	2013	9	?	?						
Scheduled Monuments										
Number of Scheduled Monuments	2016	16	?	?	Maintain	No change	http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.as px		x	x
Heritage at Risk										
Number of entries in the heritage at risk register	2016	1	35	5477	Reduce	?	Historic England (https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/herit age-at-risk/search- register/results?q=leicestershire&searchtyp e=harsearch#)		x	x
Listed Buildings										
	2017	187	?	?						1
Number of Listed Buildings	2016	185	?	?	Maintain	Slight increase from 2013	Historic England (historicengland.org.uk)		x	x
	2013	185	?	?						I

Indicator	Data	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Rel	lations	hip
TOURISM AND RECREATION	Date	ыару	Leicestersnire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Eco	Soc	Env
	2014-2015	41418							x	
Vists to the Pavillion	2013-2014	65476			Increase	Increasing up until 2014-2015,			x	
	2012-2013	60553			Include	sudden decrease			x	
	2011-2012	57168					Blaby Annual Report 2015		x	
	2014-2015	331647					(http://www.blaby.gov.uk/about-the- council/performance-spending/ council-performance/annual-report/)		x	
	2013-2014	517448							x	
Vists to Enderby Leisure Centre	2012-2013	515268			Increase	Increasing up until 2014-2015, sudden decrease			x	
	2011-2012	498346							x	
	2010-2011	469801							x	
% take up of the Active Together	2011-2012	85.8			Increase	Increasing but no			x	
Programme	2010-2011	58.05			Increase	update since 2012			x	
Use of public libraries	2009	48.6	48.3	?	Increase	?			x	
Visits to museums and galleries	2009	48.5	50.2	1027	Increase	?	National Indicator Set (http://data.gov.uk)		x	
Adult participation in sport	2008-2009	22.6	24	?	Increase	Fluctuating			x	

Comments and Responses on the SA of the Delivery DPD Preferred Options

Consu	ltee Nan	ne &	Comment	Response
Organ	isation			
Geoff	Platts	Environment Agency	 Whilst Climate Change is mentioned as a sustainability issue, there is no reference to the recently revised climate change allowances. As of February 2016, new climate change allowances were brought in. These should be used in all flood risk assessments and strategic flood risk assessments. There is now a range of climate change allowances that can be used based on time periods, and the likelihood of it occurring. 	Reference to new climate change allowances has been added to the Baseline Section, page 19. Blaby District Council have employed consultants to review the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Work for the 'reasonable alternative' sites. This involves preparing new assessments that will take account of the new climate change allowances.
Phill	Bamford	Gladman Developments Ltd	Policies set out in Local Plans must be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA). Incorporating the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, SA is a systematic process that should be undertaken at each stage of the Plan's preparation, assessing the effects of the Local Plan's proposals on sustainable development when judged against reasonable alternatives. The BLPD should ensure that the results of the SA process clearly justify its policy choices. In meeting the development needs of the area, it should be clear from the results of the assessment why some policy options have been progressed and others have been rejected. Undertaking a comparative and equal assessment of each reasonable alternative, the BLPD's decision making and scoring should be robust, justified and transparent.	Information on the selection of reasonable alternatives, and the reasons why some options have been taken forward and other rejected is provided on pages 38-46 of the SA Report, within the Delivery DPD and the background papers on Site Selection for Housing and Employment.
Martin	Seldon	Highways England	Highways England has conducted a high level review of the SA and welcomes the emphasis on encouraging and developing public transport, walking and cycling opportunities to increase accessibility between sites.	No response needed.
Emilie	Carr	Historic England	Historic England have produced guidance entitled 'Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment' which it is considered will be helpful in this instance. Section 4.2.13 is welcomed, including reference to the HER. Greater emphasis on non-designated assets, including specific reference to the term 'non-designated' assets, would be welcomed. Sustainability Appraisal Objective 8 is strongly welcomed.	The SA has utilised Historic England's guidance in preparing the SA, as referenced on page 8. Non- designated assets have also been considered when assessing SA Objective 8.

Comments and Responses on Scoping Report

Consultation Comment	Response
Natural England	
4.2 List of Relevant Plans and Programmes We suggest that the Blaby District Character Assessment is included in this section. In addition we consider that the 6C's Green Infrastructure Study should also be referred to.	The Blaby District Character Assessment is an assessment rather than a plan, programme or policy. However this document has been referenced within the environmental baseline section.

	The 6C's Green Infrastructure Strategy has been included within the review of plans, policies and programmes.
5.4.5 Recreation and Tourism We welcome this section on the provision of open space but we would recommend the use of Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) as a useful tool that can help ensure adequate provision of accessible natural greenspace. For further information see our ANGSt Standards and our publication Nature Nearby.	A reference has been made to the ANGST within the Tourism & Recreation section of the report (section 4.2.6).
5.5.1 Geology land and soils Whilst we welcome this section we suggest that it is more closely linked to the section on Biodiversity.	This has been kept as a distinct section given the quite distinct subject matter, however references have been made regarding the two types of SSSIs to link the two sections together.

Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal Appendix C – Consultation Responses

Consultation Comment	Response
5.5.4 Biodiversity and Nature Conservation	This section has been edited accordingly.
Natural England supports the inclusion of this section but suggest that it would add	
clarification if the SSSIs were named to distinguish them from the geological SSSIs, as follows:	
Narborough Bog	
Croft Pasture	
Burbage Wood & Aston Firs	
Croft Hill	
Enderby Warren Quarry (geological)	
Croft and Huncote Quarry (geological)	
E.E.E.Landsonna and Viewel Amonity	Comment noted
5.5.5 Landscape and Visual Amenity We are pleased to note the inclusion of green infrastructure in this section as we	Comment noted.
consider that Green Infrastructure can provide many social, economic and	
environmental benefits close to where people live and work. The greatest benefits will	
be gained when it is designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of	
delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits (ecosystem	
services) for local communities.	
Table 3 Key Sustainability Issues	Comment noted.
Under the issue concerned with the need to protect species and habitats we	
particularly welcome the intention that the Allocations DPD should ensure the retention of green corridors and wildlife networks. We also suggest the Allocations DPD	
should identify the wider Green Infrastructure network which would link wildlife	
habitats and open spaces across the District.	
Table 4 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	As green infrastructure covers a range of issues from
Natural England suggests that there is an additional objective concerned with Green	biodiversity, open space, flood risk management, landscape
Infrastructure, for example, "To protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure	etc., most of which are already covered by SA objectives. It is
across Blaby District"	therefore considered that a separate objective is not
	required. However, SA Objective 6 has been amended to read
	'To protect and enhance the natural environment (including
	species, habitats and green infrastructure) whilst contributing to the achievement of BAP targets'.
Environment Agency	
Flood Risk	The updated SFRA (2014) has been referred to within the
From a flood risk perspective the document relies on out of date data as the Strategic	updated Water Environment section of the report (section
Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was produced in 2007, it is considered that this may be a	4.2.10).
good opportunity to update your SFRA.	
We consider there is little reference to flooding and surface water management.	The Water Environment section of the report (section 4.2.10)
Section 5.5.3 fails to take in to account in detail of issues associated with flooding and	
	has been updated to provide more information regarding
surface water disposal.	flooding and surface water management.
surface water disposal.	flooding and surface water management.
surface water disposal. There is a general comment on page 17 that the EA is proposing to provide flood	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
surface water disposal.	flooding and surface water management.
surface water disposal. There is a general comment on page 17 that the EA is proposing to provide flood storage area in Blaby District, but gives no further details, We are not aware of any proposed project to carry out such work?	flooding and surface water management.
surface water disposal. There is a general comment on page 17 that the EA is proposing to provide flood storage area in Blaby District, but gives no further details, We are not aware of any proposed project to carry out such work? We welcome the reference to where development will be impacted by water issues which relate only to foul water flooding and insufficient capacity of the sewers network	flooding and surface water management. Comment removed.
surface water disposal. There is a general comment on page 17 that the EA is proposing to provide flood storage area in Blaby District, but gives no further details, We are not aware of any proposed project to carry out such work? We welcome the reference to where development will be impacted by water issues which relate only to foul water flooding and insufficient capacity of the sewers network however there is no comment about flood risk or indication that this will be taken into	flooding and surface water management. Comment removed.
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surface water disposal. There is a general comment on page 17 that the EA is proposing to provide flood storage area in Blaby District, but gives no further details, We are not aware of any proposed project to carry out such work? We welcome the reference to where development will be impacted by water issues which relate only to foul water flooding and insufficient capacity of the sewers network however there is no comment about flood risk or indication that this will be taken into account when making planning decisions. We welcome further discussions with the Council regarding this and will be happy to provide assistance. Water Framework Directive (WFD) Overall WFD appears to be well represented in the document, however on page 4, the	flooding and surface water management. Comment removed. Comment noted. This section details the objectives of the Local Plan, it is not considered that a detailed objective on the WFD is
surface water disposal. There is a general comment on page 17 that the EA is proposing to provide flood storage area in Blaby District, but gives no further details, We are not aware of any proposed project to carry out such work? We welcome the reference to where development will be impacted by water issues which relate only to foul water flooding and insufficient capacity of the sewers network however there is no comment about flood risk or indication that this will be taken into account when making planning decisions. We welcome further discussions with the <u>Council regarding this and will be happy to provide assistance</u> . Water Framework Directive (WFD) Overall WFD appears to be well represented in the document, however on page 4, the table containing environmental objectives, we consider that these should include a	flooding and surface water management. Comment removed. Comment noted. This section details the objectives of the Local Plan, it is not
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Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal Appendix C – Consultation Responses

Consultation Comment	Response
Consultation Comment Catchments that are underlain by clay (i.e. as here with the Mercia Mudstone), are	Response Comment added to the Water Environment section of the
described as flashy in terms of rainfall as there is little natural ground attenuation. New housing schemes needs to bare this in mind, particularly when considering climate	report (4.2.10).
change as it is suggested that the intensity of rainfall events will increase.	
Section 7 – Sustainability Objectives We welcome Table 4 which has a range of objectives. We would like to see water	SA Objective 13 has been amended to read 'To minimise energy and water use and develop renewable energy
efficiency being explicitly mentioned, a good place where this would fit appropriately	resources'.
could be within objective 13 – minimising energy use. We consider that it does not fit with objective 10 as it is referring to environmental benefits.	
Waste	The documents listed have been included within the review o
Section 4: Review of relevant Plans and Programmes	plans, policies and programmes.
The report needs to make reference to the Government's Review of Waste Policy in	
England, 2011, updated National Waste Planning Policy (July 2013) and Waste Management Plan for England (July 2013), which are currently being consulted on. It is	
important that consideration is given to these documents, which reiterate the councils'	
duty to promote the waste hierarchy and high quality recycling. Section 6: Key Sustainability Issues:	This has been added into the list of sustainability issues
Section 0. Rey Sustainability issues.	(Section 4.3).
We consider that there should be sufficient buffering between conflicting developments such that they do not disadvantage each other is an important	
sustainability issue, particularly with regard to amenity issues such as noise and odour	
(e.g. housing and waste management facilities). Odour and noise can be inherent	
characteristics of waste management activities. Section 7: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives:	Comments noted.
We are pleased that SA Objectives recognise the need to reduce waste production and	
increase recycling rates as a key sustainability issue.	SA Objective 13 does cover the use of renewable energy, however, such detail is more likely to be picked up when developments are applying for planning permission.
We would like SA Objective 13 to appraise the allocations DPD against maximum use is	
made of renewable energy resources (i.e. combined heat and power). We would also like the allocations DPD to be appraised against SA objectives relating to opportunities	With regard to industrial symbiosis, it is felt that this is more of a policy approach than an objective and the Council would
for industrial symbiosis - encouraging traditionally separate industrial sectors to work	prefer not to add a new objective with such a specific detail.
together in a mutually beneficial way to minimise waste and make efficient use of materials, energy, water, expertise, capacity and logistics.	is not felt that doing so would add much to the assessment o the Delivery DPD and the SA covers these issues through the
materials, energy, water, expertise, capacity and logistics.	existing objectives.
Biodiversity	This has been included in the section detailing the key sustainability issues (Section 4.3).
With regards to table 3 Key Sustainability Issues in section 6.0 "Poor ecological status of	
some water bodies in the DistrictThe Allocations DPD should consider the location of development in relation to sensitive water bodies".	
We consider that there should be reference to not allowing further deterioration of	
WFD ecology status as a result of any development. As River Basin Management Plans	
require the restoration and enhancement of water bodies to prevent deterioration and promote recovery of water bodies.	
We welcome 'The need to protect species and habitats listed in the Biodiversity Action	This has been included in the section detailing the key
Plan'. There should also be commitment to mitigation for any loss of habitat and biodiversity offsetting, which links with the issue of 'need to create new habitats'. This	sustainability issues (Section 4.3).
is supported by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 109 which	
recognises that the planning system should aim to conserve and enhance the natural	
and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the	
overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks	
that are more resilient to current and future pressures. Paragraph 118 of the NPPF also states that opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments	
should be encouraged.	
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act which requires Local Authorities to have regard to nature conservation and article 10 of the Habitats Directive which	
stresses the importance of natural networks of linked corridors to allow movement of	
species between suitable habitats, and promote the expansion of biodiversity. A further sustainability issue should cover Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) with the	This has been included in the section detailing the key
implications for the Allocations DPD being that any development should not cause the	sustainability issues (Section 4.3).
spread of INNS.	Commont noted
Groundwater and land contamination	Comment noted.
We are satisfied that issues relating to land contamination and groundwater protection have been suitably addressed	
Historic England (formerly English Heritage)	Comment noted we have reviewed and made reference to
Please note that English Heritage have recently produced guidance entitled 'Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment.'	Comment noted, we have reviewed and made reference to the guidance document.
Where we have made comment, below, further guidance on how to address these issues can be found in this document.	

Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal Appendix C – Consultation Responses

Consultation Comment	Response
4.2 List of Relevant Plans and Programmes Whilst we note and welcome reference to our document 'Conservation Principles' (2008), there are no other references here to documents in relation to historic environment considerations. We consider that this should be reviewed to include relevant documents relating to the historic environment – further information in relation to documents to consider, where relevant, can be found in our guidance.	Comment noted. The list within the guidance document has been reviewed and additional documents added where available.
5.3 Data Sources Whilst we note the reference to the English Heritage website in terms of a data source to help inform the baseline, there are no other references to other sources of information relating to the historic environment. Appendix 1 of our guidance provides examples of further sources of information here. At a minimum, the National Heritage List for England should be referenced, as well as Heritage at Risk, and other local sources of information from the Historic Environment Record. Further guidance on this can also be found on page 6 and 7 of the document.	Comment noted, the data sources referred to have been referenced within the baseline data of the SA report.
5.5.6 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology A lack of information sources in the baseline has lead to a very limited discussion of historic environment attributes here, which provides only a basic description of designated heritage assets. Whilst we agree with the information here, we feel that there is no discussion with regard to non-designated heritage assets and overall general character of the area. The historic environment within Blaby is more than the sum of its designated heritage assets. More detailed discussion is required here.	Comment noted, the Historic Environment section (4.2.13) has been expanded. Character of the area is also covered within section 4.2.12.
Table 4 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives for the Blaby Allocations DPD We welcome the objectives in relation to historic environment/cultural heritage considerations.	Comment noted.
Appendix B Under cultural heritage, many of the comparison fields are not completed with regard to designated heritage assets. This information is collated annually in our 'Heritage Counts' report (2012), and a spreadsheet with data accompanying this study is available from the English Heritage Website. As previously stated, information on other heritage assets and historic environment attributes should also be considered here.	The baseline data spreadsheet (Appendix B) has been updated with the most recent data where available.
Additional comment received following consultation on the site selection methodology: SA Objective 8 could be improved to encompass all heritage assets, both designated and non designated by replacing with the following wording: "To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings".	SA Objective changed to "To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings".

C4

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES COMPATIBIUTY 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 (I ncluding 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 DISTRICTCOUNCIL CORESTRATEGY OBJECTIVES COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

	Key												
		Highly Compatible	./	Po tentially Compatible]	Neutral	ií	Potentially compatible	j(j(Highly Incompatible			
Blaby]		1	1	1	y Core Strat eg		1					Comment on (
SA Objectives	i)	ii)	iii)	iv)	v)	vi)	vii)	viii)	ix)	x)	xi)	xii)	
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordablehousingthatmeets localneedsandlinksintothe provisionof services.		././	./	./	-	-	-	-	-	-	./	./	Core Strategyobjec on provision of h housing with s
2.Toimprovehealthandreduce health inequaitlies bypromoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing accessto health services.		./	./ ./	././	./	-	-	./	-/	-	./	-	Core Strategy object and recreation act improve access to decent places to live and potentially redu- health through mini
 To providebetter opportunities people to access and understand localheritage and participate in culturaland recreational activities. 	-	-	./	./ ./	./	./	-	-	-	-	./	-	Core Strategy obj maximiserecreait and recreation activ Objectivevi) isalsop may Im
4. To improve commuity safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.		-	-	./	././	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Core Strategy obje crime reduction opportunitieswhich r
5. To promoteand 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 S they present of needs.
 Toprotect andenhance the naturalenvironment (speciesand habitats) whilstcontributingto the achievement of BAP targets. 	j (j (j(-	-	././	-	-	-	j(-	-	Core Strategy object they may encour environment. He
7. To conserve andenhancethe character, diversity and local distinctivenessof townsand villages inBlaby District.	5	-	-	-	././	./	-/ -/	-	-	-	-	./	Core Strategyobje to encourge high preserve and enl Objectivexii) willh villages, thus ens objective. Protec compatble with pro
8. To preserve andenhance the character, appearance and setting or archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks andother cultural assets.	-	-	-	-	./	./	././	-	./	-	-	-	Core Strategy ob hig/ compatible wi contributetowar natural landscapev
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctivenessof the rurallandscape in the District.	i	j(j(-	./	./ ./	./	-	-	j(-	-	Core Strategy of landscape as they natural landscape areas of the nat potentially compar and enhance
10. To manage prudently water resourcesand to Improve water quality.	j(j(j(-	-	./	-	-	./	j(-	-	Core Strategy object they may encoura Objective vi) Is p environment, which o by objective ix) may

n Compatibility between Blaby Core Strateg y Objectives and SA Objectives

ojectives I) and ii) are highly compatible with this SA objective, as they focus of housing to meet local needs. Objectives iii), xi) and xii) may help to link h services.Objective iv) may help to improve the quaity of housing, thus contributing towards decent homes.

ojective iv) is highly compatible with this SA objective as maximising of sport activities will help to encourage healthylifestyles. Objectiveiii) will help to to health services. Objectives I), ii) and v) may help to ensure people have live, thus protecting health. Objective **viii)** may help to reduce fuel poverty aduceassociated health problems. Objective ix) may help to protect people's hinimising hazards. Objective xi) may encourage walking and cycling as part of a healthy lifestyle.

bijectiveiv) is highly compatible with this SA objective as it will help to aitonopportunities.Objectivesiii)andxi}may helpto ensureaccessto cultural ctivities. Objective v) may help to enhancelocal heritage through good design. copotentially compatible asprotection and enhancement of cultural heritage Improve opportunities for peopleto access and understand this.

bjective v) is highly compable with this SA objective as it aims to encouage tion throughdesign. Objective Iv) seeks to Increasesport and recreation th may help to reduce anti-social behaviour and potentially crime, particularly among younger agegroups.

re Strategyobjectives are potentiallycompaitble with thisSA objective as t opportunities to promote communityinvolvement inmeeting people's

jectives i}, ii}, iii) and x) are potentially incomptible with this SA objective as ouragedevelopment which could have an adverse effect upon the natural However,objective vi) is highly compatible with protection of the natural environment

bjectives v) and vii) are highlycompatible with this SA objective, as they aim gh quaity design and protection of cultural heritage, both of which will help to enhance the character, diversity and distinctiveness of towns and villages. villhelp to ensure appropriate levels of services and facilities In towns and ensuring their vitality and viability, which may also contribute towards this tection of the natural landscapeas set out within objective v) Is potentially protection of the character of towns and villages as this is often influenced by the surrouning landscape.

objectivevii)aims to protectandenhanceculturalheritageandistherefore with this SA objective Objective v) aims to improve design quality which may vardsprotection andenhancementof cultural heritage.Protectionofthe bewill help to protect historic landscapes. Protection againstflooding may also help to protect historic buildings.

y objectivesI}, Ii), iii} andx) are potentially incompatible with protection of ey may encourage development/which could have an adverse effect upon the upe. Howeve, objective vi) is highly compatible as it aims to protect Important naturalenvironment, including landscapes. Objectivesv) and vii) are both patible with this SA objective as they encourage good design and protection icement/of the historic environment/which may help to protect landscape.

ojectives I), ii), lii} and x) are potentially incompatible with this SA objective as urag developmentwhich could have an adverse effect upon water resources. s potentially compatible with this objective as it aims to protect the natural ch could Include water resources. Minimisingtherisk of flooding, as addressed nay also present opportuities to improvewater quality and protect resources (e.g. through the use of sustainable drainagesystems).

BLABY DISTRICTCOUNCIL CORESTRATEGY OBJECTIVES COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

	Key	Highly	•••,	Potentially				Potentially		Highly			
		Compatible		Compatible		Neutral	"	ncompatibl <u>e</u>		Incompatible			
Blahy		Companyie			Blal	by Core Strategy	Spatial Obje	ectives					Commenton
Blaby SAObjectives	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 object the use of more su (transport being the xii) will help to ensu <i>may</i> also reduce compatible with this energ
			1										Core Strategy object
resourcesand avoid / reduce pollution of land.	_	-	-		-	./	-	././	-	-	-	-	land, as It enco
13. To minimiseenergy use and develop renewable energy resources		_	_	-	-	-	-	././	_	-	-	-	Core Strategy obje e
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climatechange		-	./	-	-	./	-	././	-	-	././	_	Core Strategyobje energyuse and dev associted with encouragement greenhousegasemi ensuring servicesa setoutwithinot
15. To avoid development in the floodplain and reduce the Impacts of climate change.			_	-	-	./	-	-	././	-	-	-	Core Strategy obj the risk of flooding. vi) Is potentally com
^{16.} To Involve people, through changes to lifestyleand at work, in preventing andminimisingadverse local, regional and global	-	_	./	-	-	-	-	./			././	./	Core Strategy st ainabe mod Objectives lii} and x
									-	-			and villages alsopote comp
environmental impacts. 17. To improve accessto educatior and trainingfor children, young people and adult learners.	•	· •	././	-	-	-	-	-	-	././	-	-	Core Strategy ob servicesand fac compatibe w
18. To develop a strong culture of													Core Strategy obje
enterprise and Innovation whils providing accessto appropriate employmentopportunities for the	t —	-	./	-	-	-	-	-	-	././	./	./	appropriate qua Objectives lii}, xi
local people. 19.Tooptimisetheuseofpreviously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	./	./	./	-	-	j (-	-	-	./	-	./	Core Strategy object some important w land (some br objectives may p
20. To promote and ensure high							-						Core Strategyobjec
construction.	/	1	/	/	/ /	/		./ ./	/	/	/	/	compatible
standards of sustainabledesignand	/	•/	•/	•/	./ ./	•/		•/ •/	•/	•/	•/	•/	aim directly to
21. To minimise wasteand to Increase there-use and recycling of wastematorials.	-	-	-		./	-					-	-	Core Strategy objecture use of valuabler potentially comp buildi
								-, -,					Core Strategy obj
22. To Improve accessto services, particularly for thosewithout a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	-	-	./ ./	./	-	-	-	-	-	-	././	./	servicesand facilitie meetingtransport n

23. To encourage and develop the

walking.

on Compatibility between Blaby Core Strategy Objectives and SA Objectives

bjectve xi) Is highly compatibe with Improving air quality as it aims to develop e sustainable forms of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling g the largest contributor to air quality problems in the District). ObjectivesIII) and ansure appropriate levels of services and facilities in towns and villages which uce caruse and impact positively on air quality. Objectiveviii) Is potentially this SA objective as minimising energy u se and encouragementof renewalbe nergy resource snay help to reduce energy related air pollution

bjectiveviii) is highly compatible with this objective, as It seeksto minimise the

encouragesprotection of the natural environment, which will include green undeveloped areas.

bbjective viii) Is highlycompaitble with this SA objective as it aims to minimise energy useand encouragerenewable energyresources.

objective viii) is highly compatible with tackling climate change, as minimising developing renewable energy will help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions with energy. Objective xi) is also highly compatible with this SA objective as ent of alternatives to the private car will help to reduce transport related semissions. Objective iii) may also contribute towards reducing car use through cesand facilities are accessible to all. Protection of the natural environmentas nobjective vi) may also contribute towards tackling climate change (e.g. prot ection of wood land as carbon sinks).

robjective Ix} is highly compatible with this SA objective as It seeks to minimise ding, which is one of the largest potential impacts of climate change. Objective compatble as protection of the natural environment may enable protection of flood plains.

tegy objectivexi) Is highly compatible with this SA objective asdeveloping modes of transport will give people the opporturity to reduce their car use and xii} will help to ensure appropriate levelsof services and facilities towns

potentially enabling peopleto reduce car use. Objectiveviii) Is alsopotentially ompatible as it may enable people to reduce their energy usage.

y objective iii} is highly compatible with this SA objective, as it aims to deliver d facilities to meet theneeds of the population.Objective x) is also highly be with this objective as it seeks to meet education and training needs.

objective x) is highly compatible with this SA objective as It aims to providean

quantity and mix of employment opportunities tomeet the District's needs. i}, xi) and **xii**) *may* also contribute towards employment opportunities and are therefore potentially compatible with this SA objective

bjective vi) Is potentially incompatible with this SA objective as protection of int wildlife areasmay restrict opportunitiesto make use of previousyl developed is brownfield sites have considerable wildlife value). However severabother may present opportunities for the use of previouslydevelopedland, as well as existing buildingsand Infrastructure.

ojectives v) and viii) are highlycompatible with this SA objective as they both

ble with ensuring high standards of sust anabledesign and construction.

tly to encourage sustainabledesign. Several other objectives are potentially

bejective viii) is highly compatible with this objective, as it seeks to minimisethe oleresourceswhich will help to minimisewaste Core Strategy objective v) is ompatible with this SA objective as ensuring high quality design may ensure uildingslast longer, thus savingresourcesand minimising waste.

objectivelii) Is highlycompatibl e with this SA objective as it aims to deliver ilities required to meet people'sneeds Objective xi} Is also highly compatible as ort needs (particularly sustainable transport) will help to ensure accessibility

BLABY DISTRICTCOUNCIL CORESTRATEGY OBJECTIVES COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

to services for all. Objectiveiv) will help to ensure accessto sport	
and recreation, while	
objective xii)	

will ensure retail In accessible locationsis protected. useof public transport, cyclingand

./ ./

• Core Strategy objectivexi) is highlycompaitble with this SA objective as it

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././ ./

transport.

focuses on through increasing opportunities for people to walk, cycle and use public

developing sustainable forms of transpot. Objectives III}, iv) and xii} are potentially compatible

ASTON FLAN	AVILLE HOUSING	
SA	AST001	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective ^{S0} ISNO H T	↑ 5	 (C) The site will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing, however it does not have the potential to deliver affor Effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of house types and tenures in accordance with local needs.
2. Health	← ← 2908m from local surgery	 (C) This site is a considerable distance from the nearest health centre, but is unlikely to put pressure on existing healthcare service leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects could be long and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for those further away from existing health centres.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	→ Site is 171m to open space, but approximately 3.5km to nearest golf course and other facilities in nearby town of Burbage.	 (C) The site has good access to open space but is limited in terms of other recreational facilities. The nearest golf course is within but this is over 4km away. There may also be some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through h protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for any existing heritage resource within the site. See could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure open space is protected / maintained.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	 (C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the de development. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Desig
5. Community empowerment	\$	 (C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely t (R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residen and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species& habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	$\downarrow \downarrow$ The site is woodland with veteran trees.	 (C) Housing development is likely to have an adverse effect upon habitats and species due to the nature of the site. Any effects a term. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enbe taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow	(C) The site is within a rural area and is unlikely to affect nearby settlements. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long ter (R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surrounding

ordable housing due to its small size.
vices due to its small size. Access to
nd/or short term, and permanent and
nin the nearby settlement of Burbage,
housing development, e.g. through
ee objective 8 for more details. Effects
lesign and implementation of the
resign and implementation of the
ign.
to be temporary and short term.
ents, intended building users if known
ints, interface building users in knowin
s are likely to be permanent and long
enhance green infrastructure should
erm.
dings.

ASTON FLAM	IVILLE HOUSING	
SA	AST001	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective		
8. Historic environment	Site has high heritage potential and is likely to contain buried archaeological remains	 (C) The site is within Aston Flamville historic settlement core and conservation area. Roman and Medieval finds recorded in the vicinity and there are likely to be buried archaeological remains within the site. The site may affect clear views to a Grade 2 Listed Building and its heritage potential is high. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake assessment to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage
υ		groups.
9. Rural landscape	↓ Site is within Aston Flamville Wooded Farmland Landscape Character area	(C) Housing development at the site could have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with Aston Flamville Wooded Farmland Landscape Character Area, particularly as it would involve developing on an area of woodland. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
9 lar		(R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised.
10. Water nvironment	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Housing development could impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents). However, it is assumed that the stream to the east of the site would not be affected due to the distance between them. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
10. 10.		(in Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water politicion followers) in the site.
11. Air quality	↓ Site close to M69	(C) Housing development of this size is unlikely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, however the site is close to the M69. These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process.
11. quē		(R) An air quality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.
2. Mineral sources & ail / land ollution	↓ Greenfield site, grade 3	(C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this.
L S S P		
iergy & er Use	\$	(C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
13. En Wato		(R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	(C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
14. (chang		(R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
ng & ange ts	↓ Greenfield site, no flood risk	(C) There are no flood risks associated with the site. Development could be adverse or beneficial because it may be possible to meet or improve greenfield run-off rates from the site using appropriate attenuation or SUDs. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts		(R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account. There is a need to undertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk.

ASTON FLAM	IVILLE HOUSING							
SA	AST001	Commentary / Recommendations						
Objective								
16. Involving people in reducing environmental	\$	(C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are close to local services and employment, and have good access to public transport will also enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.						
		(R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.						
17. Access to education	↓↓ Site is 1410m from primary school and 1613m from secondary school	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest school but does not consider the capacity. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new schools for those further away from existing schools, and also where there are capacity issues for existing schools. 						
8. Enterprise, nnovation & employment	↓↓ Site is 3522m from Foxbank Industrial Estate.	(C) The development will provide short term jobs, however, the nearest employment opportunities are over 3.5km away. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.						
18. Ente innovat employ		(R) 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.						
- '	1	(C) The site is greenfield, however it is assumed that it has road access. Access to utilities is unknown. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.						
19. Use of previously developed lan buildings and	Site is greenfield and presumed to have road access. Utilities infrastructure unknown	(R) Consider producing a transport assessment and undertake an assessment of current access to utilities.						
a =	↑	(C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any sites, however new build developments present opportunities to incorporate sustainability						
20. Sustainablı design & onstructio	*	into the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.						
v , 0		(R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.						
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling		 (C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Site Waste Management Plan. 						
22. Access to services	 The site is within 1225m of Local Centre and 1973m of a post office 	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest local services, it does not consider the capacity. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing services. 						
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	 Site is within 218m of infrequent bus and is not considered to be within walking distance to local amenities / employment. 	(C) Location of housing on sites with access to public transport services, footpaths and cycleways will contribute towards this objective. In addition, location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities and employment opportunities will help to encourage walking and cycling. Locally there is only a two hourly bus service, which is accessible via un-lit roads with no pavements. It is worth noting however that the roads are 30mph speed limit therefore only a minor adverse effect has been considered. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.						
2 trans ar		(R) 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.						

BLABY HOU	JSING SITES																	
SA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	001	004	005	006	007	008	009	014	018	019	020	021	024	025	026	027	030	
1. Housing	↑↑ 31	↑ ↑ 543	↑↑ 107	↑↑ 64	↑ ↑ 20	20	13	↑ ↑ 405	↑↑ 21	↑ ↑ 266	↑↑ 15	↑ ↑ 25	↑ ↑ 99	↑ ↑ 35	↑ ↑ 46	6	↑↑ 37	 (C) All sites will contribute towards the objective ofprovision of housing and all sites except for SBLA009 and SBLA027 have potential to deliver affordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of house types and tenures in accordance with local needs.
2. Health	♦ 859m from health centre	1126m from health centre	→ 532m from health centre	← 1473m from health centre	→ 665m from health centre	310m from health centre	272m from health centre	← 1294m from health centre	\$42m from health centre	→ 595m from health centre		→ 755m from health centre	1115m from health centre	→ 454m from health centre	S00m from health centre	→ 606m from health centre	\$59m from health centre	 (C) The sites vary in terms of accessibility to health services. SBLA006 and SBLA014 in particular are a considerable distance from the nearest health centre. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing healthcare services, particularly with sites SBLA004, SBLA005, SBLA014 and SBLA019. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing health centres.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is 157m to open space and adjoins Leicester Lions LFC and a golf course. However, development on the site would disrupt public footpath Z56 which could have an adverse effect on this objective.	Site is 354m to open space, but develop- ment of the site would result in the loss of a golf course. Develop- ment on this site would also disrupt public footpath Z56.	Site is 50m to open space, and 1.3km to golf course and rugby club.	Site is 157m to open space and 500m to golf course and rugby club.	Site is 66m to open space, 650m to allotment, 950m to rugby club and golf course.	Site is 108m to open space and 1.2km to golf course and rugby club.	Site is 100m to open space and 1.2km to golf course and rugby club. However, develop- ment would disrupt public footpath Z48 which could have an adverse effect on this objective.	Site is 197m to open space and 1.2km to rugby club and golf course.	Site is 156m to open space and adjoins golf course and rugby club. However, the site may contain public footpath Z56 which could be affected by the developme nt.	Site is 137m to open space and 1.9km to golf course and rugby club. However, develop- ment on the site would disrupt public footpath Z54 which could have an adverse effect on this objective.	Site is 152m to open space and 700m to golf course and rugby club. However, develop- ment on the site would disrupt public footpath Z56 which could have an adverse effect on this objective.	Site is 67m from open space. However, developme nt on this site will contribute to loss of playing fields which could have an adverse effect on this objective.	Site is 171m from open space and 1.2km to rugby club and golf course	Site is 298m from open space and 1.7km from golf course and rugby club.	Site is 179m from open space. However, develop- ment on this site will contribute to loss of allotment gardens which could have an adverse effect on this objective.	Site is less than 25m to open space. However, develop- ment would disrupt public footpath Z56 which could have an adverse effect on this objective.	Site is 157m to open space and adjoins Leicester Lions LFC and a golf course. However, develop- ment would disrupt public footpath Z56 which could have an adverse effect on this objective.	 away from existing health centres. (C) All sites have good access to open space and most are within 1.2km of the golf course and rugby club which present alternative leisure and recreation facilities. Development of sites SBLA004, SBLA021, SBLA026 and SBLA030 would result in loss of facilities which would have an adverse effect upon access to recreation. In particular development of site SBLA001, SBLA004, SBLA009, SBLA018, SBLA019, SBLA020, SBLA027 and SBLA030 contain public footpaths and bridle ways could have an adverse or beneficial impact, depending on whether the paths can be diverted. There may also be some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. through protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for any existing heritage resource within the site. See objective 8 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure open space is protected / maintained, and that existing footpaths and bridle ways are diverted.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	Classified as area of high crime	\$	Classified as area of high crime	Classified as area of high crime	Classified as area of high crime	\$	\$	Classified as area of high crime	\$	\$	\$	Classified as area of high crime	Classified as area of high crime	\$	\$	 (C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. Sites SBLA005, SBLA007, SBLA008, SBLA009, SBLA019, SBLA025 and SBLA026 are all within areas of high crime. Development of these settlements may be adverse or beneficial. It depends upon the design and implementation of the development. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured by Design.

BLABY HOL	JSING SITES																	
SA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	001	004	005	006	007	800	009	014	018	019	020	021	024	025	026	027	030	
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to be temporary and short term. (R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	May affect protected species. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so will have adverse effects on the GI.	Possible species rich grassland, trees, scrubs and hedges. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so will have adverse effects on the GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. Unlikely to improve GI network.	May affect protected species and habitat. Within a green wedge and unlikely to improve GI network.	May affect protected species and habitat. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so will have adverse effects on the GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. Unlikely to improve GI network.	May affect protected species and habitat. No direct impacts on GI network.	May affect protected species. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so will have adverse effects on the GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so will have adverse effects on the GI.	Likely to contain species rich hedgerow and a buffer would be required between the developme nt and Bouskell Park which is a GI asset.	Site contains species rich grassland which has been classified as a LWS. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so will have adverse effects on the GI.	Potential species rich grassland. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so will have adverse effects on the GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so will have adverse effects on the GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. Unlikely to improve GI network.	May affect protected species. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so will have adverse effects on the GI.	May affect protected species. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so will have adverse effects on the GI.	May affect protected species. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so will have adverse effects on the GI.	 (C) Housing development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, depending on the biodiversity potential of the site and the design of the development. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible. Development on sites within green wedges should be avoided.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Site is slightly beyond boundary of Blaby, within green wedge.	Large site beyond the boundary of Blaby, will reduce separation between Blaby, Countes- thorpe and Whetstone. Also within green wedge.	Large site which will overstep boundary	Site is slightly beyond boundary of Whetstone	Site is slightly beyond boundary of Blaby and within green wedge.	Site is slightly beyond boundary of Blaby but could have an adverse effect on current back gardens which back on to parkland.	Site is within built up area so could have adverse or beneficial effect.	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect separation between Blaby and Countes- thorpe. It is also within a green wedge.	Site is within built up area so could have adverse or beneficial effect, however it is within a green wedge.	Large site which will overstep boundary, however this is unlikely to affect separation between other settlements	Small site, however the strip between Blaby and Whetstone is very narrow and developme nt here would result in reduction in distinctiven ess of the two settlements . Also within green wedge.	Small site, however the strip between Blaby and Whetstone is very narrow and developme nt here would result in reduction in distinctiven ess of the two settlements . Also within green wedge.	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect separation between Blaby and Countestho rpe. Also within green wedge.	Small site on the boundary of Blaby	Small site, however the strip between Blaby and Whetstone is very narrow and developme nt here would result in reduction in distinctiven ess of the two settlements . Also within green wedge.	Site is on the fringe of Blaby and will overstep boundary. Also within green wedge.	Site is slightly beyond boundary of Blaby, within green wedge.	 (C) Housing development could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Blaby. There are a number of sites which are on the fringe of Blaby which could have an adverse effect upon the town's character. Sites SBLA002, SBLA004, SBLA014, SBLA020, SBLA021, SBLA024 and SBLA026 are likely to affect separation between Blaby and neighbouring settlements. Effects within the settlement of Blaby could be adverse or beneficial, depending upon the location, and the detailed design of the developments themselves. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.

BLABY HOUSING SITES																		
SA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	Commentary / Recommendations
8. Historic environment	001 ↓ Site has high heritage potential.	004 Site has high heritage potential, Grade 2 listed buildings within 550m of site boundary to the south	O05 Site within the vicinity of Conserv- ation Area and grade 2 listed buildings which could be affected. High heritage potential.	006 Could affect nearby grade 2 listed buildings.	O07 Site has medium heritage potential	008 Site has high heritage potential. Conserva- tion Area within the vicinity of the site.	009 Site has medium heritage potential	014 Site has high heritage potential.	O18 → Site has medium heritage potential	019 Site within the vicinity of Conserva- tion Area and grade 2 listed buildings which could be affected. High heritage potential.	O2O ←→ No known historic environme nt	O21 → Site has high heritage potential	O24 → Site has high heritage potential	O25 Majority of site is within Conserva- tion Area and near to grade 2 listed buildings which could be affected. High heritage potential	O26 Site has uncertain heritage potential, Roman Road in vicinity	O27 Site has heritage potential, Roman Road and finds in vicinity	O30 → Site has high heritage potential	 (C) All sites except for SBLA020 and SBLA027 are known to have medium or high heritage potential, and some may also affect listed buildings or a Conservation Area. Major adverse effects are likely for sites SBLA005, SBLA019 and SBLA025. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Where heritage potential is high and/ or the site could affect designated assets, undertake assessment to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	Small site within Blaby, Countesthor- pe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area, on the edge of the town settlement which is characteris- ed by hedgerows.	Large site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	Large site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	Small site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area, oversteps Blaby and Whetstone boundaries and will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	←→ Unlikely to affect rural landscape as it is a small site on a narrow strip of land between two settlements	Small site on the boundary of Blaby, likely to affect the rural parkland character of Bouskell Park.	↔ Within settlement boundary	Large site considerabl y outside the settlement boundaries. Within Blaby, Countes- thorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area and currently comprising of farmland.	↔ Within settlement boundary	Large site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	←→ Unlikely to affect rural landscape as it is a small site on a narrow strip of land between two settlements	←→ Unlikely to affect rural landscape as it is a small site on a narrow strip of land between two settlements	Large site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	Small site on the boundary of Blaby, likely to affect the rural parkland character of Bouskell Park and connecting country- side. Replication of current treeline would be required.	←→ Unlikely to affect rural landscape as it is a small site on a narrow strip of land between two settlements	Small site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	Small site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area, on the edge of the town settlement which is characteris- ed by hedgerows.	 (C) Housing development at all sites except for SBLA007, SBLA009, SBLA018, SBLA020, SBLA021 and SBLA026 could have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area and/or Bouskell Park. Larger sites are likely to have more significant effects. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow	Develop- ment could affect un- named water bodies	Develop- ment could affect ponds within Bouskell Park.	\leftrightarrow	Develop- ment could affect un- named water bodies	Develop- ment could affect a tributary of the River Sence towards the north of the site	\leftrightarrow	Develop- ment could affect a tributary of the River Sence towards the east of the site	\leftrightarrow	Develop- ment could affect un- named water bodies and ponds in Bouskell Park.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Develop- ment could affect un- named water bodies	Develop- ment could affect un- named water bodies and ponds in Bouskell Park.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale housing development could impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents). Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads and could be affected by pollution from the A426.	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	Site may be affected by pollution from A426.	Site may be affected by pollution from A426.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	Site may be affected by pollution from A426	Site may be affected by pollution from A426	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Site may be affected by pollution from A426	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale housing development is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality. These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process. (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.

BLABY HOUSING SITES																		
SA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	001	004	005	006	007	800	009	014	018	019	020	021	024	025	026	027	030	
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	Majority of the site is greenfield	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, gardens	Majority of the site is greenfield and Grade 3 land	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	Greenfield site	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	Greenfield site	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land	(C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	€	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Site is partially at risk from surface water (1 in 1000 year)	Site is partially at risk from surface water	Site is 18% flood zone 2 and 22% flood zone 3	Site is at risk from surface water (1 in 30 year)	Site is partially at risk from surface water (1 in 1000 year)	24% of the site is zone 2 and 32% is zone 3	Site is partially at risk from surface water	Less than 5% of the site is zones 2 / 3, site is also at risk of surface water (1 in 30 year)	Site is partially at risk from surface water	19% of site is zones 2 and 3, with 9.9% within flood zone 3b	Site is greenfield, no known flood risk	Site is greenfield, no known flood risk	Site is partially at risk from surface water	Less than 5% of the site is zones 2 / 3, site is also at risk of surface water (1 in 1000 year)	Site is partially at risk from surface water (1 in 30 year)	Site may be at risk from surface water	Site is partially at risk from surface water (1 in 1000 year)	 (C) There are flood risks associated with all sites other than SBLA020 and SBLA021. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account. There is a need to undertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	↓	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are close to local services and employment, and have good access to public transport will also enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
BLABY HOU	BLABY HOUSING SITES																	
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SA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	001	004	005	006	007	008	009	014	018	019	020	021	024	025	026	027	030	
17. Access to education	Site is within 800m of primary school and 1km of secondary school.	← Site is just over 800m from primary school and less than 800m from secondary school	Site is less than 200m from primary school and less than 2km from secondary school	Site is just over 500m from primary school and less than 800m to secondary school	Site is less than 500m from primary school but over 1.5km from secondary school	Site is less than 200m from primary school but over 1.5km from secondary school	Site is less than 200m from primary school but over 1.5km from secondary school	← Site is over 800m from primary school and less than 800m from secondary school	← Site is over 800m from primary school and over 1km from secondary school	Site is less than 500m from primary school but over 1.5km from secondary school	Site is just over 500m from primary school and over 1km to secondary school	Site is just over 500m from primary school and over 1.5km to secondary school	← Site is over 800m from primary school and less than 800m from secondary school	← Site is less than 500m from primary school but over 2km from secondary school	← Site is less than 500m from primary school but over 2km from secondary school	Site is just over 500m from primary school and less than 1km to secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary school and 1km of secondary school.	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest school. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing educational services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing schools, and also where there are capacity issues for existing schools.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	Site is within 1km of the Whittle Estate	Site is over 1km to the Whittle Estate	Site is over 1km to Blaby Industrial Estate	Site is within 1km of Elms Depot	Site is within 1km of the Whittle Estate	Site is within 1km of Blaby Industrial Estate	Site is within 1km of Blaby Industrial Estate	Site is within 2km of the Whittle Estate	Site is within 1km of the Whittle Estate	Site is just over 1km to Blaby Industrial Estate	Site is within 1km of the Whittle Estate	Site is within 1km of the Whittle Estate	Site is within 2km of the Whittle Estate	Site is within 1km of Blaby Industrial Estate	Site is within 500m of Blaby Industrial Estate	Site is over 1km to the Whittle Estate	Site is within 1km of the Whittle Estate	 (C) None of the developments will directly provide long term jobs, however, most sites have local facilities which present good access to employment opportunities. However, the addition of large housing developments in some areas may increase demand on local jobs. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) 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.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with further road access needed. Utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site unlikely to be acceptable to Highway Authority due to access off 50mph road.	Greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site, some access to road but works are likely to be needed. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site, some access to road but works are likely to be needed. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site unlikely to be acceptable to Highway Authority due to access off 50mph road.	Greenfield site unlikely to be acceptable to Highway Authority due to access off A426.	Greenfield site, some access to road but works are likely to be needed. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site, some access to road but works are likely to be needed. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with no road access and difficulties providing access of Enderby rd. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown.	 (C) All sites are greenfield and will not therefore make use of previously developed land or buildings. In addition, new infrastructure, including road and utilities is likely to be required for many sites. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all settlements.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any sites, however new build developments present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	Demolition required	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Demolition required	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Demolition required	\$	\$	\$	 the Home Quality Mark. (C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. Sites requiring demolition will produce significant levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage recycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.

BLABY HOU	ABY HOUSING SITES																	
SA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	SBLA	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	001	004	005	006	007	008	009	014	018	019	020	021	024	025	026	027	030	
22. Access to services	The site is within 660m of a local centre and 1271m of a post office	The site is 563m from a local centre and 1559m from a post office	The site is within 458m of a local centre and 778m from a post office	The site is 218m from a neighbour- hood parade but 1707m from a post office	The site is 430m from a local centre and 664m from a post office	The site is 285m from a local centre and 640m from a post office	The site is 130m from a local centre and 724m from a post office	← The site is 1345m from a local centre and 1144m from a post office	The site is 591m from a local centre and 1268m from a post office	The site is 560m from a local centre and 615m from a post office	The site is 702m from a local centre and 1324m from a post office	The site is 439m from a local centre and 727m from a post office	The site is 845m from a local centre and 1280m from a post office	The site is 275m from a local centre and 353m from a post office	The site is 531m from a local centre and 540m from a post office	The site is 788m from a local centre and 792m from a post office	The site is within 660m of a local centre and 1271m of a post office	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is within 168m of a frequent bus, and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 354m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	Site is within 558m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	Site is within 353m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of employ- ment and services.	Site is within 472m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	Site is within 356m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	Site is within 264m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	Site is within 304m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of employ- ment but not services.	Site is within 287m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	Site is within 499m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment (via Mill Lane) but access is presumed to be via an unlit road with no pavements.	Site is within 218m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	Site is within 565m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	Site is within 148m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	Site is within 344m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	Site is within 212m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	Site is within 240m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employ- ment. However, access is unknown.	Site is within 168m of a frequent bus, and within walking distance of services and employ- ment.	 (C) Location of housing on sites with access to public transport services, footpaths and cycleways will contribute towards this objective. In addition, location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities and employment opportunities will help to encourage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) 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.

BRAUNSTONE H					
SA Objective	SBRA003*	SBRA008	SBRA009*	SBRA011	Commentary / Recommendations
1. Housing	↑↑ 17	↑ ↑ 57	↑↑ 48	↑ ↑ 28	 (C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of proaffordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent a (R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a accordance with local needs.
2. Health	← 1493m from surgery	\rightarrow 352m from surgery	1048m from surgery	→ Less than 800m from surgery	 (C) Large scale housing development may put pressure leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and per (R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for sites for those further away from existing health centres.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	→ Site provides good access to recreation including open space less than 50m away and leisure centre 1.5km away.	→ Site is 3.5km (walking distance) from leisure centre but adjoins an area of open space.	→ Site is over 2km (walking distance) from leisure centre but adjoins sports pitches which lead to open space.	→ Site is over 3km (walking distance) from leisure centre but is within 230m of open space.	 (C) All sites have good access to open space but are gree may also be some limited opportunities for improving a development, e.g. through protection of, and provision for any existing heritage resource within the site. See o long and/or short term, and permanent and /or tempo (R) Consider provision of new leisure facilities for sites greater than 1.5km away). Ensure open space is protected.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an impact This depends upon the design and implementation of t short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted Also consider Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerm ent	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide opportunities to consult a are met. Effects are likely to be temporary and short te (R) Consultations should be held for each site and appr part, such as: local residents, intended building users if
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	Site has low ecological value, but may affect protected species & habitats. No opportunity to improve green infrastructure network.	↓ May affect protected species & habitats. Site adjoins River Soar corridor.	Site has high ecological value. Likely to result in loss of a woodland, grassland, scrub mosaic and a pond with biodiversity value. The site adjoins a candidate Local Wildlife Site which will require a 10m buffer, and development will cut off a green corridor.	Low biodiversity value, no bat potential. No opportunity to improve green infrastructure network.	 (C) Housing development may have an adverse effect u biodiversity potential of the site and the design of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the origination of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the origination of the site and the design of the origination of the originatis of the originatis of the origination of the origination of t
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\$	\$	↓ LVIA indicates low visual effects on the landscape, but site may contribute to loss of separation.	\$	 (C) Housing development could have an impact upon the Braunstone. The effect could be adverse or beneficial, developments themselves. Any effects are likely to be particular (R) Housing development should be designed carefully, and fit in with its surroundings.

provision of housing and have potential to deliver and long term.

e a range of house types and tenures in

re on existing healthcare services. Access to bact upon health. See objective 3 for more permanent and /or temporary.

es with a significant number of new houses and

greater than 1.5km from leisure facilities. There g access to heritage and culture through housing on of interpretation (such as information boards) e objective 8 for more details. Effects could be porary.

es further away from existing facilities (e.g. ected / maintained.

oct upon community safety and the fear of crime. If the development. Effects could be long and/or

ted and their recommendations implemented.

It and involve local people to ensure their needs term.

propriate stakeholders should be invited to take if known and local/national heritage groups. t upon habitats and species, depending on the e development. It may also have an impact upon nanent and long term.

ed ecologist, and appropriate mitigation tructure should be taken wherever possible.

the character and distinctiveness of I, depending upon the detailed design of the e permanent and long term.

ly, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area

BRAUNSTONE					
SA Objective	SBRA003*	SBRA008	SBRA009*	SBRA011	Commentary / Recommendations
8. Historic environment	Site adjoins a listed building which could be affected. Low heritage potential.	↓ Heritage potential high but no designated assets in vicinity	↑ No designated assets but heritage potential is unknown	— Low heritage potential – no cultural assets.	 (C) Housing development at SBRA003 could have an eff at sites SBRA008 and SBRA009 there may be effects up to be permanent and long term. (R) Where heritage potential is high and/ or the site cou assessment to determine whether development could of is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow	\$	Would cause loss of woodland in between settlements	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Housing development could have an impact upon the edge of the urban area but is previously developed. landscape as there would be a loss of woodland outside are within the urban area of Braunstone and therefore are anticipated. Any effects are likely to be permanent of (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that are minimised.
10. Water environment	↓ Site could affect nearby Lubbesthorpe Brook	↓ Site could affect nearby Lubbesthorpe Brook	↓ Site has no known contamination issues but may affect Lubbesthorpe Brook	↓ Site could affect nearby Lubbesthorpe Brook	 (C) Large scale housing development could impact on lo due to construction related pollution incidents). Effects permanent and /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guide
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	Could be affected by A5460.	Could be affected by A563.	Could be affected by A5460.	 construction on the site. (C) Large scale housing development is likely to increase with potential for impacts upon air quality. However, depublic transport and good access to local services, facili this. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more detail and long term. There may also be short term and temper construction process. (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge to also provide recommendations on how to reduce ca undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	May be an opportunity for land remediation as site could be contaminated. Site isurban / industrial.	Aay be an opportunity for land remediation as site could be contaminated. Site is partially in a mineral consultation zone.	greenfield site, approx. 50% is Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land. The rest is urban / industrial.	May be an opportunity for land remediation as site could be contaminated	(C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in effects are likely to be permanent and long term.(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guide
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$		\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an increase in the may be opportunities for improvements in energy and energy, depending upon the detailed design of develop and long term. (R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Qualities to decrease energy and water usage of homes when

effect upon the setting of a Listed Building, while upon un-designated assets. Any effects are likely

could affect designated assets, undertake Id cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation

the rural landscape in site SBRA008 which is on ed. Site SBRA009 is likely to impact the rural ide of the settlement boundary. The other sites re no significant effects on the rural landscape nt and long term.

t adverse effects upon the rural landscape are

n local water resources and water bodies (e.g. cts could be long and/or short term, and

idelines to minimise water pollution from

ase the amount of traffic on local road networks, development on sites with good access to cilities and employment will help to minimise ails. These effects are likely to be permanent nporary effects upon air quality as a result of the

dge the impact of development on the site and car travel. An air quality assessment should be

in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Any

idelines to minimise this.

the use of energy and water resources. There d water efficiency and the use of renewable opments. Any effects are likely to be permanent

ality Mark should be encouraged on all housing vhen in use.

BRAUNSTONE H		1			
SA Objective	SBRA003*	SBRA008	SBRA009*	SBRA011	Commentary / Recommendations
. Climate change causes	\$	\$	↓ Site is a woodland area	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in an increase in however, there may be opportunities for reducing carb carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with H greenhouse gas emissions. However, development on s good access to local services, facilities and employment 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely t (R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Q assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of the service of the s
14.					recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to
ding & change cts	↓ 1 in 30 year surface water risk	Site is 19% zone 2/3 and is subject to risk from surface water (30 year)	Site is 9% zone 2/3 from flooding and is subject to risk from surface water (30 year).	No known risk	(C) There are flood risks associated with sites SBRA008, to be permanent and long term.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts			Site may also be at risk from ground water flooding, and access will need to cross Lubbesthorpe Brook.		(R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this ribe taken into account. There is a need to undertake the flood risk.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) New housing development may provide people with impacts, for example through the provision of energy a facilities for waste recycling etc. Housing developments employment, and have good access to public transport use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and perm
					(R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments su
17. Access to education	→ Site is within 300m of a primary school and a secondary school	← Site is 1km to primary school and 2km to secondary school	→ Site is within 400m of primary school and 800m of secondary school	← ← Site is nearly 2km to primary school and 1.5km to secondary school	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest term, and permanent and /or temporary. While the assit is noted that some of the nearest schools (Kingsway I L.E.A.D Academy are expected to be full capacity in the School has scope for expansion. In addition, all local secapacity going forward. The closest college, Brockingto future, therefore funding may be sought to secure extra (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites with a si
					further away from existing schools, and also where the
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	ightarrow Local employment opportunities within 800m	→→ Site adjoins key employment site	\rightarrow Local employment opportunities within 500m	Site is within 1km of business park	(C) None of the developments will directly provide long facilities which present good access to employment op housing developments in some areas may increase den and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
18. E inno emp					(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high qua walking and cycling provision to ensure good accessibil members of the community.
19. Use of previously developed nd, buildings and	Currently in use and has access to utilities and road network. Exact details of gas and electricity supply is	Currently in use and has access to utilities and road network	Greenfield with limited road access (need to cross brook) – electricity infrastructure required. There	↑↑ Site is previously developed and has access to utilities and road network	(C) The majority of the sites are previously developed a greenfield and will require new infrastructure. Any effe
11 pr de land	unknown, but there are no issues with water.		are no issues with the water supply but gas is unknown.		(R) If SBRA009 is selected, produce a transport assessment access to utilities for all settlements.

e in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, arbon emissions through the use of Low and zero h housing development may also increase n sites with good access to public transport and ent will help to minimise this. See objectives 2, 3, y to be permanent and long term.

Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport bility of public transport to the site and provide to/from the site.

08, SBRA009 and SBRA011. Any effects are likely

s risk, and future climate change figures should the sequential and exception tests in terms of

with opportunities to reduce their environmental y and water efficient buildings, smart meters, hts which are close to local services and brt will also enable people to reduce their car rmanent and /or temporary.

such as the Home Quality Mark.

arest school. Effects could be long and/or short assessment score does not consider the capacity, y Primary, Ravenhurst Primary and Millfield he future, however the Fossebrook Primary secondary schools are forecast to be at or near ton, is expected to be at full capacity in the stra spaces.

significant number of new houses and for those here are capacity issues for existing schools. Ing term jobs, however, most sites have local opportunities. However, the addition of large emand on local jobs. Effects could be long by.

uality public transport linkages as well as good bility to employment opportunities for all

d and have access to utilities. SBRA009 is ffects are likely to be permanent and long term.

sment. Undertake an assessment of current

BRAUNSTONE H	IOUSING SITES				
SA Objective	SBRA003*	SBRA008	SBRA009*	SBRA011	Commentary / Recommendations
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable tec developments present opportunities to incorporate sus likely to be permanent and long term.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$	Demolition required	 (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments su (C) The construction and occupation of a new housing of Sites requiring demolition will produce significant level possible. Effects could be long and/or short term, and p
21. Minimis Re-o					(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste ar materials during construction and occupation. Contract Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	\longrightarrow The site is within 83m of Local Centre and 254m of a post office	→ The site is within 498m of a local centre and 518m of a Post Office	→ The site is 588m from the local centre and 808m from post office	→ The site is within 800m of a local centre and a Post Office	(C) The assessment measures the distance to the neare capacity. Large scale housing development may put pre- long and/or short term, and permanent and /or tempor
22. / se					(R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a sing further away from existing services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	ightarrow ightarrow Site is within 400m of frequent bus, and within walking distance of services and employment	\rightarrow \rightarrow Site is within 300m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	→ Site is within 650m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	→→ Site is within 150m of frequent bus, and within walking distance of services and employment	(C) Location of housing on sites with access to public tra- contribute towards this objective. In addition, location facilities and employment opportunities will help to end 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more details. Effects could be long an temporary.
23. Puk cycling					(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high qua well lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new o methods.

echnologies on any sites, however new build sustainability into the design. Any effects are

such as the Home Quality Mark.

g development may result in increased waste. vels of waste, this should be re-used wherever d permanent and /ortemporary.

and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of actors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-

arest local services. It does not consider the pressure on existing services. Effects could be porary.

a significant number of new houses and for those

transport services, footpaths and cycleways will on of housing in areas close to local services and encourage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, and/or short term, and permanent and /or

uality public transport linkages and incorporate w developments to encourage travel by these

COSBY HOU	USING SITES						
SA	SCOS001	SCOS002	SCOS004	SCOS006	SCOS007	SCOS008	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective Buisno H .T	↑↑ 73	↑↑ 255	↑↑ 37	↑↑ 286	123	↑↑ 180	 (C) All sites will contribute significantly towards the object affordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and (R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a ran needs.
2. Health	Over 2km from health centre	Over 2km from health centre	Over 2km from health centre	Over 2km from health centre	Over 1.5km from health centre	Over 2km from health centre	 (C) The sites are all a significant distance from the nearest have an adverse effect on health. Large scale housing deviservices. Access to leisure facilities and open spaces will al details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and perm (R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with for the server face.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is 160m from open space, less than 300m to a golf course and 1.4km to a second golf course.	Site is 92m of open space and 1.2km to both golf courses, however a footpath through the site may have to be diverted.	Site is 144m from open space, less than 400m to a golf course and 1.1km to a second golf course. Footpath runs along the north-eastern boundary of the site.	Site is 386m from open space. The north part of the site is adjacent to a golf course and playing fields. The south part of the site is 850m from a second golf course.	Site is 421m from open space and adjoins Whetstone Golf Course.	Site is 263m from open space and 1.4km from Whetstone Golf Course, however development of the site is likely to affect footpath W40.	 further away from existing health centres. (C) All sites have good access to open space and other faci and SCOS008 include existing footpaths which, if lost or di be some limited opportunities for improving access to her through protection of, and provision of interpretation (suc resource within the site. See objective 8 for more details. and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new, varying leisure facilities close maintained.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an impa depends upon the design and implementation of the device permanent and /or temporary. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and Secured by Design.
5. Community empowerme	↓	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and Effects are likely to be temporary and short term. (R) Consultations should be held by developers for each si part, such as: local residents, intended building users if kn
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	May affect protected species and habitats. Unlikely to provide GI links.	May affect protected species and habitats. Potentially contains species-rich grassland (worst case assumed). Unlikely to provide GI links.	May affect protected species and habitats. Potential links to Gl.	May affect protected species and habitats. Disused railway is a wildlife corridor, development in the southern section of the site may affect this, but no need for Phase 1 survey. Potential links to GI.	May affect protected species and habitats. Within a Green Wedge, potential links to GI.	May affect protected species and habitats. Unlikely to provide GI links.	 (C) Housing development may have an adverse effect upo potential of the site and the design of the development. It effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified economy of the development of the development of the development.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Site is likely to affect the urban fringe characteristics of Cosby. Site will cross the disused railway which currently acts as settlement boundary.	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Cosby.	Site is within the boundary of Cosby.	Large site which is likely to affect the urban fringe characteristics of Cosby. Site will cross the disused railway which currently acts as settlement boundary. Likely to reduce separation between Cosby and Whetstone.	Large site which is likely to affect the urban fringe characteristics of Cosby. Also likely to reduce separation between Cosby and Littlethorpe.	Large site which is likely to affect the urban fringe characteristics of Cosby and overstep the current boundary.	 (C) Housing development could have an impact upon the original sites SCOS001, SCOS002, SCOS006, SCOS007 and SCOS000 to have an adverse effect upon the village's character. Any (R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to its surroundings.

ective of provision of housing and have potential to deliver nd long term.

range of house types and tenures in accordance with local

est health centre, therefore housing on these sites is likely evelopment may also put pressure on existing healthcare I also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more rmanent and /or temporary.

with a significant number of new houses and for those

facilities such as golf courses and allotments. Sites SCOS002 r diverted, could affect access to recreation. There may also heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. (such as information boards) for any existing heritage ils. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent

loser to Cosby. Ensure open space is protected /

pact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This development. Effects could be long and/or short term, and

nd their recommendations implemented. Also consider

nd involve local people to ensure their needs are met.

site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take known and local/national heritage groups.

pon habitats and species, depending on the biodiversity . It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any

d ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. be taken wherever possible.

ne character and distinctiveness of Cosby. Development on 1008 which are on the fringe of the village would be likely Any effects are likely to be permanent and longterm.

to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with

COSBY HOU	USING SITES						
SA	SCOS001	SCOS002	SCOS004	SCOS006	SCOS007	SCOS008	Commentary / Recommendations
8. Historic environment	Site has high heritage potential	Site has high heritage potential, possible archaeological findings.	Site has high heritage potential	Site has high heritage potential, possible archaeological findings.	Site has high heritage potential, appears to contain a prehistoric burial mound. Possible archaeological findings.	Site has high heritage potential, possible archaeological findings.	 (C) All sites are known to have high heritage potential, and salso contain archaeological findings. Any effects are likely to (R) Where heritage potential is high and/ or the site could a determine whether development could cause harm and ensinational heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	Site on the rural fringe of Cosby which may have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape. Within the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area.	Large site on the rural fringe of Cosby which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape. Within the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area.	←→ Within settlement boundary	Large site on the rural fringe of Cosby which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape. Within the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area.	Large site on the rural fringe of Cosby which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape. Within the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area.	Large site on the rural fringe of Cosby which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape. Within the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe and Cosby Agricultural Parkland landscape character areas.	 (C) Housing development at all sites is likely to have an important countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character effects. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long terr (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that advertised of the second s
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect tributary of River Soar.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect tributary of River Soar and unnamed water bodies within the site boundary.	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale housing development could impact on local construction related pollution incidents). Effects could be /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guideline site.
11. Air quality	Adjacent to the M1	Likely to increase traffic on existing roads	\leftrightarrow	Adjacent to M1 and likely to increase traffic on existing roads	Likely to increase traffic on existing roads	Likely to increase traffic on existing roads	 (C) Large scale housing development at sites SCOS002, SCOS amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for permanent and long term. Sites SCOS001 and SCOS006 are locations. There may also be short term and temporary efferencess. (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality of the second s
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Mostly previously developed but some greenfield. Also may be contaminated from industrial use.	Site is greenfield, grade 3	Site is mainly greenfield (garden land), grade 3 agricultural	Site is partly previously developed but majority greenfield	Site is greenfield, grade 3	Site is greenfield, grade 3	 will be required. (C) All sites have at least some element of greenfield land, t pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are likely (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guideline
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an increase in the us opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficie the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely t (R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality M decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions throug Increased traffic associated with housing development may 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to (R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public trant to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.

nd sites SCOS002, SCOS006, SCOS007 and SCOS008 may to be permanent and long term.
d affect designated assets, undertake assessment to ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and
npact upon the rural landscape associated with the Blaby,
er Area. Larger sites are likely to have more significant erm.
verse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised.
al water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to be long and/or short term, and permanent and
ines to minimise water pollution from construction on the
COS006, SCOS007 and SCOS008 is likely to increase the for impacts upon air quality. These effects are likely to be re close to the M1 which could affect air quality in these ffects upon air quality as a result of the construction
the impact of development on the site and to also provide ality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation
I, therefore development of these is likely to result in kely to be permanent and long term.
ines to minimise this.
use of energy and water resources. There may be ciency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon
ly to be permanent and long term.
Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites to
energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, there ugh the use of Low and zero carbon technologies.
ay also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives ly to be permanent and long term.
lity Mark should be encouraged. A transport assessment ransport to the site and provide recommendations on how

COSBY HOU	USING SITES						
SA	SCOS001	SCOS002	SCOS004	SCOS006	SCOS007	SCOS008	Commentary / Recommendations
15. Flooding & anitopido	Flood zone 1, some risk from surface water flooding (1 in 30 year)	16.9% of the site is flood zone 2 and 3. Also affected by surface water flooding.	↓ Greenfield site, no flood risk	Flood zone 1, some risk from surface water flooding (1 in 30 year)	↓ Greenfield site, no flood risk	Mainly flood zone 1 but very small area of site along the eastern boundary is within zone 2.	 (C) There is flood risk associated with sites SCOS001, SCOS0 SCOS004 and SCOS007 may affect flooding as the permeabl opportunities to improve surface water run-off rates throug likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, a account. There is a need to undertake the sequential and examples of the sequ
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development may provide people with oppexample through the provision of energy and water efficien etc. Housing developments which are close to local services transport will also enable people to reduce their car use. Effand /or temporary. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such a
17. Access to education	Site is under 500m to primary school but 4km to secondary school	Site is under 500m to primary school and over 2.5km to secondary school	Site is under 800m to primary school and over 2.5km of secondary school	Site is under 800m to primary school and (using existing roads) over 2.5km to secondary school	Site is under 500m to primary school and over 2.5km to secondary school	Site is over 500m to primary school and over 2.5km to secondary school	 (C) All sites are a considerable distance from the nearest set. The assessment measures the distance to the nearest school development may put pressure on existing educational serve permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites with a signification from existing schools, and also where there are capacity issues.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	Site is less than 500m to employment opportunities, but removes an existing employment site.	Site is over 1km to employment opportunities	Site is 1.5km to employment opportunities	Site is 550m to employment opportunities but removes an existing employment site.	Site is 1.8km to employment opportunities (by existing roads)	Site is 1.7km to employment opportunities (by existing roads)	 (C) None of the developments will directly provide long terr to local employment opportunities. The addition of large ho jobs. New road infrastructure at sites such as SCOS007 coul- significantly. Effects could be long and/or short term, and p (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality p cycling provision to ensure good accessibility to employmer
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Site is previously developed with road access. Utilities for a residential infrastructure unknown.	Greenfield site with no road access. Utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with no road access. Utilities unknown.	Site is partially previously developed with road access. Electricity access is fine, but other utilities not known.	Greenfield site with no road access. Utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with no road access. Utilities unknown.	 (C) Sites SCOS002, SCOS004, SCOS007 and SCOS008 are ma developed land or buildings. Road access may be challengin SCOS004 is landlocked. Any effects are likely to be permane (R) Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technol present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the term. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such a

COS002, SCSO006 and SCOS008. Development of housing at neable area is likely to be reduced, however there will be hrough the use of attenuation and SUDS. Any effects are
isk, and future climate change figures should be taken into nd exception tests in terms of flood risk.
h opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for ficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling vices and employment, and have good access to public se. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent
uch as the Home Quality Mark.
st secondary school, but are within 800m of a primary school. school. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing I services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and
ignificant number of new houses and for those further away ty issues for existing schools.
g term jobs, however all sites are within reasonable distance ge housing developments may increase demand on local could decrease distance to employment opportunities and permanent and /or temporary.
ality public transport linkages as well as good walking and yment opportunities for all members of the community.
e mainly greenfield so will not make good use of previously enging for these two sites as SCOS002 requires a bridge and manent and long term.
ies for all settlements.
chnologies on any sites, however new build developments
b the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long
uch as the Home Quality Mark.

COSBY HOUSING SITES										
SA	SCOS001	SCOS002	SCOS004	SCOS006	SCOS007	SCOS008	Commentary / Recommendations			
Objective										
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	demolition required	\$	demolition required	demolition required	\$	\$	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new housing dev demolition will produce significant levels of waste, this sho and/or short term, and permanent and /ortemporary. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and e construction and occupation. Contractors should be encou Management Plan. 			
22. Access to services	The site is under 800m to nearest Local Centre and 878m from Post office.	The site is under 800m to nearest Local Centre and 872m from Post office.	The site is under 400m to nearest Local Centre and 313m from Post office.	The site is under 800m to nearest Local Centre by existing roads and approx. 800m from Post office.	The site is over 1.2km to nearest Local Centre and post office.	The site is under 800m to nearest Local Centre and Post office.	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest I except SCOS007 have good access to services. Large scale services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and perr (R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a signifrom existing services. 			
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is within 500m of a frequent bus service. Within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 500m of a frequent bus service. Within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 800m of an infrequent bus service. Within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 500m of a frequent bus service. Within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 650m of a frequent bus service but is not within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 600m of a frequent bus service. Within walking distance to services and employment opportunities. Some areas of Croft Rd are suitable for walking and cycling but further out of the settlement there are no pavements or lights and the road becomes national speed limit.	 (C) Where Cambridge Rd is the point of access, transport of SCOS001, however Countesthorpe Rd has poor alternative would discourage cyclists and walkers, if the point of access close to local services and facilities and employment opport cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more details. Eff and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developme 			

levelopment may result in increased waste. Sites requiring should be re-used wherever possible. Effects could be long

d encourage recycling and/or re-using of materials during couraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste

st local services. It does not consider the capacity. All sites le housing development may put pressure on existing ermanent and /or temporary.

gnificant number of new houses and for those further away

rt opportunities to SCOS006 are positive and similar to site ives to driving due to lack of pavements and lighting which cess were to be from here. Location of housing in areas portunities will however, help to encourage walking and c. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent

ity public transport linkages and incorporate well lit ments to encourage travel by these methods.

COUNTES	HORPE HOU	SING SITES P	ART 1												
SA	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	Comme
Objective	002	004	006	008	011	014	015	019	021	022	023	024	025	026	
Housing	157	↑↑ 34	↑↑ 94	↑ ↑ 48	↑↑ ₃₆₁	14	↑↑ 22	↑ 9	111	181	↑↑ 71	↑↑ 78	1	↑ ↑ 55	(C) All site housing a to deliver long term
1. Hc															(R) Ensure types and
2. Health	1702m from health centre	→ 467m from health centre	∮10m from health centre	612m from health centre	→ 672m from health centre	→ 750m from health centre	← ← 1621m from health centre	→ 720m from health centre	1000m from health centre	676m from health centre	922m from health centre	1088m from health centre	1019m from health centre	\$28m from health centre	(C) The si in particu Large sca healthcar have an in could be (R) Consid
															significan existing h
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotments, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	← Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course. It also includes allotment land, therefore loss of this could have an adverse effect upon leisure and recreation	← Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course. It also includes allotment land, therefore loss of this could have an adverse effect upon leisure and recreation	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotments, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course. However, development on this site may disrupt public footpath Z41.	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course to nearest leisure centre. However, development on this site may disrupt public footpath Z23.	Site is less than 800m to open space, has good access to a local footpath but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course to nearest leisure centre	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotments, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotments, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	 (C) All site greater th and golf of SCOU034 would ha also be so and cultu and provi existing h details. Ef /or tempor (R) Consid Countest
4. Crime & Safety	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	communi and imple short terr (R) Archit
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Devel- local peo- temporar (R) Consu appropria residents groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	May affect protected species. Abuts a candidate Local Wildlife Site. Potential links to GI along disused railway line.	May affect protected species. Potential links to GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. Loss of allotments may have adverse impact upon GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. No direct impacts on GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. No direct impacts on GI.	May affect protected species. No direct impacts on GI.	May affect protected species. No direct impacts on GI.	Low bio- diversity value. No direct impacts on GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. Potential links to GI along adjacent allotments.	May affect protected species and habitat. Potential links to GI along disused railway line.	May affect protected species and habitat. Potential links to GI along adjacent allotments.	May affect protected species and habitat. No direct impacts on GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. No direct impacts on GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. No direct impacts on GI.	(C) Housin and speci the desig infrastruc (R) Habita appropria infrastruc

mentary / Recommendations

sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of ag and all sites except for SCOU014 and SCOU019 have potential ver affordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and erm.

sure that residential developments incorporate a range of house and tenures in accordance with local needs.

e sites vary in terms of accessibility to health services. SCOU015 cicular is a considerable distance from the nearest health centre. scale housing development may put pressure on existing care services. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also in impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

nsider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with a cant number of new houses and for those further away from g health centres.

sites have good access to open space and allotments but are er than 4km from more formal leisure facilities (i.e. leisure centre olf course). Development of sites SCOU004, SCOU006, SCOU031, 034 and SCOU035 is likely to result in loss of allotments which have an adverse effect upon access to recreation. There may e some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage ulture through housing development, e.g. through protection of, rovision of interpretation (such as information boards) for any ig heritage resource within the site. See objective 8 for more a. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and mporary.

nsider provision of new leisure facilities closer to esthorpe. Ensure open space is protected / maintained.

ovision of housing at all sites may have an impact upon unity safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design uplementation of the development. Effects could be long and/or term, and permanent and /or temporary.

chitectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their mendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design. velopment will provide opportunities to consult and involve eople to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to be wary and short term.

nsultations should be held by the developers for each site and priate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local nts, intended building users if known and local/national heritage s.

using development may have an adverse effect upon habitats becies, depending on the biodiversity potential of the site and sign of the development. It may also have an impact upongreen ructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and longterm.

bitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and priate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green ructure should be taken wherever possible.

COUNTEST	HORPE HOU	SING SITES P	ART 1												
SA	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	Comme
Objective	002	004	006	008	011	014	015	019	021	022	023	024	025	026	
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Countes- thorpe	Site is on the fringe of Countes- thorpe but is reasonably well- contained behind houses	Site is on the fringe of Countes- thorpe and will overstep boundary	Site is on the fringe of Countes- thorpe and not well related to main body of the village	Large site which is not well-related to current built form and will affect the character of Countes- thorpe	Site is within built up area so could have adverse or beneficial effect	Site is on the fringe of Countes- thorpe and will overstep boundary	Site is within built up area so could have adverse or beneficial effect	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Countes- thorpe	Large site which will is likely to affect the character of Countes- thorpe	Site is on the fringe of Countes- thorpe and will overstep boundary	Site is on the fringe of Countes- thorpe and will overstep boundary	↔ Site is in a rural location	Large site which will is likely to affect the character of Countes- thorpe	 (C) Housi and distin which are adverse of design of permane (R) Housi effect on
8. Historic environment	Site has high heritage potential and could affect setting of Listed Buildings	Site has high heritage potential and could affect setting of a Conservat-ion Area	Site has high heritage potential as near Iron Age / Roman settlement	Site has high heritage potential and could affect setting of a Conservat-ion Area	Site has high heritage potential	Site has medium heritage potential	Site has medium heritage potential	↓ Heritage potential uncertai n	Site has high heritage potential as near Iron Age / Roman settlement	Site has high heritage potential as near Bronze Age cemetery	Site has high heritage potential as near Iron Age / Roman settlement	Site has high heritage potential as contains Iron Age / Roman settlement	Site has high heritage potential	Site has high heritage potential	 (C) All situ heritage) some ma effects ar (R) Wher designate developn agreed w
9. Rural landscape	Large site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Site on rural fringe within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area	Large site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Site on rural fringe within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area	Large site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	↔ Site is in a built-up location	Site on rural fringe within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area	↔ Site is in a built-up location	Large site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Large site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Site on rural fringe within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area	Site on rural fringe within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area	Rural site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area	Large site within Blaby, Countes- thorpe & Whetstone Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	(C) Housi SCOU019 with the Area. Lar effects ar (R) Under upon the
10. Water environment	Develop- ment could affect Whetstone Brook and un- named waterbodies near the site	Develop- ment could affect a tributary of the River Sense near the site	\leftrightarrow	Develop- ment could affect a tributary of the River Sense within the site	Site partially within sewage treatment works and adjacent to a tributary of the River Sense	No water- bodies near site but within 200m of former landfill site so potential for ground-water pollution	\leftrightarrow	No water- bodies near site but within 200m of former landfill site so potential for ground-water pollution	\leftrightarrow	No water- bodies near site but part of site within 250m of contamin- ated land so potential for ground-water pollution	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	No water- bodies near site but within 250m of former landfill site so potential for ground-water pollution	Site partially within sewage treatment works and adjacent to a tributary of the River Sense	(C) Large resources incidents and /or to (R) Devel minimise
11. Air quality	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large of traffic quality. T may also result of f (R) A tran developn how to re undertak

mentary / Recommendations

using development could have an impact upon the character stinctiveness of Countesthorpe. There are a number of sites are on the fringe of Countesthorpe which could have an se effect upon the village's character. The effect could be se or beneficial, depending upon the location, and the detailed of the developments themselves. Any effects are likely to be ment and long term.

using development should be designed carefully, to reduce the on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings. sites except for SCOU019 (which is unknown in terms of ge) are known to have medium or high heritage potential, and may also affect listed buildings or a Conservation Area. Any s are likely to be permanent and long term.

nere heritage potential is high and/ or the site could affect ated assets, undertake assessment to determine whether opment could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is d with local and national heritage groups.

using development at all sites except for SCOU014 and D19 could have an impact upon the rural landscape associated he Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Landscape Character Larger sites are likely to have more significant effects. Any s are likely to be permanent and long term.

dertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects he rural landscape are minimised.

ge scale housing development could impact on local water ces and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution nts). Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent or temporary.

velopers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to ise water pollution from construction on the site.

ge scale housing development is likely to increase the amount fic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air ... These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There so be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a of the construction process.

ransport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of opment on the site and to also provide recommendations on o reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be taken to see if mitigation will be required.

COUNTEST	HORPE HOU	SING SITES P	ART 1												
SA	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	Commo
Objective	002	004	006	008	011	014	015	019	021	022	023	024	025	026	
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Site may be contamin- ated. Greenfield site, Grade 3 / 4 land	Greenfield site	Greenfield site	↓ Site may be contamin- ated.	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Cite may be contamin- ated. Greenfield site, Grade 3	Site may be contamin- ated. Partly greenfield site, Grade 3 / 4 land	(C) Deve undevelo long terr (R) Deve minimise
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Housi energy a improver renewab developr (R) Envir be encou usage of
14. Climate change causes	↔	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	€	\$	€	\$	\$	(C) Devel and gree for reduc technolo may also 18, 22 & and long (R) Use of should b to assess recommendation
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Site partially within flood zone 2/3 and at risk of surface water flooding	Site partially within flood zone 2/3 and at risk of surface water flooding	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Brownfield site, no flood risk	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Site at risk of surface water flooding	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Site at risk of surface water flooding	Site at risk of surface water flooding	50% of site within flood zone 3	(C) There SCOU012 likely to (R) Atter climate o to under
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	€	\$	€	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	€	\$	(C) New to reduce provision facilities close to l public tra could be (R) Encou Home Qu
17. Access to education	Site is within 500m of secondary school but over 1km to primary school	Site is within 800m of primary school and 2km of secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary and secondary school	Site is just over 800m to primary school but within 2km of secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary and 2km of secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary and secondary school	Site is within 500m of secondary school but over 1km to primary school	Site is within 800m of primary and secondary school	Keria Sover Site is over 800m to primary and secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary school and 2km of secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary and 1km of secondary school	Site is within <u>1km</u> of primary and secondary school	Site is over 1km to primary school and over 2km to secondary school	Site is over 1km to primary school and over 2km to secondary school	 (C) The a does not put press and/or sl (R) Consi number schools,

mentary / Recommendations

velopment of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of reloped land and soil. Any effects are likely to be permanent and erm.

velopers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to lise this.

using development may result in an increase in the use of y and water resources. There may be opportunities for vements in energy and water efficiency and the use of vable energy, depending upon the detailed design of opments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

vironmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should couraged on all housing sites to decrease energy and water of homes when in use.

velopment of housing may result in an increase in energy use reenhouse gas emissions, however, there may be opportunities ducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon ologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development lso increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent ing term.

e of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark d be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken ess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide mendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site. ere are flood risks associated with sites SCOU008, SCOU011, 011, SCOU022, SCOU024, SCOU025 & SCOU026. Any effects are to be permanent and long term.

tenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future te change figures should be taken into account. There is a need dertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk. ew housing development may provide people with opportunities duce their environmental impacts, for example through the sion of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, ies for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are to local services and employment, and have good access to c transport will also enable people to reduce their car use. Effects be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

courage the use of environmental assessments such as the Quality Mark.

e assessment measures the distance to the nearest school. It not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may ressure on existing educational services. Effects could be long or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

nsider provision of new schools for sites with a significant er of new houses and for those further away from existing ls, and also where there are capacity issues for existing schools.

COUNTEST	COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 1														
SA	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	Comm
Objective	002	004	006	008	011	014	015	019	021	022	023	024	025	026	
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↓ Site is within 2km of a local centre	Site is within 500m of a local centre	Site is within 500m of a local centre	Site is within 1km of a local centre	Site is within 1km of a local centre	Site is within 500m of a local centre	Site is within 1km of a local centre	Site is within 1km of a local centre	Site is within 500m of a local centre	Site is within 1km of a local centre	Site is within 500m of a local centre	Site is within 500m of a local centre	Site is within 2km of a local centre	Site is within 1km of a local centre	 (C) None however employr developr Effects c tempora (R) Ensu transpor ensure g member
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Greenfield site but has road and electricity access. Other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with some limited road access. There is electricity but other utilities unknown.	Mainly greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access (60mph). Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with some limited road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Previously developed site with access to road. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with some limited road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with some limited road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site and road access not likely to be acceptable to Highway Authority. Access to utilities unknown.	Site is partly previously developed, but road access not likely to be acceptable to Highway Authority. Access to utilities unknown.	(C) All sit and will building: likely to permane (R) Unde
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) There any sites incorpor permane (R) Enco Home Q
21. Waste Minimisation and Re- cycling	\$	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$	\$	\$	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Demolition required	(C) The c may resu significan Effects c tempora (R) Meas recycling occupati Demoliti
22. Access to services	The site is within 1094m of a Local Centre and Post Office	The site is within 315m of a local centre and 732m of a Post Office	The site is within 318m of a local centre and 387m of a Post Office	The site is within 516m of a local centre and 1008m of a Post Office	The site is within 686m of a local centre and 1208m of a Post Office	The site is within 96m of a local centre and 165m of a Post Office	The site is within 762m of a local centre and 1025m of a Post Office	The site is within 700m of a local centre and 150m of a Post Office	The site is within 300m of a local centre and 444m of a Post Office	The site is within 739m of a local centre and 933m of a Post Office	The site is within 324m of a local centre and 406m of a Post Office	The site is within 324m of a local centre and 520m of a Post Office	The site is within 1071m of a Local Centre and 1296m of a Post Office	The site is within 779m of a local centre and 1395m of a Post Office	(C) The a services. walking of may put short ter (R) Consi number services.

mentary / Recommendations

one of the developments will directly provide long term jobs, ver, most sites have local facilities which present good access to oyment opportunities. However, the addition of large housing opments in some areas may increase demand on local jobs. s could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or orary.

sure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public port linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision to e good accessibility to employment opportunities for all pers of the community.

sites except for SCOU019 and part of SCOU026 are greenfield vill not therefore make use of previously developed land or ngs. In addition, new infrastructure, including road and utilities is to be required for many sites. Any effects are likely to be anent and long term.

dertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all sites.

ere is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on tes, however new build developments present opportunities to porate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be anent and long term.

courage the use of environmental assessments such as the Quality Mark.

e construction and occupation of a new housing development esult in increased waste. Sites requiring demolition will produce cant levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. s could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or prary.

easures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage ing and/or re-using of materials during construction and ation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Prelition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.

e assessment measures the distance to the nearest local es. It does not consider the capacity. Most sites are within easy ng distance of local services. Large scale housing development but pressure on existing services. Effects could be long and/or term, and permanent and /or temporary.

nsider provision of new services for sites with a significant er of new houses and for those further away from existing es.

COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 1															
SA	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	Comme
Objective	002	004	006	008	011	014	015	019	021	022	023	024	025	026	
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is within 450m of frequent bus but no pavements if access from Cosby Road or Mill Lane. Note - less accessible by walking to services and employment.	Site is within 432m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 311m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 553m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment. However no pavements on Peatling Road.	Site is within 369m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 74m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 326m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 100m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 475m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 421m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 311m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 367m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 105m of frequent bus. Note - less accessible by walking to services and employment.	Site is within 587m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	 (C) Locati services, objective services a encourage more det and /or t (R) Ensur transport cycle stor methods

COUNTEST	HORPE HOUSING SITE	S PART 2							
SA	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU037	SCOU038	SCOU039	Comme
Objective	031	032	033	034	035				
1. Housing	↑↑ 440	↑↑ 31	↑ ↑ 24	↑↑ 23	9	↑ ↑ 39	146	↑↑ 91	(C) All site of provisi affordabl (R) Ensure types and
2. Health	→ 692m from health centre	→→ 370m from health centre	→ 556m from health centre	→ 478m from health centre	→ 494m from health centre	← 1469m from health centre	→ 531m from health centre	← Over 1557m from health centre	(C) The si and SCOL centre. La healthcar have an in could be (R) Consid significan existing h
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course. It also includes allotment land and a cricket ground, therefore loss of these could have an adverse effect upon leisure and recreation. Develop-ment on this site would also disrupt bridleway Z39.	Site is less than 800m to open space but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 800m to open space, allotments a bridleway and a footpath but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course. It also includes allotment land, therefore loss of this could have an adverse effect upon leisure and recreation	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 4km to nearest leisure centre and golf course. It also includes allotment land, therefore loss of this could have an adverse effect upon leisure and recreation	Site is 250m to open space but over 2.5km to nearest golf course.	Site is less than 180m to open space, but over 3.5km to nearest golf course. Development on this site may also disrupt public footpath Z23.	Site is 430m to open space but over 2.5km to nearest golf course.	 (C) All site 2.5km fro swimming SCOU035 adverse e limited op through h provision existing h details. Ef /or tempo (R) Consic Countesth
4. Crime & Safety	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Provis communi and imple short terr (R) Archit recomme

mentary / Recommendations

cation of housing on sites with access to public transport es, footpaths and cycleways will contribute towards this ive. In addition, location of housing in areas close to local es and facilities and employment opportunities will help to rage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent or temporary.

sure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public port linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and storage on new developments to encourage travel by these ods.

mentary / Recommendations

sites except for SCOU035 will contribute towards the objective vision of housing and all sites have potential to deliver able housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

sure that residential developments incorporate a range of house and tenures in accordance with local needs.

e sites vary in terms of accessibility to health services. SCOU037 COU039 are a considerable distance from the nearest health . Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing care services. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also in impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

nsider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with a cant number of new houses and for those further away from g health centres.

sites have good access to open space but are greater than from more formal leisure facilities (e.g. golf course and ning pool). Development of sites SCOU031, SCOU034 and 035 is likely to result in loss of allotments which would have an se effect upon access to recreation There may also be some d opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture gh housing development, e.g. through protection of, and ion of interpretation (such as information boards) for any g heritage resource within the site. See objective 8 for more s. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and mporary.

nsider provision of new leisure facilities closer to

esthorpe. Ensure open space is protected / maintained.

ovision of housing at all sites may have an impact upon unity safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design uplementation of the development. Effects could be long and/or term, and permanent and /or temporary.

chitectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their mendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.

COUNTEST	HORPE HOUSING SITES	S PART 2							
SA	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU037	SCOU038	SCOU039	Comme
Objective	031	032	033	034	035				
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development (R) Constant (R) Constant (R) constant
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	May affect protected species and habitat. No direct impacts on GI.	Likely to affect protected species and habitat. Result of Phase 1 needed- assumed worst case. Potential links to Gl.	Likely to affect protected species and habitat. Result of Phase 1 needed- assumed worst case. Potential links to Gl	May affect protected species. Loss of allotments may have adverse impact upon GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. No direct impacts on GI.	May affect protected species. Abuts a candidate Local Wildlife Site. Potential links to GI along disused railway line.	May affect protected species. Unlikely to impact GI but footpath Z23 may be used to link wider sites.	May affect protected species. Abuts a candidate Local Wildlife Site. Potential links to GI along disused railway line.	groups. (C) Hous and spec the desig require 5 They ma are likely (R) Habit appropri infrastru
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Countes- thorpe	Site is on the fringe of Countes-thorpe and will overstep boundary	Site is on the fringe of Countes-thorpe and will overstep boundary	Site is on the fringe of Countes-thorpe but is reasonably well- contained behind houses	Site is on the fringe of Countes-thorpe but is reasonably well-contained behind houses	Site is on the fringe of the settlement, will overstep boundary and affect the character of Countesthorpe	Large site on the fringe of the settlement, will overstep boundary and affect the character of Countesthorpe	Site is on the fringe of the settlement, will overstep boundary and affect the character of Countesthorpe	(C) Housi and distin Countest characte the locat Any effect (R) Housi
8. Historic environment	Site has high heritage potential, contains archaeological remains and also may affect Conservat- ion Area	Site has high heritage potential, contains archaeological remains and also may affect Conservat- ion Area	Heritage potential uncertain	↓ Heritage potential uncertain	↓ Heritage potential uncertain	Site has high heritage potential and could contain archaeological findings from Iron Age, Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post- Medieval periods.	Site has high heritage potential and could contain archaeological findings Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods.	Site has high heritage potential and may affect nearby listed buildings	effect on (C) All sit unknown potentia SCOU03: therefore permane (R) When designat developr agreed w
9. Rural landscape	Large site within Blaby, Countes-thorpe & Whetstone Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Site on rural fringe within Blaby, Countes-thorpe & Whetstone Character Area	Site on rural fringe within Blaby, Countes-thorpe & Whetstone Character Area	Site on rural fringe within Blaby, Countes-thorpe & Whetstone Character Area	Site on rural fringe within Blaby, Countes-thorpe & Whetstone Character Area	Site is within Blaby, Countesthorpe & Whetstone Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape, particularly as it is on the fringe of the current settlement.	Large site within Blaby, Countesthorpe & Whetstone Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape, particularly as it is on the fringe of the current settlement.	Site is within Blaby, Countesthorpe & Whetstone Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape, particularly as it is on the fringe of the current settlement.	 (C) Hous the rural Whetsto fringes o significar term. (R) Unde upon the
10. Water environment	Develop-ment could affect a tributary of the River Sense near east of the site	\leftrightarrow	Develop-ment could affect a tributary of the River Sense near the site	Develop-ment could affect a tributary of the River Sense near the site	Develop-ment could affect a tributary of the River Sense near the site	Development could affect unnamed waterbodies within the site	Development is close to landfill and sewage works, which could have an effect on nearby tributary to River Sence and groundwater sources.	\leftrightarrow	(C) Large resource incidents and /or t (R) Deve minimise

mentary / Recommendations

evelopment will provide opportunities to consult and e local people to ensure their needs are met. Effects are to be temporary and short term.

nsultations should be held by the developers for each site and oriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local nts, intended building users if known and local/national heritage

busing development may have an adverse effect upon habitats becies, depending on the biodiversity potential of the site and esign of the development. Sites SCOU037 and SCOU039 will be 5m buffer zones to disused railways line and southern hedge. may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any effects ely to be permanent and long term.

bitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and priate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green ructure should be taken wherever possible.

using development could have an impact upon the character stinctiveness of Countesthorpe. All sites are on the fringe of esthorpe which could have an adverse effect upon the village's cter. The effect could be adverse or beneficial, depending upon cation, and the detailed design of the developments themselves. ffects are likely to be permanent and long term.

using development should be designed carefully, to reduce the on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings. sites except for SCOU033, SCOU034 and SCOU035 (which are wn in terms of heritage) are known to have high heritage tial, and some may also affect a Conservation Area. Sites 031 and SCOU032 contain known archaeological remains ore major effects are likely. Any effects are likely to be unent and long term.

nere heritage potential is high and/ or the site could affect lated assets, undertake assessment to determine whether opment could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is d with local and national heritage groups.

using development at all sites is likely to have an impact upon ral landscape associated with the Blaby, Countesthorpe and stone Landscape Character Area as they are situated on the s of Countesthorpe. Larger sites are likely to have more cant effects. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long

dertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects the rural landscape are minimised.

ge scale housing development could impact on local water ces and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution nts). Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent or temporary.

velopers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to ise water pollution from construction on the site.

COUNTEST	COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 2									
SA	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU037	SCOU038	SCOU039	Comme	
Objective	031	032	033	034	035					
11. Air quality	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	(C) Larges of traffic of quality. Th may also result of t (R) A tran developm	
							↑		how to re undertake (C) Develo	
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	✓ Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	✓ Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	✓ Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	✓ Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	✓ Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield land but has the potential to be contaminated as sewage works and landfill nearby	Greenfield site, agricultural land (unknown grade)	undevelog long term (R) Develo minimise	
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housir energy an improvem renewable developm (R) Enviro be encour 	
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	usage of f (C) Develo and green for reduci technolog may also i 18, 22 & 2 and long t (R) Use of should be to assess recomme	
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Site at risk of surface water flooding	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Site at risk of surface water flooding	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Greenfield site, flood zone 1 but some parts of the sites at risk from surface water run off (1 in 1000 year)	Greenfield site, no flood risk	 (C) Sites S flood risk. SCOU039 rates coul are likely f (R) Attenu climate ch to underta 	

nentary / Recommendations

ge scale housing development is likely to increase the amount fic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air . These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There so be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a of the construction process.

ansport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of pment on the site and to also provide recommendations on reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be aken to see if mitigation will be required.

relopment of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of eloped land and soil. Any effects are likely to be permanent and rm.

relopers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to se this.

using development may result in an increase in the use of and water resources. There may be opportunities for rements in energy and water efficiency and the use of able energy, depending upon the detailed design of pments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

ironmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should ouraged on all housing sites to decrease energy and water of homes when in use.

velopment of housing may result in an increase in energy use eenhouse gas emissions, however, there may be opportunities ucing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon ologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development so increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent ng term.

of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken ss the suitability of public transport to the site and provide mendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.

es SCOU031, SCOU033 and SCOU38 have some surface water isk. Sites SCOU032, SCOU034, SCOU035, SCOU037 and I39 have no flood risk and are greenfield, surface water run-off ould be improved to take climate change into account. Effects ely to be permanent and long term.

enuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future e change figures should be taken into account. There is a need ertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of floodrisk.

COUNTEST	HORPE HOUSING SITE	S PART 2							
SA	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU037	SCOU038	SCOU039	Comm
Objective	031	032	033	034	035				
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	↓	↓	\$	(C) New to reduc provision facilities close to public tr could be (R) Enco Home Q
17. Access to education	Site is within 800m of primary school and 2km of secondary school	Cite is within 500m of primary school but over 1km to secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary school and 2km of secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary school and 2km of secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary school and 2km of secondary school	← ← Site is within 500m of secondary school but over 1km to primary school	Site is within 800m of primary school and 2km of secondary school	← ← Site is within 500m of secondary school but over 1km to primary school	 (C) The a does not put pres and/or s (R) Cons number schools,
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	→ Site is within 1km of a local centre	\rightarrow Site is within 500m of a local centre	\rightarrow Site is within 500m of a local centre	\rightarrow Site is within 500m of a local centre	\rightarrow Site is within 500m of a local centre	Site is within 1km of a local centre and 1.5km to Rose Business Park	Site is within 1km of a local centre	Site is within 1km of a local centre	 (C) None however employn develop Effects c tempora (R) Ensuitransport ensure g member
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with some limited road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with some limited road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with some limited road access. There is electricity but other utilities unknown.	↓ Mainly greenfield site with some limited road access. There is electricity but other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has some road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has some road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has some road access. Access to utilities unknown.	(C) All sit previous infrastru many sit (R) Unde
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) There any sites incorpor permane (R) Enco Home Q

mentary / Recommendations

ew housing development may provide people with opportunities luce their environmental impacts, for example through the sion of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, ies for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are to local services and employment, and have good access to c transport will also enable people to reduce their car use. Effects be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

courage the use of environmental assessments such as the Quality Mark.

he assessment measures the distance to the nearest school. It not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may ressure on existing educational services. Effects could be long or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

nsider provision of new schools for sites with a significant er of new houses and for those further away from existing ls, and also where there are capacity issues for existing schools. one of the developments will directly provide long term jobs, ver, most sites have local facilities which present good access to oyment opportunities. However, the addition of large housing opments in some areas may increase demand on local jobs. s could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or orary.

sure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public port linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision to e good accessibility to employment opportunities for all pers of the community.

sites except are greenfield and will not therefore make use of busly developed land or buildings. In addition, new tructure, including road and utilities is likely to be required for sites. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

dertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all sites.

here is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on tes, however new build developments present opportunities to porate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be anent and long term.

courage the use of environmental assessments such as the Quality Mark.

COUNTES	COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 2										
SA	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU	SCOU037	SCOU038	SCOU039	Comm		
Objective	031	032	033	034	035						
21. Waste Minimisation and Re- cycling	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$	Demolition required	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$	\$	(C) The c may resu significat Effects c tempora (R) Meas recycling occupati Demoliti		
22. Access to services	→ The site is within 632m of a local centre and 340m of a Post Office	The site is within 273m of a local centre and 558m of a Post Office	The site is within 439m of a local centre and 834m of a Post Office	The site is within 366m of a local centre and 758m of a Post Office	The site is within 376m of a local centre and 782m of a Post Office	The site is within 658m of a Local Centre and within 893m of a Post Office	The site is within 558m of a local centre and 1km to a Post Office	The site is within 738m of a local centre and within 1km of a Post Office	(C) The a services. walking may put short ter (R) Cons number		
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is within 339m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment. However no pavements on Peatling Road.	Site is within 274m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 495m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment However no pavements on Peatling Road.	Site is within 414m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 431m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 396m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 226m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 335m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	existing s (C) Locat services, objective services encourag more de and /or t (R) Ensur transpor cycle sto methods		

mentary / Recommendations

e construction and occupation of a new housing development esult in increased waste. Sites requiring demolition will produce cant levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. s could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or prary.

easures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage ing and/or re-using of materials during construction and ation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Prelition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.

e assessment measures the distance to the nearest local es. It does not consider the capacity. Most sites are within easy ng distance of local services. Large scale housing development out pressure on existing services. Effects could be long and/or term, and permanent and /or temporary.

nsider provision of new services for sites with a significant er of new houses and for those further away from ng services.

cation of housing on sites with access to public transport es, footpaths and cycleways will contribute towards this tive. In addition, location of housing in areas close to local es and facilities and employment opportunities will help to arage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent or temporary.

sure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public port linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and storage on new developments to encourage travel by these ods.

CROFT HOUS	SING SITES			
SA	SCRO001	SCRO003	SCRO005	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective				
60	$\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$	(C) All sites will contribute significantly toward deliver affordable housing. Effects are likely to
1. Housing	100	56	586	deliver anordable housing. Effects are likely to
<u>5</u>	100			(R) Ensure that residential developments inco
1 1				local needs.
	←←	<i>←</i> ←	$\leftarrow \leftarrow$	(C) The sites are all a considerable distance from
~	Over 2km from health centre	Over 2km from health centre	Over 2km from health centre	is likely have a major adverse effect upon acce
it is				pressure on existing healthcare services. Acce upon health. See objective 3 for more details.
Health				/or temporary.
2.				,
				(R) Consider provision of new health centre(s)
				exists in existing facilities' and for those furthe
	↑		\uparrow	(C) All sites have good access to open space b leisure centre and golf course). In addition, all
B 👷 B	Site is less than 400m to open space, but over 5km to nearest	Site is less than 400m to open space, but over 5km to nearest	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 5km to nearest	affect access to recreation. There may also be
ess ige e 8 atic	leisure centre and golf course. Site also include a footpath	leisure centre and golf course. Site also include a footpath	leisure centre and golf course. Site also includes footpaths	and culture through housing development, e.
vcc tur tru	which may have to be diverted.	which may have to be diverted.	which may have to be diverted.	as information boards) for any existing heritag
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation				Effects could be long and/or short term, and p
				(R) Consider provision of new leisure facilities
				(C) Provision of housing at all sites may have a
Š	\$	\uparrow	\uparrow	depends upon the design and implementation
4. Crime & Safety				and permanent and /or temporary.
Sal Cri				
4				(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be con consider Secured By Design.
	^	^	^	(C) Development will provide opportunities to
5. Community empowerment	\downarrow	$ \downarrow$		Effects are likely to be temporary and short te
me				
Jer m				(R) Consultations should be held by potential
				be invited to take part, such as: local resident: groups.
				groups.
-				
				(C) Housing development may have an advers
8 s ([E				biodiversity potential of the site and the desig
eel eel	May affect protected species / habitats. Potential links to GI.	May affect protected species and habitats. Potential links to GI.	Likely to affect three local wildlife sites as well as protected species. Potential links to GI.	infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be per
. Natural species 8 habitats, green infrastructure (GI)				(R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a
ats				Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure
Natural s _i habitats, nfrastruct				
ha ha				
^{_⊥,} e.				
	11	1		(C) Housing development could have an impac
ne: ne:				on the fringe of Croft, and development of the
act ity ive	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Croft	3ha site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Croft	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Croft. There is a geological SSSI on site which will	character. Any effects are likely to be perman
nar ers ncti			be affected by development.	
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctivenes s				(R) Housing development should be designed in with its surroundings.
Di				
		J	J	

ards the objective of provision of housing and have potential to v to be permanent and long term.

corporate a range of house types and tenures in accordance with

from the nearest health centre, therefore housing on these sites ccess to health. Large scale housing development may also put ccess to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact ils. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and

e(s) for sites with a significant number of new houses if no capacity ther away from existing health centres.

e but are greater than 5km from more formal leisure facilities (i.e. all sites include existing footpaths which, if lost or diverted, could be some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage e.g. through protection of, and provision of interpretation (such tage resource within the site. See objective 8 for more details. d permanent and /or temporary.

ies closer to Croft. Ensure open space is protected / maintained. e an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This ion of the development. Effects could be long and/or short term,

consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also

to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. term.

al developers for each site and appropriate stakeholders should ents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage

erse effect upon habitats and species, depending on the sign of the development. It may also have an impact upon green permanent and long term.

y a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. ure should be taken wherever possible.

bact upon the character and distinctiveness of Croft. All sites are these would be likely to have an adverse effect upon the village's anent and long term.

ed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit

CROFT HOUS	SING SITES			
SA	SCRO001	SCRO003	SCRO005	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective				
8. Historic environment	↓ Site has high heritage potential	Site has high heritage potential and could affect Croft Conservation Area and listed buildings	Site likely to affect designated assets, including Croft historic core, and has high heritage potential with Iron Age / Roman find within site	 (C) All sites are known to have high heritage public buildings and Croft Conservation Area. Site SC major effects are likely. Any effects are likely t (R) Where heritage potential is high and/ or the determine whether development could cause
9. Rural landscape	Large site on the rural fringe within Croft Hill landscape character area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Site on an elevated and exposed location on the rural fringe within Croft Hill landscape character area	Large site on rural fringe of Croft which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	 and national heritage groups. (C) Housing development at all sites is likely to Croft Hill Landscape Character Area. Larger sit likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensuminimised.
10. Water environment	Development could affect a tributary of the River Soar near the site	Development could affect the River Soar which flows near the site	Development could affect the River Soar which flows through the site. Site is a quarry and has history of heavy industrial use, therefore there is a high risk of contamination and potential for groundwater pollution	 (C) Large scale housing development could im construction related pollution incidents). Effect temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Age on the site.
11. Air quality	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. Also within gas pipeline consultation zone.	↓ Nearby quarry which could affect the site.	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. There is also a railway line adjacent to the site which could affect the site.	 (C) Large scale housing development is likely to potential for impacts upon air quality. These end croft Quarry could affect sites SCR0001 and So developable until quarry activities have ceased could affect air quality at this site. There may a result of the construction process. (R) A transport assessment should be produce provide recommendations on how to reduce of the construction process.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Greenfield site, grade 3 / 4	Site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone, part greenfield part brownfield, with some grade 5 landgrade 3 land and is adjacent to a geological SSSI	Site is brownfield and contaminated, and includes a geological SSSI, which is likely to be significantly affected by development. The site is within a Mineral Consultation Zone, but it is assumed that the site would not be developable until quarry activities have ceased.	 see if mitigation will be required. (C) Development of greenfield site SCRO001 is SCRO003 and SCRO005 are brownfield but the Croft Quarry which is a geological SSSI. Any eff (R) Developers should follow Environment Age
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an incropportunities for improvements in energy and upon the detailed design of developments. An (R) Environmental assessments such as the Hord decrease energy and water usage of homes w
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in an in there may be opportunities for reducing carbot technologies. Increased traffic associated with emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 long term. (R) Use of environmental assessments such as assessment should be undertaken to assess the recommendations on how to reduce impact or provide the second s

potential, and sites SCRO003 and SCRO005 may also affect listed SCRO005 contains known archaeological remains, therefore y to be permanent and long term.

the site could affect designated assets, undertake assessment to se harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local

to have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with the sites are likely to have more significant effects. Any effects are

sure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are

impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to fects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or

gency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction

y to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with e effects are likely to be permanent and long term. Activities at d SCRO003 (it is assumed that site SCRO005 would not be sed). There is a diesel railway line adjacent to CRO005 which any also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a

ced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also e car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to

is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Site here is potential for adverse effects upon this objective related to effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

gency guidelines to minimise this.

ncrease in the use of energy and water resources. There may be nd water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites to when in use.

n increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, bon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon ith housing development may also increase greenhouse gas 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and

as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport the suitability of public transport to the site and provide of traffic to/from the site.

CROFT HOU	SING SITES			
SA	SCRO001	SCRO003	SCRO005	Commentary / Recommendations
15. Flooding & Opjection climate change impacts	Greenfield site, 5.5% within flood zones 2 and 3	Part greenfield site, no flood risk	Southern and eastern parts of site (over 25%) within flood zones 2 and 3. Access point is also at risk from flooding.	 (C) There are flood risks associated with sites s and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitig taken into account. There is a need to underta
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development may provide perimpacts, for example through the provision of for waste recycling etc. Housing developments good access to public transport will also enabl short term, and permanent and /or temporary (R) Encourage the use of environmental assess
17. Access to education	Site is within 200m of primary school but over 2.5km to secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary school but over 2.5km to secondary school	Site is over1km to primary school and over 2.5km to secondary school	 (C) All sites are a considerable distance from the accessibility to the local primary school. The amot consider the capacity. Large scale housing services. Effects could be long and/or short term (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites away from existing schools, and also where the schools are the schools.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	Site is within 1km of Croft Quarry and Winston Avenue primary employment area	Site is within 1km of Croft Quarry and Winston Avenue primary employment area but may result in loss of a business area	Site is within 700m of the Winston Avenue primary employment area. Site is currently an employment site (quarry) but it is assumed that the site would not be developable until quarry activities have ceased.	 (C) None of the developments will directly prowhich present good access to employment op developments in some areas may increase der could result in loss of an existing business area but it is assumed that the site would not be de long and/or short term, and permanent and /or (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and and cycling provision to ensure good accessibit community.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Greenfield site but has some road and electricity access. Other utilities unknown.	Site is partially previously developed with access to utilities and road, however road will need upgrading (single lane access currently).	Site is previously developed with access to utilities and road	 (C) Development of sites SCR0003 and SCR00 SCR0001 is greenfield but will make use of exi to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake an assessment of current access
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	(C) There is no current infrastructure for renew developments present opportunities to incorp permanent and long term.
S C				(R) Encourage the use of environmental as

es SCRO001 and SCRO005. Any effects are likely to be permanent

tigate this risk, and future climate change forecasts should be ertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk.

e people with opportunities to reduce their environmental of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities ents which are close to local services and employment, and having able people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or rary.

sessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

n the nearest secondary school and site SCRO005 also has poor e assessment measures the distance to the nearest school. It does ing development may put pressure on existing educational term, and permanent and /or temporary.

tes with a significant number of new houses and for those further there are capacity issues for existing schools. provide long term jobs, however, all sites have local facilities opportunities. However, the addition of large housing demand on local jobs. In addition, development of site SCRO003 irea. Site SCRO005 is also currently an employment area (quarry) e developable until quarry activities have ceased. Effects could be d /or temporary.

nd high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking sibility to employment opportunities for all members of the

O005 will make good use of previously developed land. Site existing road and electricity infrastructure. Any effects are likely

cess to utilities for all settlements.

newable technologies on any sites, however new build proorate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be

sessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

CROFT HOU	SING SITES			
SA	SCRO001	SCRO003	SCRO005	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective				
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	demolition required	demolition required	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new I requiring demolition will produce significant le Effects could be long and/or short term, and p (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce during construction and occupation. Contracto and Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	\rightarrow The site is within 418m of a Local Centre and Post Office	The site is within 576m of a Local Centre and Post Office	The site is within 834m of a Local Centre and Post Office	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the Sites SCR0001 and SCR0003 are within easy with development may put pressure on existing servand /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new services for sites away from existing services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is within 573m of infrequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment. However, it is assumed that access will be off a national speed limit road with no pavements or lights.	Site is within 192m of infrequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment.	Site is within 664m of infrequent bus service, and within walking distance of employment site. However, it is assumed that access will be off a national speed limit road with no pavements or lights.	 (C) All sites have access to a bus service but thi local services and facilities and employment op cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for mo permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and I footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new

w housing development may result in increased waste. Sites t levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. I permanent and /or temporary.

ce waste and encourage recycling and/or re-using of materials ctors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit

o the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. v walking distance of local services. Large scale housing services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent

tes with a significant number of new houses and for those further

this is currently infrequent. Location of housing in areas close to opportunities will however, help to encourage walking and nore details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and

nd high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit ew developments to encourage travel by these methods.

ELMESTHOR	PE HOUSING SITES				
SA	SELM001	SELM003	SELM004	SELM005	Commentary / Recommendations
0bjective	↑↑ 364	↑↑ 64	↑↑ 32	↑↑ 35	(C) All sites will contribute significantly toward potential to deliver affordable housing. Effect
1. H					 (R) Ensure that residential developments inco accordance with local needs. (C) The sites are all a significant distance from
2. Health	Cver 2km from health centre	Cver 1.2km from health centre	Within 1.2km from health centre	Over 1.2km from health centre	sites is likely have an adverse effect upon according put pressure on existing healthcare services. A an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more permanent and /or temporary.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is less than 400m to a recreation ground, but over 5km to nearest leisure centre and golf course. Site also include a footpath which may have to be diverted.	Site is less than 800m to a recreation ground, but over 5km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 400m to a recreation ground, but over 5km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 800m to a recreation ground and allotments, but over 5km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	 (R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for those further away from existing health certain for those further away from existing health certain (C) All sites have good access to open space b facilities (i.e. leisure centre and golf course). So or diverted, could affect access to recreation. improving access to heritage and culture thro and provision of interpretation (such as inform the site. See objective 8 for more details. Effer and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new leisure facilities / maintained.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Provision of housing at all sites may have a This depends upon the design and implement short term, and permanent and /or temporar (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be co consider Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide opportunities to are met. Effects are likely to be temporary an (R) Consultations should be held for each site part, such as: local residents, intended buildir
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (Gl)	Likely to affect five Local Wildlife Sites as well as protected species / habitats. Potential links to GI.	May affect protected species and habitats. Potential links to GI, site falls within Green Wedge.	May affect protected species and habitats. No current links to GI	May affect protected species and habitats. No current links to GI	 (C) Housing development may have an adverse biodiversity potential of the site and the design green infrastructure. Any effects are likely to (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a implemented. Opportunities to enhance gree
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Elmesthorpe	2.5ha site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Elmesthorpe	1.3ha site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Elmesthorpe	1.4ha site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Elmesthorpe, particularly the Elmesthorpe Land Settlement Association Area.	 (C) Housing development could have an impa Elmesthorpe. All sites are on the fringe of the have an adverse effect upon the village's char term. (R) Housing development should be designed and fit in with its surroundings.

ards the objective of provision of housing and have ects are likely to be permanent and long term.

corporate a range of house types and tenures in

om the nearest health centre, therefore housing on these access to health. Large scale housing development may also s. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and

e(s) for sites with a significant number of new houses and a centres.

e but are greater than 5km from more formal leisure). Site SELM001 includes an existing footpath which, if lost on. There may also be some limited opportunities for nrough housing development, e.g. through protection of, ormation boards) for any existing heritage resource within ffects could be long and/or short term, and permanent

ies closer to Elmesthorpe. Ensure open space is protected

ve an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. entation of the development. Effects could be long and/or rary.

consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also

to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs and short term.

ite and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take ding users if known and local/national heritage groups.

erse effect upon habitats and species, depending on the esign of the development. It may also have an impact upon to be permanent and long term.

by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation een infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.

pact upon the character and distinctiveness of he village and development of these would be likely to haracter. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long

ed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area

ELMESTHOR	PE HOUSING SITES				
SA	SELM001	SELM003	SELM004	SELM005	Commentary / Recommendations
8. Historic environment	Development at this site is likely to affect a listed building	Site has high heritage potential	Site has high heritage potential and development could affect the setting of a listed building and scheduled monument.	Site has high heritage potential	 (C) Sites SELM003, SELM004 and SELM005 are SELM001 and SELM004 may also affect listed long term. (R) Where heritage potential is high and/ or thassessment to determine whether development is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	Large site on the rural fringe of Elmesthorpe which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Site on the rural fringe of Elmesthorpe, within the Elmesthorpe Floodplain character area	Site on the rural fringe of Elmesthorpe, within the Elmesthorpe Floodplain character area	Site on the rural fringe of Elmesthorpe, within the Elmesthorpe Floodplain character area. Likely to have an adverse impact on the Elmesthorpe Land Settlement Association Area.	 (C) Housing development at all sites is likely to with the Elmesthorpe Floodplain Character Ar effects. Any effects are likely to be permanent (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensuminimised.
10. Water environment	Development could affect a stream running through the site	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect an un-named waterbody within the site. There is some potential for contamination given the adjacent haulage yard	Development could affect an un-named waterbody adjacent to the site	 (C) Large scale housing development could im due to construction related pollution incidents permanent and /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Age construction on the site.
11. Air quality	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. Also traversed by a railway line and adjacent to the M69 motorway.	Near to Earl Shilton bypass which could affect the site	Near to Earl Shilton bypass which could affect the site	Near to Earl Shilton bypass which could affect the site	 (C) Large scale housing development at site SE local road networks, with potential for impact permanent and long term. The site is also trav motorway which could affect air quality. Sites Shilton bypass which could affect air quality in temporary effects upon air quality as a result of (R) A transport assessment should be produce to also provide recommendations on how to rundertaken to see if mitigation will be require
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Site is mainly greenfield, grade 3 agricultural. Small part of site overlaps with Mineral Consultation Zone.	Site is greenfield, grade 3 agricultural. Majority of site falls within the Minerals Consultation Zone.	Site is mainly greenfield, grade 3 agricultural	Site is greenfield, grade 3 agricultural	 (C) All sites are mainly greenfield, therefore de undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are like (R) Developers should follow Environment Age
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an incr may be opportunities for improvements in en- energy, depending upon the detailed design o and long term. (R) Environmental assessments such as the Ho sites to decrease energy and water usage of h
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in an i however, there may be opportunities for reducation technologies. Increased traffic association greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3 to be permanent and long term. (R) Use of environmental assessments such as assessment should be undertaken to assess the recommendations on how to reduce impact or

are known to have high heritage potential, and sites ed buildings. Any effects are likely to be permanent and

the site could affect designated assets, undertake nent could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation roups.

to have an impact upon the rural landscape associated Area. Larger sites are likely to have more significant ent and long term.

nsure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are

impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. nts). Effects could be long and/or short term, and

gency guidelines to minimise water pollution from

e SELM001 is likely to increase the amount of traffic on acts upon air quality. These effects are likely to be raversed by a diesel railway line and adjacent to the M69 tes SELM003, SELM004 and SELM005 are close to the Earl y in these locations. There may also be short term and ult of the construction process.

uced to judge the impact of development on the site and to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be irred.

e development of these is likely to result in pollution of likely to be permanent and long term.

gency guidelines to minimise this.

ncrease in the use of energy and water resources. There energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable n of developments. Any effects are likely to be permanent

Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing ⁵ homes when in use.

n increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, ducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero iated with housing development may also increase , 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely

as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport the suitability of public transport to the site and provide t of traffic to/from the site.

ELMESTHOR	PE HOUSING SITES				
SA	SELM001	SELM003	SELM004	SELM005	Commentary / Recommendations
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Greenfield site, 25.9% within flood zones 2 and 3. Some of the site is also subject to surface water flooding at a 30 year extent.	Greenfield site, part of site is at risk of surface water flooding at a 30 year extent.	Mainly greenfield site, part of site is at risk of surface water flooding at a 30 year extent.	Greenfield site, no flood risk	 (C) There is flood risk associated with site SELN SELM005 may affect flooding as the permeabl opportunities to improve surface water run-of effects are likely to be permanent and long term (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate taken into account. There is a need to under the second seco
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	flood risk. (C) New housing development may provide perimpacts, for example through the provision of facilities for waste recycling etc. Housing deveremployment, and have good access to public truse. Effects could be long and/or short term, and (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessed
17. Access to education	Site is over 1km to primary school and over 2km to secondary school	Site is over 1km to primary school, but within 1km of secondary school	Site is over 1km to primary school, but within 1km of secondary school	Site is over 1km to primary school , but within 1km of secondary school	 (C) All sites are a considerable distance from the distance to the nearest school. It does not development may put pressure on existing eduterm, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites further away from existing schools, and also we have a school of the school of t
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	Cite is over 1km to primary employment area	Site is over 1km to employment opportunities	Site is over 1km to employment opportunities	Site is over 1km to employment opportunities	 (C) None of the developments will directly proemployment opportunities. The addition of lar increase demand on local jobs. Effects could b temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and walking and cycling provision to ensure good a members of the community.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Site is mainly greenfield with some road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with no appropriate road access and unlikely to be accepted by Highway Authority. Access to utilities unknown.	Site is mainly greenfield and road access is limited. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with no road access and unlikely to be accepted by Highway Authority. Access to utilities unknown.	 (C) All sites are mainly greenfield so will not m Road access is limited for sites SELM003, SELM permanent and long term. (R) Undertake an assessment of current access
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renew developments present opportunities to incorpolikely to be permanent and long term. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessed

ELM001, SELM003 and SELM004. Development of able area is likely to be reduced, however there will be -off rates through the use of attenuation and SUDS. Any term.

igate this risk, and future climate change figures should dertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of

people with opportunities to reduce their environmental of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, velopments which are close to local services and ic transport will also enable people to reduce their car n, and permanent and /or temporary.

essments such as the Home Quality Mark.

n the nearest primary school. The assessment measures ot consider the capacity. Large scale housing educational services. Effects could be long and/or short

es with a significant number of new houses and for those where there are capacity issues for existing schools.

rovide long term jobs, and all sites are over 1k from local large housing developments (i.e. at SELM001) may I be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or

nd high quality public transport linkages as well as good d accessibility to employment opportunities for all

make good use of previously developed land or buildings. LM004 and SELM005. Any effects are likely to be

ess to utilities for all settlements.

newable technologies on any sites, however new build proorate sustainability into the design. Any effects are

essments such as the Home Quality Mark.

ELMESTHOR	PE HOUSING SITES				
SA	SELM001	SELM003	SELM004	SELM005	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective					
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	demolition required	\$	demolition required	\$	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new h Sites requiring demolition will produce significat possible. Effects could be long and/or short ter (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce h materials during construction and occupation. Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management
22. Access to services	The site is over 2km to nearest Local Centre and Post office.	The site is over 1.2km to nearest Local Centre but within 952m of a Post office.	The site is within 1.2km of a Local Centre and Post Office	The site is over 1.2km to nearest Local Centre but within 1128m of a Post office.	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the capacity. All sites have limited access to service on existing services. Effects could be long and/or (R) Consider provision of new services for sites further away from existing services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is over 2km from infrequent bus service and has limited access to services and employment by walking.	Site is within 800m of an infrequent bus service and has limited access to services and employment by walking.	Site is within 800m of an infrequent bus service and has limited access to services and employment by walking.	Site is within 800m of an infrequent bus service and has limited access to services and employment by walking.	 (C) Site SELM001 has poor access to public tran access to a bus service but this is currently infreservices and facilities and employment opportucycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and hwell lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage of methods.

w housing development may result in increased waste. ficant levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever term, and permanent and/ortemporary.

ce waste and encourage recycling and/or re-using of on. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Preent Plan.

o the nearest local services. It does not consider the vices. Large scale housing development may put pressure nd/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

tes with a significant number of new houses and for those

ransport. Sites SELM003, SELM004 and SELM005 have nfrequent. Location of housing in areas close to local ortunities will however, help to encourage walking and nore details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and

nd high quality public transport linkages and incorporate ge on new developments to encourage travel by these

ENDERBY HO	ENDERBY HOUSING SITES										
SA	SEND003	SEND004	SEND006	SEND009	SEND016	SEND017	SEND019	SEND020	SEND022	Commentary / Recomm	
Objective	↑↑ 336	↑↑ 631	↑↑ 37	个个 65	个个 218	个个 29	↑↑ 33	↑ 8	↑↑ 84	 (C) All sites will contribute to SEND020 have potential to de long term. (R) Ensure that residential de accordance with local needs. 	
2. Health	♣ 832m from health centre	← 1333m from health centre	→ 620m from health centre	→ 528m from health centre	← 1516m from health centre	→ 713m from health centre	→ 708m from health centre	$\rightarrow \rightarrow$ 179m from health centre	← 1224m from health centre	 (C) The sites vary in terms of are a considerable distance fr may put pressure on existing also have an impact upon heat short term, and permanent a (R) Consider provision of new and for those further away fr 	
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is less than 800m to sports pitches, recreational ground, leisure centre and golf course. Development could affect footpath W25.	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 1km to nearest leisure centre and golf course Development on this site would also likely disrupt public footpaths W16a and W24.	Site is less than 400m to Whistle Way recreational route, but over 1.2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is less than 400m to Whistle Way recreational route, but over 1.2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is less than 800m to open space, but over 2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course Development on this site would also likely disrupt public footpath W16a.	Site is within 400m of sports pitches, recreation ground, leisure centre, tennis club and golf centre. Bridleway to southern & western boundaries which may be affected.	Site is less than 800m to Whistle Way recreational route, but over 1.2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is within 400m of sports pitches and recreation ground. Leisure centre, tennis club and golf centre also within 600m.	Site is within 391 of open space and also close to a Roman Way. The site is approx. 1km to Enderby Leisure Centre and Golf Course. Development could affect footpath W24.	 (C) All sites have good access of sites SEND003, SEND004, S bridleways which would have some limited opportunities for development, e.g. through pr boards) for any existing heritz Effects could be long and/or s (R) Ensure open space is prot 	
4. Crime & Safety	↓ Site is in an above average crime area	Site is in an above average crime area	Site is in an above average crime area	Site is in an above average crime area	Site is in an above average crime area	Site is in an above average crime area	Site is in an above average crime area	\$	Site is in an above average crime area	 (C) Provision of housing at all crime. This depends upon the long and/or short term, and p (R) Architectural Liaison Offic Also consider Secured ByDesi 	
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide needs are met. Effects are like (R) Consultations should be h take part, such as: local reside groups. 	
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	May affect protected species and habitats (e.g. hedgerows). Site is within Green Wedge.	May affect protected species and habitats (e.g. hedgerows) and could affect a potential Local Wildlife Site to the southeast of the site. Site is within Green Wedge.	Likely to result in loss of woodland and may affect protected species and habitat, including wildlife corridor (important for GI).	Likely to affect protected species and habitats, including woodland and species rich grassland	May affect protected species and habitats (e.g. hedgerows). Site is within Green Wedge.	May affect protected species and habitats (e.g. possible species rich grassland and hedgerows). Site is within Green Wedge.	Likely to result in loss of woodland and may affect protected species and habitat. Site is within Green Wedge.	Brownfield site, there may be opportunities to enhance biodiversity. No links to GI.	May affect protected species and habitats. Northern part of the site is potential Local Wildlife Site. Likely to be refused because effect on LWS.	 (C) Housing development mar the biodiversity potential of t impact upon green infrastruc (R) Habitat surveys should be implemented. Opportunities 	

mendations

towards the objective of provision of housing and all sites except deliver affordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and

developments incorporate a range of house types and tenures in ds.

of accessibility to health services. SEND004, SEND016 and SEND022 e from the nearest health centre. Large scale housing development ng healthcare services. Access to leisure facilities and open space will health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects could be long and/or t and /or temporary.

ew health centre(s) for sites with a significant number of new houses r from existing health centres.

ess to leisure and recreational facilities within Enderby. Development 4, SEND016, SEND017 and SEND022 may affect public footpaths or ave an adverse effect upon access to recreation. There may also be s for improving access to heritage and culture through housing a protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information ritage resource within the site. See objective 8 for more details. or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

rotected / maintained.

all sites may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of the design and implementation of the development. Effects could be d permanent and /or temporary.

ficers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. esign.

de opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their likely to be temporary and short term.

e held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to sidents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage

may have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, depending on of the site and the design of the development. It may also have an occurre. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation es to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.

ENDERBY HOUSING SITES										
SA	SEND003	SEND004	SEND006	SEND009	SEND016	SEND017	SEND019	SEND020	SEND022	Commentary / Recomm
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Large site within Green Wedge which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Enderby.	Large site within Green Wedge which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Enderby and St Johns.	Site is on the fringe of Enderby and will overstep boundary	Site is on the fringe of Enderby and will overstep boundary	Large site within Green Wedge which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Enderby and St Johns.	Site is on the fringe of Enderby within a Green Wedge and will overstep boundary	Site is on the fringe of Enderby within a Green Wedge and will overstep boundary	Site is within built up area so could have adverse or beneficial effect	Site is on the fringe of Enderby and may affect separation between the settlement and Braunstone Town. Within a green wedge.	 (C) Housing development cou Enderby. There are a number adverse effect upon the settle the detailed design of the dev long term. (R) Housing development sho area and fit in with its surrou
8. Historic environment	Site has high heritage potential and could affect setting of adjacent Enderby Conservation Area and Listed Buildings nearby	Site is on a Roman Road and has high heritage potential therefore strong concerns form Historic England. Development could also affect setting of a Scheduled Monument.	Site has high heritage potential	Site has low heritage potential, but may affect the setting of Enderby Conservation Area.	Site is on a Roman Road and has high heritage potential therefore strong concerns from Historic England. Development could also affect setting of a Scheduled Monument.	Site has high heritage potential	Site has low heritage potential except for former Froane's Hill House which could be affected. May also affect Enderby Conservation Area.	Heritage potential uncertain, may affect the setting of Enderby Conservation Area.	Site has high heritage potential, scheduled monument 600m away. Also adjoins Roman Road which may draw concerns from Historic England.	 (C) All sites except for SENDO potential, and some may also SEND016 and SEND022 conta Historic England, therefore ef term. (R) Where heritage potential assessment to determine whe mitigation is agreed with loca
9. Rural landscape	Large site on rural fringe within Lubbesthorpe Agricultural Parkland Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Large site on rural fringe within Sence and Soar Floodplain Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Site on rural fringe within Thurlaston Rolling Farmland Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Site on rural fringe within Thurlaston Rolling Farmland Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Large site on rural fringe within Sence and Soar Floodplain Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Site on rural fringe within Lubbesthorpe Agricultural Parkland Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Site on rural fringe within Lubbesthorpe Agricultural Parkland Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	↔ Site is in a built-up location	Site on rural fringe within Sence and Soar Floodplain Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape, particularly as it is within a green wedge.	 (C) Housing development at a landscape. Larger sites are lik permanent and long term. (R) Undertake a landscape as are minimised.
10. Water environment	Development could affect un-named waterbodies near the site. Buffer zone of potential contamination source to south- west of site.	Development could affect un-named waterbodies near the site.	Development could affect un-named waterbodies near the site. Site is adjacent to former landfill site which may be a source of contamination.	No waterbodies onsite, but site is a former landfill site which may be a source of contamination to groundwater nearby	Development could affect un-named waterbodies near the site.	Development could affect un-named waterbodies near the site. Site is within 250m of a source of unstable or contaminated land.	No waterbodies onsite, but site is within 250m of a source of unstable or contaminated land.	No waterbodies onsite, but site is existing industrial use so may be potential for contamination to groundwater	Development could affect un-named waterbodies near the site.	 (C) Large scale housing development (e.g. due to construction relation and permanent and /or temp (R) Developers should follow construction on the site.
11. Air quality	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. Site close to M1 and Leicester Lane which may raise air quality issues.	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. Site close to M1 and B4114 which may raise air quality issues. An AQMA is adjacent to the south.	Site near to M69.	Site near to M69.	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. Site close to M1 and B4114 which may raise air quality issues.	Site close to M1 and associated AQMA is adjacent to the site.	Site near to M69.	\leftrightarrow	Site close to B4114, M1 and associated AQMA.	 (C) Large scale housing development of the second second
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land. In a mineral consultation zone but not considered to be an issue.	Site may be contaminated, as it is a former landfill site. In a mineral consultation zone but not considered to be an issue.	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, 50% grade 3	Partly greenfield site, Grade 3 land. In a Mineral Consultation Zone but not considered to be an issue.	Site may be contaminated, given previous uses.	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	 (C) Development of greenfield number of sites may contain further assessment. A worst of sites will present opportunitie term. (R) Developers should follow

mendations

could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of per of sites which are on the fringe of Enderby which could have an ttlement's character. The effect will depend upon the location, and developments themselves. Any effects are likely to be permanent and

should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding oundings.

D009 and SEND020 are known to have medium or high heritage Iso affect listed buildings or a Conservation Area. Sites SEND004, ntain or adjoin a Roman Road, and may be subject to concerns from e effects are likely. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long

ial is high and/ or the site could affect designated assets, undertake whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate ocal and national heritage groups.

at all sites except for SEND020 could have an impact upon the rural likely to have more significant effects. Any effects are likely to be

assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape

velopment could impact on local water resources and water bodies elated pollution incidents). Effects could be long and/or short term, nporary.

w Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from

velopment is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road or impacts upon air quality. These effects are likely to be permanent 204 and SEND017 are adjacent to the Air Quality Management Area otorway and therefore major adverse effects are anticipated. There d temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction

t should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site mendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment ee if mitigation will be required.

ield sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. A in Grade 3 agricultural land, however this need to be subject to st case scenario has been assumed. Development of contaminated ities for remediation. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long

w Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this.

ENDERBY HOUSING SITES										
SA	SEND003	SEND004	SEND006	SEND009	SEND016	SEND017	SEND019	SEND020	SEND022	Commentary / Recomn
Objective										
13. Energy & Water Use	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development ma There may be opportunities f renewable energy, depending to be permanent and long te (R) Environmental assessment housing sites to decrease energy
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing I emissions, however, there m of Low and zero carbon techn may also increase greenhous details. Any effects are likely (R) Use of environmental ass transport assessment should site and provide recommend
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Greenfield site, with surface water flood risk and 3.3% of the site lies within flood zones 2, 3a and 3b.	Greenfield site, with surface water flood risk on some of site at a 30 year extent	Greenfield site, with surface water flood risk on some of site at a 1,000 year extent	Greenfield (former landfill) site, with some surface water flood risk at a 30 year extent.	Greenfield site, with some surface water flood risk at a 30 year extent.	Greenfield site, with less than 5% in flood zone 2/3a/3b, and surface water flood risk at a 30 year extent.	Partly greenfield site, no flood risk	Brownfield site, no flood risk	Greenfield site, with some surface water flood risk at a 30 and 100 year extent.	 (C) There are flood risks asso Any effects are likely to be period (R) Attenuation should be co should be taken into account terms of flood risk.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing developmer environmental impacts, for e buildings, smart meters, facil to local services and employr people to reduce their car us temporary. (R) Encourage the use of env
17. Access to education	Site is less than 500m to secondary school but just over 500m to primary school	Site is within 1km of secondary school but over 1km to primary school	Site is within 800m of primary school and 2km of secondary school	Site is within 500m of primary school but over 1km to secondary school	Site is over 1km to both primary and secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary and secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary school and within 2km of secondary school	Site is less than 200m to primary school and less than 1km to secondary school	Site is within 1km of primary school and within 800m of secondary school	 (C) The assessment measures capacity. Large scale housing Effects could be long and/or (R) Consider provision of new those further away from exis schools.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	Site is within 1km of a business park	Site is within 1km of a business park	Site is within 500m of an industrial estate and 1km of a local centre	Site is within 500m of an industrial estate and 1km of a local centre	Site is within 500m of a business park	Site is within 1km of a business park	Site is within 500m of a business park	Site is within 1km of a business park	Site is within 1km of a business park	 (C) None of the development access to employment oppor some areas may increase der permanent and /or temporar (R) Ensure provision of freque good walking and cycling pro all members of the communi

mendations

may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. es for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of ling upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely term.

ents such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all energy and water usage of homes when in use.

ng may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use chnologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development buse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more ely to be permanent and long term.

ssessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A Ild be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the ndations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.

sociated with all sites except for SEND006, SEND019 and SEND020. permanent and long term.

considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures Int. There is a need to undertake the sequential and exception tests in

nent may provide people with opportunities to reduce their r example through the provision of energy and water efficient icilities for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are close byment, and have good access to public transport will also enable use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or

nvironmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

res the distance to the nearest school. It does not consider the ng development may put pressure on existing educational services. or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

ew schools for sites with a significant number of new houses and for xisting schools, and also where there are capacity issues for existing

ents will directly provide long term jobs, however, all sites have good portunities. However, the addition of large housing developments in demand on local jobs. Effects could be long and/or short term, and rary.

quent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as provision to ensure good accessibility to employment opportunities for unity.

ENDERBY HO	ENDERBY HOUSING SITES											
SA Objective	SEND003	SEND004	SEND006	SEND009	SEND016	SEND017	SEND019	SEND020	SEND022	Commentary / Recomn		
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site (adjacent former landfill) with limited road access. Significant infrastructure work required. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site (former landfill) with limited road access. Significant infrastructure work required. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with no road access, unlikely to be accepted by Highways. Access to utilities unknown.	Partly greenfield site with no road access, unlikely to be accepted by Highways. Access to utilities unknown.	Previously developed site with access to road. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access, although new access is required. Access to utilities unknown	 (C) All sites except for SENDO use of previously developed I utilities is likely to be required term. (R) Undertake an assessment 		
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrast build developments present construction. Any effects are (R) Encourage the use of environment 		
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$	 (C) The construction and occu waste. Sites requiring demoli wherever possible. Effects co (R) Measures could be incorp materials during construction Pre-Demolition Audit and Site 		
22. Access to services	The site is within 626m of a Local Centre and 689m of a Post Office	The site is within 1100m of a local centre and 1210m of a Post Office	The site is within 573m of a Local Centre and 650m of a Post Office	The site is within 445m of a Local Centre and Post Office	The site is within 940m of a local centre and 1382m of a Post Office	The site is within 810m of a local centre and 817m of a Post Office	The site is within 595m of a local centre and a Post Office	The site is within 82m of a local centre and a Post Office	The site is within 1070m of a local centre and 1140m to a Post Office	 (C) The assessment measures capacity. Most sites are within development may put pressure permanent and /or temporar (R) Consider provision of new those further away from exis 		
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is within 370m of frequent bus, however this would require access off Kirk Lane, which has no pavements. Site is 900m to frequent bus via Leicester Lane.	Site is within 396m of frequent bus and within walking distance of employment	Site is within 732m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment. However, no pavement on Seine Lane.	Site is within 633m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment. Assumes access via Conery Lane (no pavements on Seine Lane).	Site is within 312m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 285m of a low frequency bus, within 1200m of a rail station and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 651m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 197m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 162m of frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment	 (C) Location of housing on sit will contribute towards this of services and facilities and em See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 2 permanent and /or temporar (R) Ensure provision of frequerincorporate well lit footpaths travel by these methods. 		

mendations

D020 and part of SEND019 are greenfield and will not therefore make ad land or buildings. In addition, new infrastructure, including road and ired for many sites. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long

ent of current access to utilities for all settlements.

astructure for renewable technologies on any sites, however new nt opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design and and likely to be permanent and long term.

nvironmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

ccupation of a new housing development may result in increased olition will produce significant levels of waste, this should be re-used could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

orporated to reduce waste and encourage recycling and/or re-using of ion and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Site Waste Management Plan.

res the distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider the thin easy walking distance of local services. Large scale housing ssure on existing services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and rary.

ew services for sites with a significant number of new houses and for xisting services.

sites with access to public transport services, footpaths and cycleways is objective. In addition, location of housing in areas close to local employment opportunities will help to encourage walking and cycling. & 22 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and rary.

quent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and ths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage

GLENFIELD HO	DUSING SITES										
SA Objective	SGLE008	SGLE009	SGLE011	SGLE013	SGLE015	SGLE018	SGLE019	SGLE023	SGLE024	SGLE025	SGLE029*
1. Housing	↑↑ ₃₄	13	↑ ↑15	↑↑384	↑ 13	↑↑55	↑7	↑↑56	↑ ↑287	↑↑ 403	↑↑39
2. Health		→ 713m to health centre	←← 2863m to health centre	1071m to surgery	→ 567m to surgery	← ← 1733m to surgery	→ 521m to surgery	1147m to surgery	1094m to surgery	← 1480m to surgery	→ 607m to surgery
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site provides good access to recreation, including open space within 600m and leisure centre 1.8km	→ Site provides good access to recreation, including open space within 400m and leisure centre 1.9km	→ Site provides good access to open space within 100m however nearest leisure centre is over 4km away	Site provides good access to open space within 400m however nearest leisure centre is 3km away	→ Site provides good access to open space within 100m however nearest leisure centre is 3km away	→ Site provides good access to open space within 200m however nearest leisure centre is 4km away	Site provides good access to open space within 100m however nearest leisure centre is 3km away	→ Site provides good access to open space within 400m however nearest leisure centre is 4km away	Site provides good access to open space within 250m however nearest leisure centre is over 4km away	→ Site provides good access to open space within 300m however nearest leisure centre is 3km away	→ Site provides good access to open space within 100m however nearest leisure centre is 3km away
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	May affect protected species & habitats. No opportunity to improve green infrastructure network.	May affect protected species & habitats. No opportunity to improve green infrastructure network.	Likely to result in loss of a woodland with biodiversity value. Site adjoins Rothley Brook corridor.	May affect protected species & habitats. Site adjoins Rothley Brook corridor.	May affect protected species & habitats. Site is within a Green Wedge.	May affect protected species & habitats. Site adjoins Rothley Brook corridor.	May affect protected species & habitats. Site is within a Green Wedge.	Site is within a Green Wedge and would result in loss of species rich grassland.	Likely to result in loss of species rich grassland. Site is within Rothley Brook corridor and Green Wedge.	May affect protected species & habitats. Site is within a Green Wedge.	Possible species rich grassland. Site is within a Green Wedge.

Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)

(C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing. Sites SGLE008, SGLE011, SGLE013, SGLE018, SGLE023, SGLE024, SGLE025 and SGLE029 will contribute significantly towards this objective as they are also capable of providing affordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

(R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of house types and tenures in accordance with local needs.

(C) Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing healthcare services. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

(R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing health centres.

(C) All sites have good access to open space but are greater than 1.5km from other leisure facilities. There may also be some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. through protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for any existing heritage resource within the site. See objective 8 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

(R) Consider provision of new leisure facilities for sites further away from existing facilities (e.g. greater than 1.5km away). Ensure open space is protected / maintained.

(C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.

(C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to be temporary and short term.

(R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.

(C) Housing development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, depending on the biodiversity potential of the site and the design of the development. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

(R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.

GLENFIELD HO	USING SITES										
SA Objective	SGLE008	SGLE009	SGLE011	SGLE013	SGLE015	SGLE018	SGLE019	SGLE023	SGLE024	SGLE025	SGLE029*
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	€	\$	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Large site which would overstep boundary and contribute to loss of separation between settlements	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow
8. Historic environment	heritage potential high but no designated assets in vicinity	heritage potential medium / uncertain but no designated assets in vicinity	heritage potential low	may affect significant heritage resources within site & setting of Scheduled Monument	way affect heritage resources within site	way affect setting of scheduled monument	heritage potential medium but no designated assets in vicinity	heritage potential high but no designated assets in vicinity	heritage potential high but no designated assets in vicinity	way affect significant heritage resources within site & setting of Scheduled Monument	heritage potential medium but no designated assets in vicinity. Some medieval finds recorded nearby
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Small site between motorway and industrial area	↓↓ large site likely to affect rural landscape	small site likely to affect rural landscape	↓ In a rural area but previously developed (sewage works)	small site likely to affect rural landscape	small site likely to affect rural landscape	↓↓ large site likely to affect rural landscape	↓↓ large site likely to affect rural landscape	small site likely to affect rural landscape
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	could affect nearby Rothley Brook	could affect nearby Rothley Brook	\leftrightarrow	potential for issues relating to nearby sewage treatment works	\leftrightarrow	could affect nearby Rothley Brook	could affect nearby Rothley Brook	could affect nearby Rothley Brook	could affect unnamed water body to north of site
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	potential for air quality issue as close to A46	may increase traffic given size and location	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	potential for air quality issue as close to A46	↓ potential for air quality issue as close to A46 & may increase traffic	potential for air quality issue as close to A46 & may increase traffic	\leftrightarrow

Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)

(C) Housing development could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness in Glenfield and surrounding settlements. In sites SGLE008 and SGLE009 the effect could be adverse or beneficial depending on the design as they are central within the settlement. Site SGLE024 would have a major adverse effect as it would overstep the boundary of Glenfield. Sites SGLE011, SGLE013, SGLE015, SGLE018, SGLE019, SGLE023, SGLE025 and SGLE029 are away from town boundaries therefore they are unlikely to affect the town's character.

(R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.

(C) Housing development could have an effect upon conservation areas, scheduled monuments historical buildings and archaeological sites and their settings. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

(R) Where heritage potential is high and/ or the site could affect designated assets, undertake assessment to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.

(C) Housing development could have an impact upon the rural landscape, particularly in sites SGLE013, SGLE024 & SGLE025. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

(R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised.

(C) Large scale housing development could impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents). Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.

(C) Large scale housing development is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality. However, development on sites with good access to public transport and good access to local services, facilities and employment will help to minimise this. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process.

(R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.

GLENFIELD HOUSING SITES											
SA Objective	SGLE008	SGLE009	SGLE011	SGLE013	SGLE015	SGLE018	SGLE019	SGLE023	SGLE024	SGLE025	SGLE029*
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↓ site is greenfield, urban / industrial land	↓ site is greenfield, urban / industrial land	↓ site is greenfield, grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land	site is greenfield, potential for landfill gas contamination. Approx. 75% of site is Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land. The rest is urban/industrial land.	site is greenfield, urban / industrial land	site is Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land There is opportunity for remediation of a contaminated site.	site is greenfield, urban / industrial land	site is greenfield, grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land.	site is greenfield, grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land.	Site is greenfield, grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land.	site is greenfield, classified as urban / industrial land and is not best and most versatile agricultural land.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	1	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↓ 100 year surface water risk	↓ No flood risk but greenfield site	↓ 10% of site is zone 2/3	4% of site is zone 2/3	↓ 100 year surface water risk	5% flood zone 3a/b, 5% flood zone 2, also located in 30 year surface water risk	1000 year surface water risk	↓ No flood risk but greenfield site	2% flood zone 2/3	Safe access / egress could be an issue	Flood zone 1 but some reports of flooding within the vicinity and also some risk of groundwater flooding

Commontany (C) / Posonmendations (D)
Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
(C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of
undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are likely to be permanent
and long term.
(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to
minimise this.
(C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of
energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for
improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of
renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of
developments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long
term.
(R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark
should be encouraged on all housing sites to decrease energy and
water usage of homes when in use.
(C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use
and greenhouse gas emissions. However, there may be
opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low
and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with
housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions.
However, development on sites with good access to public
transport and good access to local services, facilities and
employment will help to minimise this. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18,
22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and
long term.
(R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark
should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be
undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site
and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic
to/from the site.
(C) Several sites are at risk of flooding. Furthermore development
on greenfield sites will increase the area of hard landscaping which
could cause issues for surface water run-off. Any effects are likely to
be permanent and long term.
(R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and
future climate change figures should be taken into account. There is
a need to undertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of
flood risk.

GLENFIELD HOUSING SITES												
SA Objective	SGLE008	SGLE009	SGLE011	SGLE013	SGLE015	SGLE018	SGLE019	SGLE023	SGLE024	SGLE025	SGLE029*	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are close to local services and employment, and have good access to public transport will also enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
17. Access to education	← ← 1km from primary school and more than 2km from a secondary school	Less than 500m to primary school but over 2km from secondary school.	Cver 1km to nearest primary school and secondary schools	The site is 800m from a primary school and 1.5km from a secondary school	The site is over 1km from a primary school and over 2km from a secondary school	The site is 700m from the nearest primary school and over 1.5km from a secondary school	Cver 1km from a primary school and nearly 3km to a secondary school	→ 500m from a primary school just under 1km to a secondary school	800m from a primary school and over 1km from a secondary school	Just under 800m from a primary school and 1.4km from a secondary school	The site is over 1km from the nearest primary schools and secondary schools	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest school. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing educational services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing schools, and also where there are capacity issues for existing schools.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	The site is over 1.5km away from local employment opportunities	→ The site is within 1km of local employment, including a hospital	The site is less than 500m away from a local industrial estate	→→ The site adjoins the industrial estate and is less than 1km from a hospital.	Less than 1km from local employment, including a hospital and the county hall	The site adjoins two industrial estates	Less than 1km from local employment, including a hospital and the county hall	→ Within 1km of two local industrial estates.	→ Within 1km of two local industrial estates.	The site is just under 500m to one industrial estate, and just over 500m to another	Less than 1km from local employment, including a hospital and the county hall	 (C) None of the developments will directly provide long term jobs, however, most sites have good access to employment opportunities. The addition of large housing developments in some areas may increase demand on local jobs. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) 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.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	The site is garden land. No current access to road but it is thought this can be resolved.	The site is garden land. However, it already has access to the road.	The site is woodland. It does not have access to road network.	Site is currently used for agriculture and does not have access to road network.	Site is a horticulture nursery and is not currently connected to highway boundary.	The site is part on a sewage works, and part on grazing land. The site is connected to the road but would require improvement works.	Site is a horticulture nursery and has no connection to highway boundary.	Site is currently used for agriculture and does not have access to road network.	Site is currently used for agriculture and grazing and does not have access to road network.	Site is currently used for agriculture but site does not have access to road network.	Site is currently garden land / paddock. Site doesn't currently have road access and utilities supply is unknown.	 (C) The majority of the sites are greenfield land, however the effect of developing these areas of land may vary depending on the current use. Access to utility infrastructure is unknown for each site. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Produce a transport assessment and undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all settlements.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any sites, however new build developments present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Demolition required	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre- Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.

GLENFIELD HOUSING SITES											
SA Objective	SGLE008	SGLE009	SGLE011	SGLE013	SGLE015	SGLE018	SGLE019	SGLE023	SGLE024	SGLE025	SGLE029*
22. Access to services	→ within 443m of local centre but over 1345m from local post office	→→ 316m to local centre but over 1065m from local post office	1151m from post office and nearly 1147m to local centre	→ within 625m of a local centre and 643m of Glenfield Post Office	← 1252m from a local centre and 1522m from Glenfield Post Office	↓ within 826m of a local centre and 831m of Glenfield Post Office	← 1209m to a local centre and 1487m to Glenfield Post Office	→ within 450m of a local centre and 1188m Groby Post Office	← within 1420m of a local centre and 1423m of Ratby Post Office	→ within 764m of a local centre and 845m of Glenfield Post Office	← 1368m to a local centre and 1327m to Glenfield Post Office
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site less than 100m from bus stop with regular services and within walking distance of local services.	→→ Site within 200m of bus stop with regular services and within walking distance of local services.	Site is over 500m from a bus stop with a low frequency service, local services within 1.2km.	Site is over 500m from a bus stop with a low frequency service and within walking distance of local services.	Site less than 300m from bus stop with low frequency services. However, site has poor access to local services.	Site 200m from bus stop with low frequency services and within walking distance of local services.	Site less than 300m from bus stop with low frequency services. However, site has poor access to local services.	Site is over 400m from a bus stop with a low frequency service and within walking distance of local services.	Site is over 500m from a bus stop with a low frequency service and within walking distance of local services.	Site is over 400m from a bus stop with a low frequency service and within walking distance of local services.	Site is over 400m from a bus stop with a regular service. However site has poor access to local services.

Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)

(C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

(R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing services.

(C) Location of housing on sites with access to public transport services, footpaths and cycleways will contribute towards this objective. In addition, location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities and employment opportunities will help to encourage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

(R) 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.
-	UNCOTE HO						
S/	A Objective	SHUN002	SHUN004	SHUN013	SHUN014	SHUN015	Commentary / Recommendation
	211000L -T	↑↑ 180	↑ ↑ 24	187	6	5	(C) All sites will contribute towards the of SHUN013 have potential to deliver afforce(R) Ensure that residential developments local needs.
4+10011	7. Tealu	← ← Over 1.8km from health centre	← ← Over 2km from health centre	← ← Over 2km from health centre	← ← Over 2km from health centre	← ← Over 2km from health centre	 (C) The sites are all a significant distance these sites is likely have an adverse effec put pressure on existing healthcare servic impact upon health. See objective 3 for n permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new health center further away from existing health centered
0 Access 40	э. Ассезь го Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is 319m from open space, 1km from The Pavilion Leisure Centre and over 3km from Enderby Leisure Centre.	Site is 150m from open space, 650m from The Pavilion leisure Centre and 4km from Enderby Leisure Centre.	Site is 262m from open space, 900m from The Pavilion Leisure Centre and 4km from Enderby Leisure Centre.	Site is 726m from open space, 1.6km from The Pavilion Leisure Centre and 4km from Enderby Leisure Centre.	Site is 133m from open space, 650m from The Pavilion Leisure Centre and 4km from Enderby Leisure Centre.	 (C) All sites have good access to open spa walking distance from all sites except SHI access to heritage and culture through he interpretation (such as information board for more details. Effects could be long an (R) Consider provision of new, varying lei maintained.
	4. cume & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Provision of housing at all sites may h depends upon the design and implement and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should b consider Secured By Design.
	9. communy empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide opportuniti Effects are likely to be temporary and sho (R) Consultations should be held for each such as: local residents, intended building
	o. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	May affect protected species and habitats. Unlikely to provide GI links.	Site is along Thurlaston Brook wildlife corridor which is likely to be species rich. Over 400m from Croft Hill SSSI. Surveys needed – worst case assumed. Unlikely to provide GI links.	Potential local wildlife site (wet grassland) along western edge of site. Also may affect protected species. Close to Croft Quarry Ponds local wildlife site and SSSI.	May affect protected species and habitats – hedge to be retained. Unlikely to provide GI links.	May affect protected species and habitats. 400m from Croft Hill SSSI Unlikely to provide GI links.	 (C) Housing development may have an action biodiversity potential of the site and the infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaker Opportunities to enhance green infrastrue
	V. Unaracter, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Large site which will overstep the boundary and reduce separation between Huncote and Narborough.	Site will overstep boundary of Huncote.	Large site which will overstep the boundary.	↔ Outside of settlement	Site will overstep settlement boundary of Huncote	 (C) Housing development could have an i Development on sites SHUN002, SHUN00 would be likely to have an adverse effect and long term. (R) Housing development should be desig in with its surroundings.

ns

e objective of provision of housing. Sites SHUN002, SHUN004 and ordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

nts incorporate a range of house types and tenures in accordance with

ce from the nearest health centre, therefore housing development on fect upon access to health. Large scale housing development may also rvices. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an or more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and

entre(s) for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those res.

space. Other facilities such as The Pavilion Leisure Centre are within SHUN014. There may also be some limited opportunities for improving a housing development, e.g. through protection of, and provision of hards) for any existing heritage resource within the site. See objective 8 and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

leisure facilities closer to Huncote. Ensure open space is protected /

y have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This entation of the development. Effects could be long and/or short term,

d be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also

nities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. short term.

ach site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, ling users if known and local/national heritage groups.

adverse effect upon habitats and species, depending on the ne design of the development. It may also have an impact upon green be permanent and long term.

ken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. tructure should be taken wherever possible.

in impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Huncote. 1004, SHUN013 and SHUN015 which are on the fringe of the village ect upon the village's character. Any effects are likely to be permanent

esigned carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit

HUNCOTE HO	USING SITES					
SA Objective	SHUN002	SHUN004	SHUN013	SHUN014	SHUN015	Commentary / Recommendation
8. Historic environment	Roman, medieval and post- medieval finds recorded within site. Potential to affect the setting of a listed building	Possible archaeological findings. Potential to affect the setting of listed buildings	Archaeological finds recorded in site. Potential to affect the setting of listed buildings	↓ Site has medium heritage potential.	Archaeological finds recorded in site.	 (C) All sites are thought to have possible confirm. Sites SHUN002, SHUN004 and S are likely to be permanent and long term (R) Where heritage potential is high and/ determine whether development could c and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	Large site on the rural fringe of Huncote which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	Site on the rural fringe of Huncote which may have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	Large site on the rural fringe of Huncote which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	Small site which is outside the boundary of Huncote, within a rural area but is previously developed (commercial use)	Site on the rural fringe of Huncote which may have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	 (C) Housing development at all sites is lik Huncote. Larger sites are likely to have m long term. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to minimised.
10. Water environment	Development could affect un- named water body. May also be affected by adjacent landfill.	Development could affect Thurlaston Brook. May also be affected by nearby landfill.	Development could affect Thurlaston Brook.	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect Thurlaston Brook. May also be affected by nearby landfill.	 (C) Large scale housing development coulonstruction related pollution incidents). temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment on the site.
11. Air quality	Site fairly close to operational quarry and likely to increase traffic on existing roads	Site close to operational quarry, potential landfill gas issues.	Site close to operational quarry and likely to increase traffic on existing roads	Close to M69	Site close to operational quarry	 (C) Large scale housing development at straffic on local road networks, with potential be affected by dust from the quarry, SHL the site. There may also be short term ar process. (R) A transport assessment should be proprovide recommendations on how to recommendations on how to recommendations.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Site is greenfield, grade 3 agricultural. Site may be affected by nearby landfill. Site is within the Minerals Consultation Zone (although impact on the resource isn't considered to be significant).	Site is greenfield, grade 3 agricultural Site may be affected by nearby landfill. Site lies within sand and gravel mineral consultation area and has potential to sterilise the resource.	Site is greenfield, grade 3 agricultural. Site is within the Minerals Consultation Zone (although impact on the resource isn't considered to be significant).	\longleftrightarrow	Site is mainly greenfield, grade 3. Site may be affected by nearby landfill. Site is within the Mineral Consultation Zone – further information required.	 see if mitigation will be required. (C) All sites except SHUN014 have at least is likely to result in pollution of undevelo SHUN015 may be affected by the landfill long term. (R) Developers should follow Environmentational where possible.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in a opportunities for improvements in energy upon the detailed design of developmen (R) Environmental assessments such as the decrease energy and water usage of home
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in there may be opportunities for reducing technologies. Increased traffic associated emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 long term. (R) Use of environmental assessments su assessment should be undertaken to ass recommendations on how to reduce important.

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le archaeological findings, but further investigations are required to 3 SHUN013 could also affect the setting of listed buildings. Any effects rm.

nd/ or the site could affect designated assets, undertake assessment to d cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local

likely to have an impact upon the rural landscape surrounding e more significant effects. Any effects are likely to be permanent and

to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are

could impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to ts). Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or

nent Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction

t sites SHUN002 and SHUN013 is likely to increase the amount of tential for impacts upon air quality. All sites other than SHUN014 may HUN014 is close to the M69 which is likely to impact the air quality of and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction

produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to

east some element of greenfield land, therefore development of these eloped land and soil. It is possible that sites SHUN002, SHUN004 and fill site on Huncote Road. Any effects are likely to be permanent and

nent Agency guidelines to minimise this and remediate contaminated

n an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be ergy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending ents. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

s the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites to omes when in use.

t in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, ng carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon ted with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and

such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide mpact of traffic to/from the site.

HUNCOTE HO	USING SITES					
SA Objective	SHUN002	SHUN004	SHUN013	SHUN014	SHUN015	Commentary / Recommendation
15. Flooding & dimate change impacts	Greenfield site, with some of site subject to surface water flood risk at a 30 year extent.	Some overlap with flood zone 2 (presumed less than 10%) and some of site is subject to surface water flood risk at a 100 year extent.	31% of the site is within flood zones 2 or 3	↑ Site is previously developed, no flood risk	60% of the site is within flood zone 2	(C) There is flood risk associated with sit sites will increase the impermeable area run-off rates through the use of attenua(R) Attenuation should be considered to into account. There is a need to underta
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development may provimpacts, for example through the provis for waste recycling etc. Housing develop good access to public transport will also short term, and permanent and /or tem (R) Encourage the use of environmental
17. Access to education	Site is under 500m to primary school but over 2km to secondary school	Site is under 800m to primary school and over 3km to secondary school	Site is under 800m to primary school and over 2.5km of secondary school	Site is over 1km to primary school and just over 2.5km to secondary school	Site is under 800m to primary school and over 3km to secondary school	 (C) All sites are a considerable distance f distance to the nearest school. It does n pressure on existing educational service temporary. (R) Consider provision of new schools fo away from existing schools, and also wh
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	Site is over 1.5km to employment opportunities	Site is just under 2km to employment opportunities	Site is over 1.5km to employment opportunities	Site is over 1.5km to employment opportunities	Site is just under 2km to employment opportunities	 (C) None of the developments will direct distance to local employment opportuni and SHUN013) may increase demand on and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficier and cycling provision to ensure good acc community.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Greenfield site with some road access. Utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with no road access. Utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with no road access. Utilities unknown.	Site is previously developed with road access. Utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with some road access. Utilities unknown.	 (C) Road access may be challenging for S SHUN014 makes use of previous building grounds – this is covered in objective 23 (R) Undertake an assessment of current
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for developments present opportunities to effects are likely to be permanent and lo (R) Encourage the use of environmental
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	\$	\$	demolition required	demolition required	 (C) The construction and occupation of a requiring demolition will produce signific Effects could be long and/or short term, (R) Measures could be incorporated to r during construction and occupation. Cor and Site Waste Management Plan.

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sites SHUN004, SHUN013 and SHUN015. Development of greenfield ea, however, there will also be opportunities to improve surface water uation and SUDS. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken take the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk.

ovide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental vision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities opments which are close to local services and employment, and have so enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or mporary.

al assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

e from the nearest secondary school. The assessment measures the not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put ces. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or

for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further where there are capacity issues for existing schools.

ectly provide long term jobs, however all sites are within reasonable inities. The addition of large housing developments (i.e. at SHUN002 on local jobs. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent

ent and high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking accessibility to employment opportunities for all members of the

r SHUN004 and SHUN013 as they are both landlocked. Although ings and road access, it may be rejected on transport sustainability 23. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

nt access to utilities for all settlements.

or renewable technologies on any sites, however new build o incorporate sustainability into the design and construction. Any long term.

al assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

f a new housing development may result in increased waste. Sites ificant levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. m, and permanent and /or temporary.

o reduce waste and encourage recycling and/or re-using of materials contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit

HUNCOTE HO	USING SITES					
SA Objective	SHUN002	SHUN004	SHUN013	SHUN014	SHUN015	Commentary / Recommendation
22. Access to services	→ The site is under 800m to nearest Local Centre and 571m from Post office.	→→ The site is under 400m to nearest Local Centre and 256m from Post office.	The site is under 800m to nearest Local Centre and 441m from Post office.	Herein Content is over 1.6km to nearest Local Centre and 1.8km from Post office.	The site is under 400m to nearest Local Centre and 124m from Post office.	 (C) The assessment measures the distance sites except SHUN014 have good access the existing services. Effects could be long and (R) Consider provision of new services for away from existing services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is within 500m of a frequent bus service. Within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 500m of a frequent bus service. Within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 500m of a frequent bus service. Within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is over 1.2km from an infrequent bus service. Forest Rd is 60mph without pavements or lighting. Due to the distance from local amenities and transport links, this site is likely to be unacceptable to the highways authority.	Site is within 500m of a frequent bus service. Within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	 (C) Site SHUN014 has poor alternatives to would discourage cyclists and walkers. Lo employment opportunities will however, 22 for more details. Effects could be long (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage or

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ance to the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. All ss to services. Large scale housing development may put pressure on and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further

s to driving due to lack of pavements and lighting on Forest Rd which . Location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities and ver, help to encourage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & ong and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

ent and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit e on new developments to encourage travel by these methods.

KILBY HOUS	ING SITES							
SA	SKIL001	SKIL002	SKIL003	SKILO05	SKILOO6	SKIL007	SKIL008	Commentary / Recomme
Objective Buisnon H T	↑↑ 15	↑↑ 30	18	↑ 14	↑↑ 17	16	↑ 7	 (C) All sites will contribute toward SKIL005 and SKIL008 have poted permanent and long term. (R) Ensure that residential development accordance with local needs.
2. Health	← ← ← Over 3km from health centre	Over 3km from health centre	Over 3km from health centre	Over 3km from health centre	Over 3km from health centre	Over 3km from health centre	Over 3km from health centre	 (C) The sites are all a significant on these sites is likely to have a development may also put pres facilities and open space will al details. Effects could be long ar (R) Consider provision of new h
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is 175m from open space, but over 5km to nearest golf course and leisure centre. Bridleway also runs adjacent to the site.	Site is 147m from open space, but over 5km to nearest golf course and leisure centre. Two footpaths which are within the site may be affected.	Site is 168m from open space, but over 5km to nearest golf course and leisure centre	Site is 133m from open space, but over 5km to nearest golf course and leisure centre. Bridleway also runs adjacent to the site.	Site is 170m from open space, but over 5km to nearest golf course and leisure centre	Site is 141m from open space, but over 5km to nearest golf course and leisure centre. May affect footpath within the site.	Site is 69m from open space, but over 5km to nearest golf course and leisure centre. Footpath Z33 runs adjacent to the site.	houses and for those further as (C) All sites have good access to such as golf courses. Sites SKIL(diverted, could affect access to for improving access to heritag protection of, and provision of heritage resource within the sit and/or short term, and permar (R) Consider provision of new, a
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 protected / maintained. (C) Provision of housing at all si of crime. This depends upon th could be long and/or short terr (R) Architectural Liaison Officer implemented. Also consider Se
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide o their needs are met. Effects are (R) Consultations should be hel invited to take part, such as: loo local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (Gl)	May affect protected species and habitats, hedge on site which requires a buffer. Potential to provide GI links.	May affect protected species and habitats. Potential to provide GI links.	May affect protected species and habitats, watercourse on site which requires a buffer. Potential to provide GI links.	May affect protected species and habitats, hedge on site which requires a buffer. Potential to provide GI links.	Possible species rich grassland but more surveys needed. Worse case assumed. Potential to provide GI links.	May affect protected species and habitats. Potential to provide GI links.	May affect protected species and habitats. Potential to provide GI links.	 (C) Housing development may on the biodiversity potential of an impact upon green infrastru (R) Habitat surveys should be u mitigation implemented. Oppo wherever possible.

endations

owards the objective of provision of housing, and all sites except otential to deliver affordable housing. Effects are likely to be

evelopments incorporate a range of house types and tenures in

ant distance from the nearest health centre, therefore housing re an adverse effect upon access to health. Large scale housing pressure on existing healthcare services. Access to leisure I also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more g and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

w health centre(s) for sites with a significant number of new r away from existing health centres.

s to open space but are over 5km from other formal facilities (IL002 and SKIL007 include existing footpaths which, if lost or to recreation. There may also be some limited opportunities cage and culture through housing development, e.g. through of interpretation (such as information boards) for any existing site. See objective 8 for more details. Effects could be long manent and /or temporary.

v, varying leisure facilities closer to Kilby. Ensure open space is

I sites may have an impact upon community safety and the fear the design and implementation of the development. Effects erm, and permanent and /or temporary.

cers should be consulted and their recommendations Secured By Design.

e opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure are likely to be temporary and short term.

held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be local residents, intended building users if known and ps.

ay have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, depending of the site and the design of the development. It may also have tructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and longterm.

e undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate portunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken

KILBY HOUSI	NG SITES							
SA Objective	SKILO01	SKIL002	SKIL003	SKILO05	SKILOO6	SKILOO7	SKILOO8	Commentary / Recomme
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Greenfield site but with some agricultural development on edge of Kilby – but change in use may affect character, particularly as the previous use was agricultural which is characteristic of Kilby.	Greenfield site but with some agricultural development on edge of Kilby – but change in use may affect character, particularly as the previous use was agricultural which is characteristic of Kilby.	Greenfield site but with some agricultural development on edge of Kilby – but change in use may affect character, particularly as the previous use was agricultural which is characteristic of Kilby.	Greenfield site on edge of Kilby – but change in use may affect character, particularly as the previous use was agricultural which is characteristic of Kilby.	Greenfield site on edge of Kilby – but change in use may affect character, particularly as the previous use was agricultural which is characteristic of Kilby. This site would also overstep current boundary of settlement.	Part greenfield, part previously developed on edge of Kilby – but change in use may affect character, particularly as the previous use was agricultural which is characteristic of Kilby. This site would also overstep current boundary of settlement.	Site will not overstep boundary of Kilby but the design of the development may affect the character of the area.	 (C) Housing development could Kilby, which is characterised by developments is likely to have likely to be permanent and long (R) Housing development shou surrounding area and fit in with
8. Historic environment	Two listed buildings nearby and site is within historic core. Heritage potential is high.	Listed building nearby and site is within historic core. Heritage potential is high.	Listed building within site and site is within historic core. Heritage potential is high.	Three listed buildings nearby and site is within historic core. Heritage potential is high.	Listed building nearby and site is within historic core. Heritage potential is high.	Listed building nearby and site is within historic core. Heritage potential is high.	Listed building nearby and site is partly within historic core. Heritage potential is medium.	 (C) All sites have high heritage setting. Any effects are likely to (R) Where heritage potential is undertake assessment to deter appropriate mitigation is agree
9. Rural landscape	Currently farm buildings – change of use to housing development will affect the rural landscape of the area.	Currently farm buildings – change of use to housing development will affect the rural landscape of the area.	Currently farm buildings – change of use to housing development will affect the rural landscape of the area.	Currently farm buildings – change of use to housing development will affect the rural landscape of the area.	Currently in agricultural use – change of use to housing development will affect the rural landscape of the area.	Currently farm buildings and agricultural land – change of use to housing development will affect the rural landscape of the area.	↔ Site is small, and within settlement boundary. Although greenfield land, it is not currently agricultural.	 (C) Housing development at mo as Kilby is characterised as a ru Any effects are likely to be perr (R) Undertake a landscape asse landscape are minimised.
10. Water environment	Development could affect tributary of River Sence	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect tributary of River Sence	Development could affect tributary of River Sence	Development could affect tributary of River Sence	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale housing develop bodies (e.g. due to construction short term, and permanent and (R) Developers should follow En from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) None of the sites are near to small so unlikely to put pressur short term and temporary effect (R) A transport assessment sho site and to also provide recommassessment should be undertal
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Site is greenfield, grade 3 agricultural land	Site is greenfield, grade 3 land, also partly within mineral consultation zone	Site is greenfield, grade 3 agricultural land	Site is greenfield, grade 3 land	Site is mainly greenfield, grade 3 agricultural land	Site is partly greenfield, grade 3 agricultural land.	Site is greenfield and partly within Mineral Consultation Zone for sand and gravel	 (C) All sites have at least some SKIL008 contain grade 3 agricul term. (R) Developers should follow En remediate contaminated land v
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may resources. There may be oppor and the use of renewable energ Any effects are likely to be perr (R) Environmental assessments housing sites to decrease energe

endations

uld have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of by farm buildings. Replacing farm buildings with housing ve an adverse effect on the village's character. Any effects are ong term.

ould be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the /ith its surroundings.

ge potential and may affect listed buildings and / or their / to be permanent and long term.

l is high and/ or the site could affect designated assets, termine whether development could cause harm and ensure reed with local and national heritage groups.

most sites is likely to have an impact upon the rural landscape, rural, farming area, relatively unaffected by human influence. ermanent and long term.

ssessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural

lopment could impact on local water resources and water ion related pollution incidents). Effects could be long and/or and /or temporary.

Prevention Preventin Prevention Prevention Prevention Prevention Prevention P

r to major roads or other polluting sources. The sites are also sure on existing roads and affect air quality. There may also be ifects upon air quality as a result of the construction process.

hould be produced to judge the impact of development on the mmendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality taken to see if mitigation will be required.

ne element of undeveloped land. All sites except SKIL002 and cultural land. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long

i Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this and d where possible.

ay result in an increase in the use of energy and water portunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency nergy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. ermanent and long term.

nts such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all ergy and water usage of homes when in use.

KILBY HOUSI	NG SITES							
SA	SKIL001	SKIL002	SKIL003	SKIL005	SKILOO6	SKIL007	SKIL008	Commentary / Recomme
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing magemissions, however, there may use of Low and zero carbon tect development may also increase 23 for more details. Any effects (R) Use of environmental assess transport assessment should be the site and provide recommental
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Partly greenfield site, there is an element of the site at risk of surface water flooding in a 1,000 year event.	Partly greenfield site, there is an element of the site at risk of surface water flooding in a 1,000 year event.	26.9% of the site is within flood zones 2 and 3. Further areas of the site are also at risk from surface water flooding.	Partly greenfield site, there is an element of the site at risk of surface water flooding in a 1,000 year event.	18% of the site is within flood zones 2 & 3. 40% of the site is also subject to surface water run off	Partly greenfield, no known flood risk on this site.	Greenfield, no known flood risk on this site.	 (C) There is known flood risk as: be opportunities to improve su SUDS. Any effects are likely to b (R) Attenuation should be consi should be taken into account. T tests in terms of flood risk.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development in environmental impacts, for exa buildings, smart meters, facilitie close to local services and emplenable people to reduce their c permanent and /or temporary. (R) Encourage the use of environment envint environment environment environment environment environmen
17. Access to education	Site is under 200m to primary school but over 4.5km to secondary school	Site is under 400m to primary school but over 5km to secondary school	Site is under 200m to primary school but over 4.5km to secondary school	Site is under 200m to primary school but over 4.5km to secondary school	Site is under 200m to primary school but over 4.5km to secondary school	Site is under 200m to primary school but over 4.5km to secondary school	Site is 200m to primary school but over 4.5km to secondary school	 (C) All sites are a considerable of measures the distance to the nethousing development may put long and/or short term, and per (R) Consider provision of new so for those further away from exitexisting schools.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	Site is over 6km to employment opportunities	Site is over 6km to employment opportunities	Site is over 6km to employment opportunities	Site is over 6km to employment opportunities	Site is over 6km to employment opportunities	Site is over 6km to employment opportunities	Site is over 6km to employment opportunities	 (C) None of the developments we considerable distance from the Road Industrial Estate (a key en and permanent and /or temport (R) Ensure provision of frequent as good walking and cycling proopportunities for all members of the second s
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Mostly previously developed with existing structures on site, with some road access. Utilities unknown.	Partially previously developed with existing structures on site, with some road access. Utilities unknown.	Mostly previously developed with existing structures on site, with some road access. Utilities unknown.	Partially previously developed with some existing structures on site, but landlocked which may present access difficulties. Utilities unknown.	Greenfield and landlocked which may present access difficulties. Utilities unknown.	Partially previously developed, with some existing structures on site, with some road access. Utilities unknown.	Greenfield land with no road access, Highway Authority have commented that safe and suitable access to the site is not possible. Access to utilities unknown.	 (C) Road access may be challen, sites except SKIL006 and SKIL00 buildings. Site SKIL008 cannot b Any effects are likely to be perr (R) Undertake an assessment of

endations

may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas hay be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the technologies. Increased traffic associated with housing ase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & cts are likely to be permanent and long term.

essments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A I be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to nendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.

associated with all sites except SKIL007 and SKIL008. There will surface water run-off rates through the use of attenuation and to be permanent and long term.

nsidered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures t. There is a need to undertake the sequential and exception

nt may provide people with opportunities to reduce their example through the provision of energy and water efficient lities for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are nployment, and have good access to public transport will also ir car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and ry.

ironmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

e distance from the nearest secondary school. The assessment e nearest school. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale ut pressure on existing educational services. Effects could be permanent and /or temporary.

v schools for sites with a significant number of new houses and existing schools, and also where there are capacity issues for

ts will directly provide long term jobs and all sites are a he nearest major employment opportunity such as Cambridge employment site). Effects could be long and/or short term, porary.

ent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well provision to ensure good accessibility to employment rs of the community.

enging for SKIL005 and SKIL006 as they are both landlocked. All L008 are previously developed to some extent, with agricultural of be accessed by road due to unsafe and unsuitable access. ermanent and long term.

of current access to utilities for all settlements.

KILBY HOUS	KILBY HOUSING SITES												
SA	SKIL001	SKIL002	SKIL003	SKIL005	SKILOO6	SKIL007	SKIL008	Commentary / Recomme					
Objective													
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastrubuild developments present op construction. Any effects are like (R) Encourage the use of environments 					
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	demolition required	demolition required	demolition required	demolition required	\$	demolition required	\$	 (C) The construction and occup waste. Sites requiring demolitic used wherever possible. Effects temporary. (R) Measures could be incorpor using of materials during constr to produce a Pre-Demolition Au 					
22. Access to services	The site is over 3km to nearest Local Centre and Post Office.	The site is over 3km to nearest Local Centre and Post Office.	The site is over 3km to nearest Local Centre and Post Office.	The site is over 3km to nearest Local Centre and Post Office.	The site is over 3km to nearest Local Centre and Post Office.	The site is over 3km to nearest Local Centre and Post Office.	The site is over 3km to nearest Local Centre and Post Office.	 (C) The assessment measures to the capacity. All sites are a considevelopment may put pressure term, and permanent and /or to (R) Consider provision of news for those further away from existing the second s					
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is within 100m of an infrequent bus service. Not within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 100m of an infrequent bus service. Not within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 100m of an infrequent bus service. Not within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 150m of an infrequent bus service. Not within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 100m of an infrequent bus service. Not within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 200m of an infrequent bus service, however parts of Fleckney Rd are 60mph, with no pavements or lights. Worst case for access has been assumed. Not within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	Site is within 100m of an infrequent bus service. Not within walking distance to services and employment opportunities.	 (C) Site SKIL007 has poor altern parts of Fleckney Rd which wou distances from local services ar walkers and cyclists. See object and/or short term, and perman (R) Ensure provision of frequen incorporate well lit footpaths, of encourage travel by these meth 					

endations

structure for renewable technologies on any sites, however new opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design and e likely to be permanent and long term.

ironmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

supation of a new housing development may result in increased lition will produce significant levels of waste, this should be retects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or

porated to reduce waste and encourage recycling and/or renstruction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged Adult and Site Waste Management Plan.

is the distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider onsiderable distance from local services. Large scale housing ure on existing services. Effects could be long and/or short or temporary.

w services for sites with a significant number of new houses and existing services.

ernatives to driving due to lack of pavements and lighting on vould discourage cyclists and walkers. All sites are considerable and employment opportunities, which would also discourage ectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more details. Effects could be long nanent and /or temporary.

ent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and s, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to ethods.

KIRBY	KIRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS														
é	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Obiectiv															
1. Housing	↑↑ 52	↑↑ 121	↑↑ 119	12	14	↑↑ 500	9	↑↑ 215	↑↑ 41	↑↑ 1550	↑ ↑ 47	↑↑ 797	↑↑ 113	↑↑ 15	 (C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing. Sites SKMU001, SKMU002, SKMU003, SKMU007, SKMU009, SKMU012, SKMU015, SKMU016, SKMU017, SKMU018 and SKMU019 will contribute significantly towards this objective as they are also capable of providing affordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of house types and tenures in
2. Health	← ← 2321m to medical centre	← 1605m to medical centre	← ← 1661m to medical centre	2392m to medical centre	Sector Control	← 1430m to medical centre	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2179m to medical centre	→ 496m to medical centre	1029m to surgery	→ 478m to surgery	\$55m to surgery	→ 600m to surgery	Contemporation Contemporatio Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemp	 accordance with local needs. (C) Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing healthcare services. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing health centres.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site provides good access to recreation, including open space, a castle, library and golf club all within walking distance. Site includes a Footpath (V78) which crosses the site.	Site provides good access to recreation, including open space, a castle, library and golf club all within walking distance	Site provides good access to recreation, including open space, a castle, library within walking distance	Site provides good access to recreation, including open space, a castle, library and golf club all within walking distance	Site provides good access to recreation, including open space, a castle, library and golf club all within walking distance	Site provides good access to recreation, including open space, a castle, library and golf club all within walking distance	Site provides good access to recreation, including open space, a castle, library and golf club all within walking distance	Site provides good access to recreation, including open space, a castle, library and golf club all within walking distance	Site provides good access to open space and is within 1.5km of local library but there is not much else in terms of leisure within walking distance.	Site provides good access to open space but there is not much else in terms of leisure within walking distance and may result in relocation of sport pitches.	Site provides good access to open space and is within 1.5km of local library but there is not much else in terms of leisure within walking distance.	Site provides good access to open space and is within 1.5km of local library but there is not much else in terms of leisure within walking distance and will result in relocation of sport pitches.	Site provides good access to open space and is within 1.5km of local library but there is not much else in terms of leisure within walking distance and will result in relocation of sport pitches.	Site is 1.5km to open space and is 4km from nearest golf course.	 (C) Provision of housing at sites SKMU002-005 & SKMU007-009 will have an indirect beneficial effect upon this objective as they are in close proximity to various heritage and recreation opportunities such as a castle, library, golf cluband open space. Site SKMU001 also has good access to these opportunities but includes a footpath which is likely to be affected. Sites SKMU012-018 have good access to open space but have little else in terms of leisure within walking distance. Site SKMU019 has poor access to recreation opportunities, the nearest being 1.5km away. Development of SKMU015, SKMU017 & SKMU018 may result in relocation of sports pitches. There may also be some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. through protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for any existing heritage resource within the site. See objective 8 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new leisure facilities for sites further away from existing facilities (e.g. greater than 1.5km away). Ensure open space is protected / maintained. Use of footpaths could make leisure facilities more accessible, such as the golf club for SKMU003, SKMU007. SKMU015, SKMU017 and SKMU018.

KIRBY	BY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS														
a.	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Obiectiv															
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design
ommunity owerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 implemented. Also consider Secured By Design. (C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to be temporary and short term. (R) Consultations should be held for each site and
5. C emp															appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, Green Infrastructure (GI)	Site is of low ecological value. May affect protected species. Includes trees and hedges. Within SSSI impact risk zone. Also within a Green Wedge.	May affect protected species & habitats. Within a Green Wedge and adjoins Kirby Muxloe Park.	May affect protected species & habitats. Within a Green Wedge.	May affect protected species & habitats. Also within SSSI impact risk zone. Adjoins a Green Wedge and Sports Club grounds.	May affect protected species & habitats. Adjoins Green Wedge and Kirby Muxloe Park	Site is of high/moderate and low ecological value. Includes potential Local Wildlife Site, wet grassland /marsh. Hedgerows, mature trees, arable fields semi-improved grassland, linear broadleaved woodland. Records of protected species. Within Green Wedge.	Likely to result in loss of species rich woodland. Within Green Wedge.	Site is of moderate ecological value. May affect protected species and hedgerow. Also within SSSI impact risk zone. Within Green Wedge & Close to GI corridor.	May affect protected species & habitats. Not within GI network.	Site is of high, moderate and low ecological value. Includes local wildlife sites, improved grassland, arable fields with hedgerow boundaries, amenity grassland playing fields, woodland and scrub. Potential and recorded protected species. Not within Gl network.	May affect protected species & habitats. Not within GI network.	May affect protected species & habitats. Not within GI network.	May affect protected species & habitats. Not within GI network.	May affect protected species & habitats. Not within GI network.	 (C) Housing development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, depending on the biodiversity potential of the site and the design of the development. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	may contribute towards loss of existing separation between settlements.	may contribute towards loss of existing separation between settlements. The site is also on high ground so is likely to have a strong visual impact on surrounding areas.	Outside of settlement boundary	↓ Within Kirby Muxloe Village	↓ Within Kirby Muxloe Village	Will increase the size of the settlement significantly and create a loss in existing separation between settlements. The site is also on high ground so is likely to have a strong visual impact on surrounding areas.	Within Kirby Muxloe Village	may contribute towards loss of existing separation between settlements. The site is also on high ground so is likely to have a strong visual impact on surrounding areas. Within Rothley Brook Fringe Character area	will overstep current natural settlement boundary.	Will overstep current boundary of Kirby Muxloe and increase the size of the settlement significantly	may overstep current natural settlement boundary	Will overstep current boundary and increase the size of the settlement significantly	will overstep current natural settlement boundary	↔ Outside of settlement boundary	 (C) Housing development on all sites is considered likely to have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness in Kirby Muxloe and surrounding settlements, particularly in sensitive locations where it may contribute towards loss of separation between settlements. The larger sites such as SKMU002, SKMU007, SKMU009, SKMU015 and SKMU018 are likely to affect the settlement boundaries. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.

KIRB	IRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS														
e	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Obiectiv															
8. Historic environment	Heritage potential is high. Within 220m of scheduled monument and 180m from listed church but Heritage Assets study confirmed unlikely to affect the setting of these.	Heritage potential is high, within 60m of scheduled monument which is likely to be affected by the development.	Heritage potential is high, within 300m of scheduled monument which is likely to be affected by the development.	Heritage potential medium but no designated assets in vicinity	Heritage potential medium but no designated assets in vicinity	Heritage potential is certain, site is adjacent to Kirby Muxloe Castle scheduled monument. Heritage Assets Study indicates the overall magnitude of impact is large- moderate due to the high value scheduled monument and the development is likely to significantly modify its setting.	Within 360m of scheduled monument which is likely to be affected by the development.	Heritage potential is very high, including large quantity of Medieval metal finds recorded within site that may indicate activity contemporary with nearby Kirby Muxloe Castle. Within 390m of scheduled monument and 135m of listed church	Heritage potential is uncertain, site has listed buildings within its vicinity	No designated assets on site. Grade II listed Oaks farmhouse lies directly to the north. Heritage Assets Study indicates moderate impact on listed building. Heritage potential is certain, site is within Medieval Leicester Forest with a number of find spots.	Heritage potential is uncertain, site has listed buildings within its vicinity	Heritage potential is certain and site has listed buildings within its vicinity	Heritage potential is uncertain, site has listed buildings within its vicinity	Heritage potential is uncertain, however Roman Road is nearby, and finds have been recorded in the vicinity.	 (C) All sites have known heritage potential (except for SKMU012, SKMU016, SKMU018 and SKMU019 which are uncertain) and therefore likely to have adverse effects upon this objective. Acceptable mitigation may not be possible for sites SKMU002, SKMU003, SKMU007, SKMU008 & SKMU015. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Where heritage potential is high and/ or the site could affect designated assets, undertake assessment to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	Likely to affect rural landscape beyond natural boundary. Within the Rothley Brook Fringe Landscape Character Area. LVIA indicates overall landscape effects of a low adverse magnitude, visual effects of a medium adverse magnitude and a moderate- high capacity to accommodate housing development if mitigation measures employed.	Large site on settlement boundary, likely to affect rural landscape. Within Rothley Brook Fringe Character area.	Site outside of settlement boundary, likely to affect rural landscape	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Likely to affect rural landscape, particularly as site is large and would be on high ground and is a large area on the boundary of Kirby Muxloe. LVIA indicates overall high adverse effects on landscape character, Within Rothley Brook Fringe Character area	\leftrightarrow	Likely to affect rural landscape, particularly as site is large and would be on high ground and is a large area on the boundary of Kirby Muxloe. Within the Rothley Brook Fringe Landscape Character Area. LVIA indicates overall landscape effects of a medium adverse magnitude, visual effects of a medium adverse magnitude and a low capacity to accommodate development.	Likely to affect rural landscape beyond natural boundary. Within Thurlaston Rolling Farmland Landscape Character area	Likely to affect rural landscape beyond natural boundary, particularly as site is large. Within Thurlaston Rolling Farmland Landscape Character area. LVIA indicates overall landscape character effects of a high adverse magnitude, on visual effects of a medium adverse magnitude and moderate-low capacity to accommodate change for the whole site.	Likely to affect rural landscape beyond natural boundary. Within Thurlaston Rolling Farmland Landscape Character area	Likely to affect rural landscape beyond natural boundary, particularly as site is large. Within Thurlaston Rolling Farmland Landscape Character area	Likely to affect rural landscape beyond natural boundary. Within Thurlaston Rolling Farmland Landscape Character area	Likely to affect rural landscape as the site is far from any settlement boundary. Site is located in the Normanton Agricultural Parkland Landscape Character Area.	 (C) Housing development could have an impact upon the rural landscape, particularly those sites on the boundary of the settlement. Sites SKMU012 and SKMU015-018 are within the Thurlaston Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, which is characterised by gently rolling farmland and long distance views. The area has sparse vegetation and any change is likely to be highly visible. The larger sites such as SKMU007, SKMU009, SKMU015 and SKMU017 are likely to have a major adverse effect on the rural surroundings of Leicester Forest East and Kirby Muxloe. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised. For the larger sites, consider limiting / reducing size of the allocation to an area which has a higher capacity to accommodate change.

KIRBY	IRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS														
ē	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Objectiv															
10. Water environment	Could affect nearby Rothley Brook	Could affect nearby castle moat and watercourse through park	Could affect nearby castle moat and watercourse through park	Could affect watercourse through park	Could affect nearby Rothley Brook	Could affect nearby castle moat and watercourse through park	Could affect nearby castle moat and watercourse through park	Could affect nearby Rothley Brook	\leftrightarrow	Could affect water bodies on site	\leftrightarrow	Could affect water bodies on site	\leftrightarrow	Site adjoins petrol station which could be a contaminatio n risk for nearby unnamed water bodies and groundwater.	 (C) Large scale housing development could impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents). Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	May increase traffic due to size	Potential for air quality issue as close to M1. May increase traffic due to size	Potential for air quality issue as close to M1	\leftrightarrow	Potential for air quality issue as close to M1 and railway, also likely to increase traffic due to size of development.	\leftrightarrow	May increase traffic due to size	Potential for air quality issue as close to A47	Potential for air quality issue as close to A47 & likely to increase traffic due to size	Potential for air quality issue as close to A47	Potential for air quality issue as close to A47 & likely to increase traffic due to size	Potential for air quality issue as close to A47. May increase traffic due to size	Potential for air quality issue as close to Desford Crossroads on the A47.	 (C) Large scale housing development is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality. However, where development is on sites with good access to public transport and good access to local services, facilities and employment will help to minimise this. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process. (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↓ site is greenfield, classified as urban / industrial land.	site is greenfield, approx. 25% Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land. The rest is classed as urban / industrial land.	site is greenfield, Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile land.	site is greenfield, classified as urban / industrial land.	↓ site is greenfield, classified as urban / industrial land.	site is greenfield, approximately 75% Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land.	✓ site is greenfield, classified as urban / industrial land.	site is greenfield, approx. 60% Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land. The rest is classified as urban / industrial land. Sand and gravel resources are likely to be affected.	site is greenfield, approx. 51% Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile land. The rest is classified as urban / industrial land.	site is greenfield, approx. 85% Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile land. The rest is classified as urban / industrial land.	site is greenfield, approx. 49% Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile land. The rest is classified as urban / industrial land.	site is greenfield, 90% Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile land. The rest is classified as urban / industrial land.	site is greenfield, approx. 80% Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile land. The rest is classified as urban / industrial land.	site is greenfield, grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile land. Potential to be contaminated	 (C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.

KIRBY	KIRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS														
ں ا	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Objectiv															
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. However, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. However, development on sites with good access to public transport and good access to local services, facilities and employment will help to minimise this. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	No flood risk but greenfield site. Groundwater flood risk to be assessed.	6% of site in flood zone 2/ 3 and within 1 in 30 year surface water flood range	In zone 1 but within 1 in 30 year surface water flood range	In zone 1 but within 1 in 100 year surface water flood range	In zone 1 but within 1 in 100 year surface water flood range	1% of site in flood zone 2 or 3 and within 1 in 30 year surface water flood range	No flood risk but greenfield site	In zone 1 but within 1 in 1000 year surface water flood range, ditches should be retained.	No flood risk but greenfield site	↓ 1.5% of site in flood zone 2 or 3 and within 1 in 30 year surface water flood range	No flood risk but greenfield site	In zone 1 but within 1 in 30 year surface water flood range	No flood risk but greenfield site	No flood risk but greenfield site	 (C) Several sites are at risk of flooding. Furthermore development on greenfield sites will increase the area of hard landscaping which could cause issues for surface water run-off. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account. There is a need to undertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are close to local services and employment, and have good access to public transport will also enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

KIRBY	KIRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS														
٩	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Obiectiv															
17. Access to education	The site is 700m from primary school and just under 2km from a secondary school.	Less than 400m to primary school but over 3km from secondary school.	The site is 800m from a primary school and over 2.5km from a secondary school	The site is 800m from the nearest primary school and just under 2km from a secondary school	The site is 50m from a primary school but over 2.5km from a secondary school	from a primary school and over 3km to a secondary school.	← 400m to primary school but over 2.5km from secondary school.	Just over 500m to primary school but over 2km from secondary school.	Just under 900m from a primary school and over 3km to a secondary school	1.4km from a primary school and 3.6km to a secondary school.	Just under 900m from a primary school and over 3km to a secondary school	Cover 1.2km from a primary school and 3.5km to a secondary school	Just under 1km from a primary school and over 3km to a secondary school	 2.7km to primary school and 2.5km to secondary school. 	(C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest school. Most sites are a significant distance from primary and/or secondary schools and therefore adverse effects are anticipated. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing educational services. While the assessment score does not consider the capacity of schools, it is noted that Kirby Muxloe and Stafford Leys Primary Schools (the nearest schools for many sites) are expected to be full capacity in the future. In addition, all local secondary schools are forecast to be at or near capacity going forward. There may be potential for some additional school capacity as part of the Lubbesthorpe SUE.
Enterprise, innovation & employment	Within 1km of local employment, including a business park	↓ Within 1.5km of local employment, including a business park, local schools and town centre	Within 1km of local employment, including a business park	Within 1km of local employment, including a business park	↓ Within 1.5km of local employment, including a business park	Within 1km of local employment, including a business park	Within 1.2km of local employment, including a business park	↓ Within 2km of local employment, including a business park	↓ Within 1.7km of local employment, including a business park	← More than 2km from local employment	↓ Within 1.7km of local employment, including a business park	← More than 2km from local employment	Within 2km of local employment, including a business park	Cver 2km to employment opportunities and 4km to local centre	 (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing schools. (C) None of the developments will directly provide long term job. Some sites are more than 2km from employment sites therefore accessibility to local jobs will be limited. The addition of large housing developments in some areas may increase demand on local jobs. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision to ensure good
19. Use of previously developed land, 18. buildings and infrastructure	Currently agricultural. Site has road access but likely be subjected to negotiations with Highway Agency. Water supply no issues. Upgrades required for electricity access, gas utilities is unknown.	Currently agricultural land. Site likely to be unacceptable to the highways agency.	Currently agricultural land. There is road access but extensive road upgrades would be required.	Currently garden land. Doesn't have access to road network.	Currently garden land but has access to road network	Currently agricultural land. Substantial transport infrastructure upgrades would be required. Diversions and new infrastructure would be required for electricity but there have been no issues raised for water and gas.	Currently woodland. Likely be subjected to negotiations with Highway Agency	Currently agricultural. Site has road access but likely be subjected to negotiations with Highway Agency. No issues for water and electricity but gas utilities unknown.	Currently agricultural land. Substantial infrastructure upgrades would be required.	Currently agricultural land. Substantial infrastructure upgrades would be required. Diversions would be required for electricity but there have been no issues raised for water and gas.	Currently agricultural land. Substantial infrastructure upgrades would be required.	Currently agricultural land. Substantial infrastructure upgrades would be required.	Currently rugby sports house and pitches. Access would be required off a 40mph road, highway agency likely to object.	Currently overgrown land. Substantial infrastructure upgrades would be required.	 accessibility to employment opportunities for all members of the community. (C) All of the sites are greenfield land, however the effect of losing these areas of land may vary depending on the current use. Access to utility infrastructure is unknown for most sites, however it has been noted that after some investigation SKMU001, SKMU007, SKMU009 and SKMU015 have access to at least some utility infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. R) Produce a transport assessment and negotiate with the highway authority to check whether current road access is suitable or whether upgrades are required. Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all settlements.

KIRB	KIRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS														
SA Obiactiva	*SKMU001 、	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
20. Sustainable Aesion &	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any sites, howevernew build developments present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
21. Waste Minimisation	\$	\$	\$	Demolition required	\$	Considerable amount of waste due to size	\$	\$	\$	Demolition required & considerable amount of waste due to size	\$	Demolition required & considerable amount of waste due to size	Demolition required	\$	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	→ Site is within 500m of post office and local centre	Site is within 500m of post office and local centre	Site is just over 800m to post office and local centre	Site is less than 800m to post office and local centre	Site is less than 250m to post office and local centre	Site is 1km to post office and local centre	Site is within 600m of post office and local centre	Site is within 300m of post office and local centre	Site is within 300m of local centre but 2km to post office	Site is just over 800m to local centre but 2km to post office	Site is just over 450m to local centre but 2km to post office	Site is within 650m of local centre but 2.5km to post office	Site is within 400m to local centre but over 2km to post office	Site 4km to local centre and post office	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing services.
23. Public transport, cycling and	← Site is 900m away from bus stop with low frequency service. However, site is within walking distance of a range of local services.	Site is 500m from bus stop with low frequency services and within walking distance of a range of local services.	Site is 1km from a bus stop with a low frequency services and average access to local services.	Site is 900m from a bus stop with a low frequency services. However site is within walking distance of a range of local services.	Site less than 300m from bus stop with low frequency services. However, site is within walking distance of a range of local services.	 Over 800m from a bus stop with a low frequency service and average access to local services. 	Site is within 500m from bus stop with low frequency services. However site is within walking distance of a range of local services.	Site is 316m from bus stop with low frequency services and within walking distance of a range of local services.	Site is 200m from bus stop with a regular service. However, the pedestrian and cyclist facilities are poor.	← Site is over 400m from bus stop with a regular service. However, the pedestrian and cyclist facilities are poor.	Site is 200m from bus stop with a regular service. However, the pedestrian and cyclist facilities are poor.	Site is Soom from bus stop with a regular service. However, the pedestrian and cyclist facilities are poor.	Site is 400m from bus stop with a regular service. However, the pedestrian and cyclist facilities are poor.	Site is 64m from bus stop with a regular service. However, site is not within walking distance to local services.	 (C) The stretch of the A47 which is likely to provide access to sites SKMU015-018 has large stretches with no pavement or cycle paths and is 60mph, which is likely to discourage cyclists and walkers. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well- lit footpaths, cycle-ways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods. Consider opportunities to increase frequency of buses and/or add new bus stops to serve the larger sites such as SKMU007, SKMU009, SKMU015 and SKMU017.

LEICESTER FO	OREST EAST HOUSING				
SA	SLFE012 & SLFE013*	SLFE016*	SLFE017*	SLFE018*	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective					
1. Housing	↑↑ 550	↑↑ ₅₅	↑↑ ₂₁	↑↑ ₆₅	(C) All sites will contribute significantly towards the objective of provious housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and long term.(R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of housing.
2. Health	850m to surgery	→ Within 495m of Medical Centre	\$69m to Medical Centre	1919m to Medical Centre	(C) Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing he Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact u long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
					(R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) as both sites likely to(C) There may also be some limited opportunities for improving acceleration
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	→ 200m to open space, land currently consists of golf course however this is disused so will not have an effect on the objective.	→ 339m to open space and within 2km to golf course and Rugby Football club.	← 262m to open space and just over 2km to golf course and Rugby Football club. However, footpath W3 which runs inside the site may be	→ 307m to open space and just 2km to golf course and Rugby Football club. Footpath W3 adjoins the site which may be beneficial.	through protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as inform site. See objective 8 for more details. Effects could be long and/or sh
3. A Her Cult Rec			affected		(R) Consider provision of new leisure facilities in the nearby town. Er
					(C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an impact upon commu
ety	\downarrow	\uparrow	\$	\uparrow	design and implementation of the development. Effects could be lor
4. Crime & Safety					(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recor
lity Ien	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve lo be temporary and short term.
5. Community empowermen t					(R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stake intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
Natural oecies & tats, Green astructure	Site has high and moderate ecological value. Includes candidate LWS Leicester Forest East golf course pond and adjoins un-named brook. Protected species may be present,	Site has low ecological value, but protected species may be present, surveys required	Site has low ecological value, but protected species may be present, surveys required	Site has high ecological value, species-rich hedge present, designated as a local wildlife site. Hedges must be retained with a 5m buffer zone.	 (C) All sites have potential for protected species and habitats, which sites are currently within the Green Infrastructure network. Any effer (R) Phase 1 habitat surveys should be undertaken by qualified ecolog mitigation which can be done. Opportunities to enhance green infra
6. sl habi	possible species-rich grassland, hedges and ponds also likely to be				
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	present.	within settlement boundary	surrounded by existing and new development	surrounded by existing and new development	(C) Housing development at site SLFE0012 /013 is unlikely to affect t settlement boundary and far enough from other settlements so that SLFE017 and SLFE018 are within the settlement boundary so any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctivenes					(R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the surroundings.
8. Historic environment	Less than 200m from scheduled monument, plus high heritage potential associated with the farm	Heritage potential low-medium, any archaeological remains are likely to be preserved in-situ as site has not been previously disturbed	No evidence of historic environment, heritage potential very low	No evidence of historic environment, heritage potential very low	(C) Site SLFE012 / 13 is close to the Rabbit Warren scheduled monun likely to have an adverse effect. Site SFLE016 has some heritage pot potential. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
8. envi					(R) Undertake assessment to determine whether development could local and national heritage groups.

rovision of housing and have potential to deliver affordable

ouse types and tenures in accordance with local needs.

g healthcare services, consider provision of new health centre(s). t upon health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects could be

to have a significant number of new houses.

ccess to heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. ormation boards) for any existing heritage resource within the short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

Ensure open space is protected / maintained.

munity safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

commendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.

local people to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to

keholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, ps.

ch are likely to be affected if the sites are developed. None of the ffects are likely to be permanent and long term.

logists to understand the full impact of development and any rastructure should be taken wherever possible.

t the character of Leicester Forest East as it is outside the nat it will not reduce separation between them. Sites SLFE016, effects depend on the design of the development itself. Any

the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its

nument and has high heritage potential, therefore development is potential, while sites SFLE017 and SFLE018 have very low heritage

uld cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with

LEICESTER FO	DREST EAST HOUSING				
SA	SLFE012 & SLFE013*	SLFE016*	SLFE017*	SLFE018*	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective					
9. Rural landscape	large area located outside the current town boundaries. Within the Thurlaston Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area. The LVIA indicates overall landscape character effects of a low adverse magnitude, on visual effects of a low adverse magnitude	within settlement boundary	surrounded by existing and new development	surrounded by existing and new development	 (C) Site SLFE012/13 is within the Thurlaston Rolling Farmland Landscon farmland and long distance views. The area has sparse vegetation and states that there is moderate to high capacity to accommodate chan SLFE016, SLFE017 and SLFE018 are unlikely to have any effect on the and judged to be within the settlement boundary. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects
10. Water environment	no contamination but could impact on unnamed water bodies within and near the site	no contamination but could impact on Lubbesthorpe Brook to east of site	\leftrightarrow	no contamination but may affect unnamed water body to the west of the site	(C) Large scale housing development could impact on Lubbesthorpe (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents). Effects could be (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to mini
11. Air quality	Could be affected by A47. Could also cause increased traffic to the area	Adjoins AQMA 3, close to the M1 and A47	Close to AQMA 3 and M1	Close to AQMA 3 and M1	(C) Large scale housing development is likely to increase the amount upon air quality, particularly in the case of SLFE012 / 013. Sites SLFE0 they are relatively small scale, the impacts of increased traffic are un be affected by poor air quality. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 fo long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upor (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assess required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Site is greenfield and grade 3 with a high likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land, also within mineral consultation zone	Site is greenfield, within the existing urban area. It is classified as urban / industrial land and is not best and most versatile agricultural land.	Site is greenfield, classified as urban / industrial and is not best and most versatile agricultural land.	↓ Site is greenfield, classified as urban / industrial and is not best and most versatile agricultural land.	 (C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of u permanent and long term. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to mini
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewa developments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term (R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark shou water usage of homes when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$		 (C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use a opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emission while there is a bus route nearby the car is likely to be the main mod & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and lon (R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark sh undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change	↓ 30 year surface water risk	greenfield land, flood zone 1 but some risks associated with surface water	greenfield land, no flood risk	greenfield land, 4% Flood Zone 3b, 3% Flood Zone 3a and 3% Flood Zone 2.	 (C) Site SFLE018 is 10% in flood zone 2/3. For all sites, increasing the run-off. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future a need to undertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of floatered.

Iscape Character Area, which is characterised by gently rolling and any change is likely to be highly visible. However the LVIA ange. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. Sites the rural landscape as they are adjoined by other developments

ects upon the rural landscape are minimised.

be Brook and other unnamed water bodies within and near sites I be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

inimise water pollution from construction on the site.

unt of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts FE016, SLFE017 and SLFE018 are close to AQMA 3 and the M1. As unlikely to be significant but future residents of these sites may 8 for more details. These effects are likely to be permanent and pon air quality as a result of the construction process.

ct of development on the site and to also provide essment should be undertaken to see if mitigation will be

f undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are likely to be

inimise pollution of soil and land.

nergy and water resources. There may be opportunities for wable energy, depending upon the detailed design of rm.

ould be encouraged on all housing sites to decrease energy and

e and greenhouse gas emissions, however, there may be some ow and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated ssions. Opportunities for walking and cycling are limited and ode of transport in these locations. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 ong term.

s should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of

he area of hard landscaping could cause issues for surface water

ure climate change figures should be taken into account. There is flood risk

LEICESTER FO	OREST EAST HOUSING				
SA	SLFE012 & SLFE013*	SLFE016*	SLFE017*	SLFE018*	Commentary / Recommendations
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, cycling are limited and while there is a bus route nearby, the car is li Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or term (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Ho high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking and cycles
.7. Access to education	Site is 1.3km from primary school and over 3km from secondary school	Site is 219m from primary school and 1.6km to secondary school	Site is 477m to primary school and 1.6km to secondary school	Site is 517m to primary school and nearly 1.6km to secondary school	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest school. Site facilities, therefore adverse effects are anticipated. Effects could be Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing educ the capacity, it is noted that some of the nearest schools are expected Primary School which is in close proximity to SLFE016, SLFE017 and S secondary schools are forecast to be at or near capacity going forwa as part of the Lubbesthorpe SUE. (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites with a significant num
l8. Enterprise, 1 innovation & employment	Over 2km from local employment	→ 700m from local employment (industrial estates)	Just over 1km from local employment	Just over 1km from local employment	 schools. (C) None of the developments will directly provide long term jobs an may increase demand on local jobs and commuting roads. Site SLFEC accessibility to local jobs will be limited. See objective 23 for more data and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public trades and set of the set of
19. Use of previously 18. developed land, inn buildings and em infrastructure	Site is agricultural land / golf course and would not be acceptable to Highway Authority as significant infrastructure upgrades would be required for vehicle access and to improve sustainable transport to and from the site (e.g walking, cycling and public transport). Diversions would be required for electricity but here are no issues with gas and water supply, Upgrades required for waste water,	Site is partially developed by a farmhouse, has current access to road network but will need some infrastructure upgrades. No issues with water and electricity but gas is unknown. Likely issue associated with waste water as no pre-existing surface water pipes	Site is currently agricultural land but has access to road network. New connections for electricity may be possible. No issues with water, gas is unknown.	Site is currently agricultural land but has no access to road and may negatively impact bus transport routes. Unlikely to be supported by Highway Authority. Potential issues with electricity, gas supply unknown. No issues with water.	ensure good accessibility to employment opportunities for all memb employment e.g. business / industrial park nearby to cater for large (C) Sites SLFE012 / 013 and SLFE018 would require significant infrast unlikely to be supported by the Highway Authority. Any effects are li (R) Produce a transport assessment and undertake an assessment of
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) These is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effect (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Ho
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$	\$	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development 013 and SLFE016 which require demolition. Effects could be long and R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Derection.

ities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through rs, facilities for waste recycling etc. Opportunities for walking and s likely to be the main mode of transport in these locations. emporary.

Home Quality Mark. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and cycling provision.

Site SFLE012/013 is limited in terms of access to educational be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. Iucational services. While the assessment score does not consider ected to be full capacity in the future, however the Fossebrook d SLFE018 has scope for expansion. In addition, all local ward. There may be potential for some additional school capacity

umber of new houses and for those further away from existing

and the addition of large housing developments in some areas FE012/13 is more than 2km from employment sites therefore e details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent

transport linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision to mbers of the community. Consider developing a new area for ge developments which are slightly out of town.

astructure changes (electricity and road construction) which is e likely to be permanent and long term.

of current access to utilities for all settlements.

on any sites, however new build developments present fects are likely to be permanent and long term.

Home Quality Mark.

nt may result in increased waste, particularly for sites SLFE012/ and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

ge re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.

LEICESTER FOREST EAST HOUSING											
SA	SLFE012 & SLFE013*	SLFE016*	SLFE017*	SLFE018*	Commentary / Recommendations						
Objective											
2. ess to vices	ightarrow 800m to local centre, but 2600m to Post Office	→ 470m to local centre and 330m to Post Office	857m to local centre and 726m to post office	919m to local centre and 795m to post office	(C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest local service development may put pressure on existing services. Effects could be						
2 Accé sen					(R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a significant num services.						
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is within 400m of frequent local bus however, the pedestrian and cyclist facilities are poor	Site is within 305m of frequent local bus and has good access to local services.	Site is within 537m of frequent local bus and has average access to local services.	Site is within 667m of frequent local bus and has average access to local services. Cyclist and walking opportunities are unknown as there is currently no road access to the site.	 (C) The stretch of the A47 which will presumably provide access to SL paths and is 60mph, which is likely to discourage cyclists and walkers. main mode of transport in this location. Whereas residents of sites SL to close proximity to services and local roads (Wardens Walk / Webb and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public tran and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these 						
	ansport, 22. 22. Access to envices to envices and the services of the services	SA SLFE012 & SLFE013* Objective State 0 Solution 1 So	SA Objective SLFE012 & SLFE013* SLFE016* 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SA Objective SLFE012 & SLFE013* SLFE016* SLFE017* 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 <td< th=""><th>SA Objective SLFE012 & SLFE013* SLFE016* SLFE017* SLFE018* of source \rightarrow 800m to local centre, but 2600m to Post Office \rightarrow 470m to local centre and 330m to Post Office \uparrow 857m to local centre and 726m to post office \uparrow 919m to local centre and 795m to post office to Post Office \rightarrow 470m to local centre and 330m to Post Office \uparrow 857m to local centre and 726m to post office \uparrow 919m to local centre and 795m to post office to Post Office \rightarrow 5ite is within 305m of frequent local bus however, the pedestrian and cyclist facilities are poor \rightarrow 5ite is within 305m of frequent local bus and has good access to local services. \rightarrow 5ite is within 537m of frequent local bus and has average access to local services. \uparrow Site is within 667m of frequent local bus and has average access to local services.</th></td<>	SA Objective SLFE012 & SLFE013* SLFE016* SLFE017* SLFE018* of source \rightarrow 800m to local centre, but 2600m to Post Office \rightarrow 470m to local centre and 330m to Post Office \uparrow 857m to local centre and 726m to post office \uparrow 919m to local centre and 795m to post office to Post Office \rightarrow 470m to local centre and 330m to Post Office \uparrow 857m to local centre and 726m to post office \uparrow 919m to local centre and 795m to post office to Post Office \rightarrow 5ite is within 305m of frequent local bus however, the pedestrian and cyclist facilities are poor \rightarrow 5ite is within 305m of frequent local bus and has good access to local services. \rightarrow 5ite is within 537m of frequent local bus and has average access to local services. \uparrow Site is within 667m of frequent local bus and has average access to local services.						

vices. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

number of new houses and for those further away from existing

o SLFE012 / 013, has large stretches with no pavement or cycle eers. While there is a bus route nearby, the car is likely to be the s SLF016 and SLFE017 may be encouraged to walk and cycle due ebb Close) with pavements and lighting. Effects could be long

transport linkages and incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycle-ways nese methods.

LITTLETHO	RPE HOUSING SITE	S								
SA Objective	LIT003	LIT008	LIT009	LIT012	LIT013	LIT014	LIT016	LIT020	LIT021	Comm
1. Housing	↑↑ 22	15	11	173	↑ ↑ 26	↑ ↑ 20	7	↑↑ 211	10	(C) All si and all s deliver a term. (R) Ensu
2. Health	♀ 900m from health centre	900m from health centre	945m from health centre	930m from health centre	604m from health centre	800m from health centre	982m from health centre	1108m from health centre	1007m from health centre	types ar (C) All si scale hc on exist space w details. temport (R) Cons number
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is 500m to open space, 1.7km to David Lloyd Leisure at Carlton Park. District Leisure and Golf Centre is 2km away.	Site is 600m to open space, 1.7km to David Lloyd Leisure at Carlton Park. District Leisure and Golf Centre is 2km away.	Site is 600m to open space, 1.7km to David Lloyd Leisure at Carlton Park. District Leisure and Golf Centre is 2km away.	Site is within 150m of open space, 1.4km to David Lloyd Leisure at Carlton Park and just over 2km from District Leisure and Golf Centre. However, development may disrupt public byway W43 which could have an adverse effect on this objective.	Site is 102m to open space, 1.4km to David Lloyd Leisure at Carlton Park and just over 2km from District Leisure and Golf Centre.	Site is 500m to open space, 1.6km to David Lloyd Leisure at Carlton Park and just over 2km from District Leisure and Golf Centre.	Site is 600m to open space, 1.7km to David Lloyd Leisure at Carlton Park. District Leisure and Golf Centre is over 2km away.	Site is 790m to open space, 2km to David Lloyd Leisure at Carlton Park. District Leisure and Golf Centre is 2.5km away.	Site is 600m to open space, 1.7km to David Lloyd Leisure at Carlton Park. District Leisure and Golf Centre is 2km away	Centres. (C) All si District opportu housing interpre resourc be long (R) Ensu footpat
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Prov safety a adverse of the d perman (R) Arch recomm
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Deve people t and sho (R) Cons stakeho intende
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	May affect protected species. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so may have adverse effects on the GI.	Potentially species rich grassland and watercourse. Surveys needed but worst case presumed. Adjoins green wedge so may have adverse effects on the GI.	Potentially species rich grassland and watercourse. Surveys needed but worst case presumed. Adjoins green wedge so may have adverse effects on the GI.	Possible species rich ponds, watercourse and grassland. Surveys needed but worst case presumed. Adjoins green wedge so may have adverse effects on the GI.	Potentially species rich grassland and watercourse. Surveys needed but worst case presumed. Within green wedge so may have adverse effects on the GI.	Built up area with opportunity to enhance. Possible species but survey needed.	Potentially species rich grassland and watercourse. Surveys needed but worst case presumed. Adjoins green wedge so may have adverse effects on the GI.	Generally poor grassland but possible protected species. Within a green wedge which is a GI asset so may have adverse effects on the GI	Possible species rich watercourse and grassland. Surveys needed but worst case presumed. Adjoins green wedge so may have adverse effects on the GI.	 (C) Hous species, design c infrastru (R) Habi appropr infrastru within g

mentary / Recommendations

Il sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing Ill sites except for LIT009, LIT016 and LIT021 have potential to er affordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and long

nsure that residential developments incorporate a range of house and tenures in accordance with local needs.

Il sites are a reasonable distance to local healthcare services. Large housing development such as LIT012 and LIT020 may put pressure sisting healthcare services. Access to leisure facilities and open e will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more ls. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or norary.

onsider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with a significant per of new houses and for those further away from existing health res.

Il sites have good access to open space but are over 2km from the ict Leisure and Golf Centre. There may also be some limited rtunities for improving access to heritage and culture through ing development, e.g. through protection of, and provision of pretation (such as information boards) for any existing heritage urce within the site. See objective 8 for more details. Effects could ng and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

nsure open space is protected / maintained, and that existing baths and bridle ways are diverted.

rovision of housing at all sites may have an impact uponcommunity y and the fear of crime. Development of these settlements may be rse or beneficial. It depends upon the design and implementation e development. Effects could be long and/or short term, and nanent and /or temporary.

rchitectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their nmendations implemented. Also consider Secured by Design.

evelopment will provide opportunities to consult and involve local le to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to be temporary hort term.

onsultations should be held for each site and appropriate holders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, ded building users if known and local/national heritage groups.

ousing development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and es, depending on the biodiversity potential of the site and the n of the development. It may also have an impact upon green structure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

abitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and opriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green structure should be taken wherever possible. Development on sites n green wedges should be avoided.

LITTLETHO	RPE HOUSING SITE	S								
SA Objective	LIT003	LIT008	LIT009	LIT012	LIT013	LIT014	LIT016	LIT020	LIT021	Comm
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↓ Site is mostly within settlement boundary	Site would overstep the boundary of Littlethorpe but is unlikely to affect separation between other settlements.	Site would overstep the boundary of Littlethorpe but is unlikely to affect separation between other settlements.	Large site which will significantly expand Littlethorpe and reduce separation between the settlement and Narborough.	Site on the boundary of Littlethorpe, will reduce separation between the settlement and Narborough.	↓ Site is within settlement boundary	Site would overstep the boundary of Littlethorpe but is unlikely to affect separation between other settlements.	Large site which will significantly expand Littlethorpe and reduce separation between the settlement and Cosby.	Site would overstep the boundary of Littlethorpe but is unlikely to affect separation between other settlements.	 (C) Hous distinctive fringe of town's c separative within the the locate Any effect (R) House effect or
8. Historic environment	Listed buildings and multiple finds recorded in the vicinity but heritage potential unknown.	Listed buildings and multiple finds recorded in the vicinity but heritage potential unknown.	Listed buildings and multiple finds recorded in the vicinity but heritage potential unknown.	Listed buildings and multiple finds recorded in the vicinity. High heritage potential.	Listed buildings and multiple finds recorded in the vicinity. High heritage potential.	Listed buildings and multiple finds recorded in the vicinity. Low heritage potential but may affect historic building.	Site has high heritage potential.	Listed buildings and multiple finds recorded in the vicinity. High heritage potential.	Listed buildings and multiple finds recorded in the vicinity but heritage potential unknown.	(C) Archa except L objective (R) When designat developin agreed v
9. Rural landscape	↔ Mostly within settlement boundary	Within Sence and Soar floodplain landscape character area, oversteps settlement boundary.	Within Sence and Soar floodplain landscape character area, oversteps settlement boundary.	Large site within two Landscape Character areas. Likely to lead to a significant loss in rural character.	Within Sence and Soar floodplain landscape character area, oversteps settlement boundary.	↔ Within settlement boundary	Within Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Character area, oversteps settlement boundary.	Large site within Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Character area, likely to lead to a significant loss in rural character.	Within Sence and Soar floodplain landscape character area, oversteps settlement boundary.	(C) Hous impact u Countest and Soar have mo long terr (R) Unde upon the
10. Water environment	Development could affect aquifer and un- named water body within site.	Development could affect aquifer.	Development could affect aquifer.	Development could affect aquifer, River Soar and tributary.	Development could affect River Soar tributary.	Development could affect aquifer, particularly as previous use was waste management and vehicle depot.	Development could affect River Soar tributary.	Development could un-named water body near to the site.	Development could affect aquifer.	(C) Large resource incidents /or temp (R) Deve minimise
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. Site is close to railway line so may be affected by pollution from diesel trains.	Site is close to railway line so may be affected by pollution from diesel trains.	Asbestos throughout building which will need to be demolished.	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. Also likely to be affected by the M1.	\leftrightarrow	(C) Large traffic or quality. T may also result of (R) A trai developr to reduc see if mi
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Mostly greenfield site, grade 3 agricultural, rest is grade 2.	Mostly greenfield site, grade 3 agricultural. Also potential effect on sand and gravel resources.	Mostly greenfield site, grade 3 agricultural. Also potential effect on sand and gravel resources.	Greenfield site, grade 4. Also potential effect on sand and gravel resources.	Greenfield site, grade 4 agricultural. Also potential effect on sand and gravel resources.	Site likely to be contaminated.	Greenfield site and Grade 4 land	Greenfield site and Grade 3 land. Also potential effect on sand and gravel resources.	Mostly greenfield site, grade 3 agricultural. Also potential effect on sand and gravel resources.	(C) Deve undevelo and LITO be subje permane (R) Deve minimise

mentary / Recommendations

busing development could have an impact upon the character and ctiveness of Blaby. There are a number of sites which are on the of Littlethorpe which could have an adverse effect upon the s character. Sites LIT012, LIT013 and LIT020 are likely to affect ation between Littlethorpe and neighbouring settlements. Effects the settlement could be adverse or beneficial, depending upon cation, and the detailed design of the developments themselves. Effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

ousing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings. chaeological findings have been recorded in the vicinity of all sites t LIT016. All sites are likely to have an adverse effect on this tive. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

here heritage potential is high and/ or the site could affect nated assets, undertake assessment to determine whether opment could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is d with local and national heritage groups.

using development at all sites except for LIT014 could have an t upon the rural landscape associated with the Blaby, esthorpe and Whetstone Landscape Character Area and/or Sence par Floodplain Landscape Character Area. Larger sites are likely to more significant effects. Any effects are likely to be permanent and erm.

dertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects the rural landscape are minimised.

rge scale housing development could impact on local water rces and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution nts). Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and mporary.

velopers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to ise water pollution from construction on the site.

rge scale housing development is likely to increase the amount of c on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air y. These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There ilso be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a of the construction process.

cransport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of opment on the site and to also provide recommendations on how uce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to mitigation will be required.

evelopment of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of reloped land and soil. Sites LIT008, LIT009, LIT012, LIT013, LIT020 T021 have potential to affect sand and gravel resources, and will oject to a mineral assessment. Any effects are likely to be anent and long term.

velopers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to ise this.

LITTI	LETHOF	RPE HOUSING SITE	S								
SA Obje	ective	LIT003	LIT008	LITO09	LIT012	LIT013	LIT014	LIT016	LIT020	LIT021	Comm
13. Energy &	water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Hous and wat energy a dependi likely to (R) Envir be enco of home
14. Climate change causes		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Deve greenho reducing technold 22 & 23 long teri (R) Use o should b assess th recomm
15. Flooding &	climate cnange impacts	Site is at risk from surface water (1 in 30 year)	Site is 35% flood zone 3 and at risk from surface water (1 in 30 year)	Site is 54% flood zone 3 and at risk from surface water (1 in 30 year)	Site is 45% flood zone 3 and at risk from surface water (1 in 30 year)	Site is over 20% flood zone 3 and at risk from surface water (1 in 30 year)	Site is at risk from surface water (1 in 100 year)	Site is 73% flood zone 3 and at risk from surface water (1 in 100 year)	Site is at risk from surface water (1 in 30 year)	Site is 58% flood zone 3 and at risk from surface water (1 in 30 year)	(C) Ther be perm (R) Atter climate underta
16. Involving people in	reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) New reduce t of energ recycling and emp enable p term, ar (R) Enco Quality
17. Access to	education	← Site is within 1km of primary school and less than 2.5km from secondary school.	Site is within 1km of primary school and less than 2.5km from secondary school.	Site is over 1km from primary school and less than 2.5km from secondary school.	Site is over 1km from primary school and less than 2.5km from secondary school.	Site is less than 800m from primary school and less than 2km to secondary school	Site is within 1km of primary school and less than 2.5km from secondary school.	Site is over 1km from primary school and less than 2.5km from secondary school.	Site is over 1km from primary school and less than 2.5km from secondary school.	Site is within 1km of primary school and less than 2.5km from secondary school.	(C) The a not cons pressure short te (R) Cons of new h also whe
18. Enterprise,	innovation & employment	Site is within 1km of the District Council Offices	Site is over 1km to the District Council Offices and Industrial Estate.	Site is over 1km to the District Council Offices and Industrial Estate.	Site is within 1km of the District Council Offices and Industrial Estate.	Site is within 1km of the District Council Offices and Industrial Estate.	Site is within 1km of the District Council Offices	Site is within 1km of the District Council Offices and Industrial Estate, but not by a direct route.	→ Site is within 1km of Industrial Estate.	Site is over 1km to the District Council Offices and Industrial Estate.	(C) None howeve employr develop could be (R) Ensu transpor ensure g of the co

mentary / Recommendations

ousing development may result in an increase in the use of energy vater resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in gy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, nding upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are to be permanent and long term.

nvironmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should acouraged on all housing sites to decrease energy and water usage mes when in use.

evelopment of housing may result in an increase in energy use and house gas emissions, however, there may be opportunities for cing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon hologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and term.

se of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark Id be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to is the suitability of public transport to the site and provide mmendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site. here are flood risks associated with all sites. Any effects are likely to ermanent and long term.

ttenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future te change figures should be taken into account. There is a need to rtake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk.

ew housing development may provide people with opportunities to ce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision ergy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste ling etc. Housing developments which are close to local services employment, and have good access to public transport will also le people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short , and permanent and /or temporary.

ncourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home ity Mark.

ne assessment measures the distance to the nearest school. It does onsider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put sure on existing educational services. Effects could be long and/or term, and permanent and /or temporary.

onsider provision of new schools for sites with a significant number w houses and for those further away from existing schools, and where there are capacity issues for existing schools.

one of the developments will directly provide long term jobs, ever, most sites have local facilities which present good access to oyment opportunities. However, the addition of large housing lopments in some areas may increase demand on local jobs. Effects I be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

nsure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public port linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision to re good accessibility to employment opportunities for all members e community.

LITTLETHO	LITTLETHORPE HOUSING SITES											
SA	LIT003	LIT008	LIT009	LIT012	LIT013	LIT014	LIT016	LIT020	LIT021	Comm		
Objective												
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Partially developed site with improvements to road access required. Site has electricity. Access to other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with improvements to road access required. Access to electricity is fine but access to other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with improvements to road access required. Access to electricity is fine but access to other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with poor road access. Unlikely to be accepted by Highway Authority due to difficulties with access. Utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with improvements to road access required. Access to electricity is fine but access to other utilities unknown.	Previously developed site with improvements to road access required. Site has access to electricity. Access to other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with improvements to road access required. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with improvements to road access required. Electricity will need to be diverted to site and access to other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with improvements to road access required. Access to electricity is fine but access to other utilities unknown.	(C) New required term. (R) Unde settleme		
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Ther sites, ho incorpol perman (R) Enco Quality		
21. Waste Minimisation and Re- cycling	Demolition required	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$	\$	Demolition required	\$	\$	Demolition required	(C) The c result in significa Effects c tempora (R) Mea recycling occupat Demolit		
22. Access to services	The site is within 760m of Local Centre and 830m of a post office	The site is within 900m of a local centre and 970m of a Post Office	The site is 900m from the local centre and 897m from post office	The site is within 700m of a local centre and 970m from a Post Office	The site is 382m from local centre and 628m from post office	The site is 660m from the local centre and 717m from post office	→ The site is 800m from the local centre and 978m from post office	The site is 1000m from the local centre and 994m from post office	The site is 900m from local centre and 904m from post office	(C) The a It does r put pres term, ar (R) Cons of new h		
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is within 800m of frequent bus and train station, and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 900m of frequent bus, 345m of infrequent bus and 800m from railway station. Within walking distance of services and employment.	Site is within 900m of frequent bus, 279m of infrequent bus and 800m from railway station. Within walking distance of services and employment.	Site is within 800m of frequent bus, 539m of infrequent bus and 800m from railway station. Within walking distance of services and employment. But access is unknown.	Site is within 500m of frequent bus, 301m of infrequent bus and 500m from railway station. Within walking distance of services and employment.	Site is within 700m of frequent bus, 77m of infrequent bus and 700m from railway station. Within walking distance of services and employment.	Site is within 850m of frequent bus, 414m of infrequent bus and 800m from railway station. Within walking distance of services and employment. But access is not by a direct route.	Site is within 1050m of frequent bus, 285m of infrequent bus and 1000m from railway station. Within walking distance of services and employment.	Site is within 900m of frequent bus, 71m of infrequent bus and 800m from railway station. Within walking distance of services and employment.	(C) Loca footpath addition and emp cycling. be long (R) Ensu transpor cycle sto method		

mentary / Recommendations

ew infrastructure, including road and utilities is likely to be red for many sites. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long

ndertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all ements.

here is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any however new build developments present opportunities to porate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be anent and long term.

ncourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home ty Mark.

he construction and occupation of a new housing development may t in increased waste. Sites requiring demolition will produce ficant levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. ts could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or porary.

leasures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage ling and/or re-using of materials during construction and pation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Prepolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.

he assessment measures the distance to the nearest local services. es not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may pressure on existing services. Effects could be long and/or short , and permanent and /or temporary.

onsider provision of new services for sites with a significant number we houses and for those further away from existing services. Decation of housing on sites with access to public transport services, boaths and cycleways will contribute towards this objective. In cion, location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities employment opportunities will help to encourage walking and ng. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more details. Effects could ng and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

nsure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public port linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways and storage on new developments to encourage travel by these ods.

NARBOROUGH	HOUSING SITE OPTIONS					
SA Objective	SNAR002*	SNAR003	SNAR004	SNAR008*	SNAR014 / 015*	Commentary (C) / Recommendations
1. Housing	↑ ↑ 45	↑ ↑ 42	↑ ↑ 18	↑↑ 42	↑ ↑ 183	 (C) All sites will contribute towards the objective affordable housing. Effects are likely to be period (R) Ensure that residential developments incorwith local needs.
2. Health	ightarrow 651m from health centre	ightarrow 475m from health centre	\$40m from health centre	ightarrow 589m from health centre	ightarrow 725m from health centre	 (C) Large scale housing development may put pacific facilities and open space will also have an impacould be long and/or short term, and permane (R) Consider provision of new health centre(s)
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	→ Less than 300m to open space and within 1.2km from Enderby Leisure Centre and District Leisure and Golf Centre	→ Less than 490m to open space but is 2km away from leisure facilities	→ 130m to open space but is 3km away from leisure facilities	→ 107m to open space and within 1.2km from Enderby Leisure Centre and District Leisure and Golf Centre	→ 180m to open space	 (C) All sites have good access to open space. Si Leisure Centre and District Leisure and Golf Ce There may be some limited opportunities for ir development, e.g. through protection of, and p any existing heritage resource within the site. S short term, and permanent and /or temporary (R) Consider provision of new leisure facilities f than 1.2km away) and/or ensure that there is a alternative methods of travel to the facilities. E
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an depends upon the design and implementation term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be con consider Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide opportunities to met. Effects are likely to be temporary and sho (R) Consultations should be held for each site a such as: local residents, intended building user
6. Natural species & habitats, Green Infrastructure	Site has moderate ecological value. Includes woodland and protected species. Within Green Wedge.	May affect protected species & habitats. Within 150m of SSSI. Within Green Wedge.	Part of wildlife corridors, likely to affect protected species. Adjacent to Green Wedge, the River Soar, and east of Whistle Way (disused mineral railway line).	Site has high ecological value. Natural England has concerns over this site. Within 60m of SSSI and adjacent to watercourse which is linked to the SSSI. LWS River Soar to north-east. Within Green Wedge, possible species rich grassland.	Site has moderate ecological value. Adjoins potential LWS Narborough dismantled railway line and Whistle way wildlife corridor. Potential for protected species.	 (C) Housing development may have an adverse biodiversity potential of the site and the design infrastructure. All sites are within the risk zone likely to have less of an impact upon this as the permanent and long term. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a implemented. Opportunities to enhance green
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Sits near the fringes of Narborough, characterised by vegetated railways and roads.	Could impact separation of settlements (Narborough and Littlethorpe)	\$	Could impact separation of settlements (Narborough and Enderby).	Large site likely to affect the marked contrast between the settlement of Enderby and countryside to the west.	 (C) Housing development in SNAR003, SNAR00 upon the character and distinctiveness of Narb beneficial effect depending on their design. An (R) New housing developments should be designed.

s (R)

ctive of provision of housing and have potential to deliver ermanent and long term.

corporate a range of house types and tenures in accordance

ut pressure on existing healthcare services. Access to leisure npact upon health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects inent and /or temporary.

s) for sites with a significant number of new houses.

Site SNAR002 and SNAR008 are within 1.2km from Enderby Centre, the other sites are further from these leisure facilities. In improving access to heritage and culture through housing and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for e. See objective 8 for more details. Effects could be long and/or ary.

es for sites further away from existing facilities (e.g. greater is appropriate public transport / cycling facilities to allow s. Ensure open space is protected / maintained.

e an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This on of the development. Effects could be long and/or short

consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also

to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are short term.

e and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, sers if known and local/national heritage groups.

rse effect upon habitats and species, depending on the sign of the development. It may also have an impact upon green ones of Narborough Bog SSSI, however sites SNAR014/15 are they are in the outer zones. Any effects are likely to be

a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation en infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.

008 and SNAR014/015 are likely to have an adverse effect arborough. The other two sites could have an adverse or Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

signed to be in keeping with the surroundings.

NARBOROUGH	HOUSING SITE OPTIONS					
SA Objective	SNAR002*	SNAR003	SNAR004	SNAR008*	SNAR014 / 015*	Commentary (C) / Recommendations
8. Historic environment	Site 370m from conservation area and heritage potential is uncertain. Archaeological finds recorded in the vicinity.	Site 210m away from conservation area and heritage potential is high. Listed buildings also nearby.	Heritage potential is low	Site within 300m of scheduled monument and conservation area. Heritage potential is high	Heritage potential is low but post medieval watercourse was found in 2013	 (C) Sites SNAR002, SNAR003 and SNAR008 hav areas, and therefore likely to have adverse impact on the post-medieval watercourse onsi (R) Where heritage potential is high and/ or the to determine whether development could caus local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	site on boundary of settlement which may impact rural landscape. Within the Sence and Soar Floodplain landscape character area. LVIA indicates low landscape, but medium adverse visual effects and a moderate-high capacity to accommodate housing development.	Large site on boundary of settlement which may impact rural landscape. Within the Lubbesthorpe Agricultural Parkland landscape character area. LVIA indicates a high adverse landscape effect, visual effects of a medium adverse magnitude and a low capacity to accommodate housing development.	 (C) Housing development in sites SNAR008 and landscape, as the sites are located on the bour landscape and vegetation. As site SNAR014/15 Site SNAR002 is previously developed and sites effects are likely to be permanent and long ter (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensu minimised.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow	Site could affect nearby un-named water body.	Site is on top of aquifer and could be contaminated. Could also affect nearby River Soar.	Site could affect nearby River Soar	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale housing development could imp construction related pollution incidents). Effect temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Age construction on the site. A contamination asse as it is nearby to River Soar and on top of an ac contaminated.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	Could be affected by M1 and industrial estate	\leftrightarrow	Could be affected by M1	Could be affected by M69 and may increase traffic to the area	 (C) Large scale housing development, particula traffic on local road networks, with potential for with good access to public transport and good to minimise this. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 permanent and long term. There may also be s of the construction process. (R) A transport assessment should be produced provide recommendations on how to reduce c see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Partly greenfield site and 40% grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land. Rest of the site is urban / industrial.	Greenfield site and grade 3 agricultural	Grade 3 agricultural but may be an opportunity for land remediation as site could be contaminated. Safeguarded for waste but planning permission for waste facility expired.	Greenfield site and grade 3 agricultural, with a low likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land.	Greenfield site and grade 3 agricultural, with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land.	 (C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to a Development of sites which are contaminated likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should follow Environment Age
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an incression opportunities for improvements in energy and depending upon the detailed design of develop term. (R) Environmental assessments such as the Hor to decrease energy and water usage of homes

s (R)

ave some heritage potential and/or proximity to conservation se effects upon this objective. SNAR0014/015 may have an nsite. Any effects are likely to be permanent and longterm.

the site could affect designated assets, undertake assessment ause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with

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sure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are

mpact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to ects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or

gency guidelines to minimise water pollution from sessment should be undertaken on site SNAR004 in particular aquifer. Previous industrial use of this site suggests it may be

ularly with site SNAR014/15, is likely to increase the amount of I for impacts upon air quality. However, development on sites od access to local services, facilities and employment will help 22 & 23 for more details. These effects are likely to be e short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result

ced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also e car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to

to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Ed presents an opportunity for remediation. Any effects are

gency guidelines to minimise pollution of land and soil.

crease in the use of energy and water resources. There may be nd water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, lopments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long

Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites es when in use.

NARBOROUGH	HOUSING SITE OPTIONS					
SA Objective	SNAR002*	SNAR003	SNAR004	SNAR008*	SNAR014 / 015*	Commentary (C) / Recommendations
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in an in However, there may be opportunities for reducer carbon technologies. Increased traffic associater gas emissions. However, development on sites local services, facilities and employment will be more details. Any effects are likely to be permative (R) Use of environmental assessments such as assessment should be undertaken to assess the recommendations on how to reduce impact of
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	¢greenfield site, zone 1 and not indicated to be at risk from surface water	Site is 5% zone 3 and 2.5% zone 2. Also 30 year risk from surface water	Flood risk zones are inconsistent for this site, suggesting mainly zone 2 or 3. Also 100 year risk from surface water	Site is 18% zone 3 and 25% zone 2. Also 30-year risk from surface water	↓ 30-year risk for surface water	 (C) All sites except for SNAR002 have some risk Furthermore development on greenfield sites issues for surface water run-off. Any effects are (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigat taken into account. A full FRA should be under inconsistent. There is a need to undertake the
16. Involving people in reducing environmenta I impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development may provide perimpacts, for example through the provision of for waste recycling etc. Housing developments good access to public transport will also enable short term, and permanent and /or temporary (R) Encourage the use of environmental assess
17. Access to education	Site is within 650m of a primary school and 900m of a secondary school	Site is 500m to primary school and 1.5km to secondary school	 Site is 900m from primary school and 1.2m of secondary school 	Site is within 700m of a primary school and less than 1km from a secondary school	Site is 700m from a primary school and 1.4km from a secondary school	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the within the scoring, it has been noted that local have a surplus of places until 2020 /21. The clo oversubscribed, therefore contributions may be short term, and permanent and /or temporary (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites further away from existing schools, and also well
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	→→ Local employment opportunities adjacent to site and within 1km of industrial estate	→→ Site adjoins industrial estate	→→ Site adjoins industrial park	→ Site is within 1km of industrial park	→ The site is within 600m of the Next HQ and 1000m of Warren/Mill Hill Industrial Estates	 (C) None of the developments will directly provappropriate for employment uses. However, a addition of large housing developments in som long and/or short term, and permanent and /o (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and l and cycling provision to ensure good accessibil community.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↑ Site is partly previously developed, no known issues with road infrastructure to site.	Site is landlocked and appears to have no access to the highway network. Currently agricultural land.	Likely to require significant infrastructure works to connect to highway but the site is previously developed.	Greenfield site. Potential issues with access off a 40mph road. No issues with utilities, although gas supply is unknown.	Greenfield site. Potential issues with access and pressure on local roads. No issues with utilities, although gas supply is unknown.	 (C) Development of previously developed land objective. SNAR004 is also previously develope SNAR003, SNAR008 and SNAR014/015 are all g each site. Any effects are likely to be permaner (R) Produce a transport assessment and undert settlements.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renew developments present opportunities to incorporate permanent and long term. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assess

s (R)

increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. ducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero ated with housing development may also increase greenhouse es with good access to public transport and good access to help to minimise this. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for manent and long term.

as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport the suitability of public transport to the site and provide of traffic to/from the site.

isk of flooding. Site SNAR008 has a significant risk of flooding. s will increase the area of hard landscaping which could cause are likely to be permanent and long term.

igate this risk, and future climate change figures should be ertaken on sites, particularly site SNAR004 where sources are ne sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk people with opportunities to reduce their environmental of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities nts which are close to local services and employment, and have ble people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or ary.

essments such as the Home Quality Mark.

the nearest school. Although the capacity isn't assessed cal primary schools (Red Hill Field, Pastures and Greystoke) will closest secondary school, Brockington College, is forecast to be by be sought to secure extra spaces. Effects could be long and/or ary.

es with a significant number of new houses and for those where there are capacity issues for existing schools. rovide long term jobs and may take away sites which could be ; all sites have good access to employment opportunities. The ome areas may increase demand on local jobs. Effects could be /or temporary.

d high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking bility to employment opportunities for all members of the

nd at site SNAR002 will have a beneficial effect upon this ped, but likely to require significant infrastructure works. Il greenfield. Access to utility infrastructure is unknown for nent and long term.

ertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all

ewable technologies on any sites, however new build rporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to

ssments such as the Home Quality Mark.

NARBOROUGH	HOUSING SITE OPTIONS					
SA Objective	SNAR002*	SNAR003	SNAR004	SNAR008*	SNAR014 / 015*	Commentary (C) / Recommendations
21. Waste Minimisation and Re- cycling	Demolition required	Demolition required (small building shown on map)	\$	\$	\$	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new here could be long and/or short term, and permanent (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce version during construction and occupation. Sites requires should be re-used wherever possible. Contractor and Gite Wester Management Plan.
22. Access to services	→ The site is within 619m of a local centre and 768m of Post Office	The site is within 360m of a local centre and 344m of Post Office	→ The site is within 670m of a retail centre and within 937m of Post Office	→ The site is within739m of a local centre and 709m from Post Office	→ The site is 777m from a local centre and 970m Post Office	 and Site Waste Management Plan. (C) The assessment measures the distance to th Large scale housing development may put press these sites are accessible for walkers/cyclists. Ef /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new services for sites of further away from existing services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is 800m from frequent bus, 900m from rail station and within good walking distance of services and employment	→ → Site is 400m from frequent bus, less than 600m to rail station and within reasonable walking distance of services and employment	Site is 400m from frequent bus, less than 700m to rail station and within reasonable walking distance of services and employment	Site is 150m from frequent bus, 1km from rail station and within good walking distance of services and employment	 Site is 650m from regular bus stop but walking and cyclist facilities are poor due to local unlit roads with limited pavement 	 (C) Location of housing on sites with access to p contribute towards this objective. In addition, lo facilities and employment opportunities will hel 18 & 22 for more details. Effects could be long a (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and h footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new

s (R)

v housing development may result in increased waste. Effects nent and /or temporary.

ce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials equiring demolition will produce significant levels of waste, this actors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit

o the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. ressure on existing services. Also see objective 23 for whether s. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and

es with a significant number of new houses and for those

o public transport services, footpaths and cycleways will n, location of housing in areas close to local services and help to encourage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, ng and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

d high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit ew developments to encourage travel by these methods.

SAPCOTE HO	DUSING SITES													
SA	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	001	004	007	009	010	011	013	014	015	016	019	020	023	
1. Housing	↑↑ 64	115	↑ ↑ 19	145	↑ ↑ 43	↑ ↑ 90	↑↑ 122	↑ ↑ 55	1	13, site currently used for gypsy and traveller accommodat- ion	↑ ↑ 37	↑ ↑ 262	↑ ↑ 34	 (C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing, however site SSAP016 is currently gypsy and traveller accommodation, so development of this site will reduce housing provision for this group. All sites except for SSAP016 have potential to deliver affordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of house types and
2. Health	↓ 1049m from health centre	1571m from health centre	1421m from health centre	1379m from health centre	1499m from health centre	← ← 1609m from health centre	1103m from health centre	1207m from health centre	Transform thealth centre	Cver 3km from health centre	Cver 1km from health centre	2.5km from health centre	1452m from health centre	 tenures in accordance with local needs. (C) None of the sites have good access to healthcare and most are a considerable distance from the nearest health centre. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing healthcare services. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with a significant number of new
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is 252m to open space and near to Stoney Cove Diving Centre. Tennis club within 2.5km, but over 5km to leisure centres. Development on the site may disrupt public footpaths and bridleways.	Site is within 448m of open space and near to Stoney Cove Diving Centre. Tennis club within 2.5km, but over 5km to leisure centres. Development on the site may disrupt footpath V43.	Site within 67m of open space and near to Stoney Cove Diving Centre. Tennis club within 2.5km, but over 5km to leisure centres.	Site is within 239m of open space and near to Stoney Cove Diving Centre. Tennis club within 2.5km, but over 5km to leisure centres. Development on the site may disrupt footpath V38.	Site is within 700m of open space and near to Stoney Cove Diving Centre. Tennis club within 2.5km, but over 5km to leisure centres.	Site is within 700m of open space and near to Stoney Cove Diving Centre. Tennis club within 2.5km, but over 5km to leisure centres. Development on the site may disrupt footpath V43.	Site is 387m to open space and near to Stoney Cove Diving Centre. Tennis club within 2.5km, but over 5km to leisure centres. Development on the site may disrupt public footpaths and bridleways.	Site is within 510m of open space and near to Stoney Cove Diving Centre. Tennis club within 2.5km, but over 5km to leisure centres. Development on the site may disrupt footpaths U53 and V47.	Site is 715m to open space and near to Stoney Cove Diving Centre. Tennis club within 2.5km, but over 5km to leisure centres. Development on the site may disrupt public footpaths and bridleways.	Site is 900m to Burbage Common and Woods, and over 4km to leisure centres and golf courses.	Site is within 133m of open space and near to Stoney Cove Diving Centre. Tennis club within 2.5km, but over 5km to leisure centres.	Site is 800m to Burbage Common and Woods, and over 3km to leisure centres and golf courses. Development on the site may disrupt footpath U50.	Site within 123m of open space and near to Sapcote Garden Centre. Over 2km to Stoney Cove Diving Centre	 houses and for those further away from existing health centres. (C) Most sites have good access to open space and the diving centre at Stoney Cove but are further away from more general formal leisure facilities (i.e. leisure centres). Development of sites SSAP001, SSAP004, SSAP009, SSAP011, SSAP13, SSAP014, SSAP015 and SSAP020 may affect footpaths and / or bridleways within the sites. There may be some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. through protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for any existing heritage resource within the site. See objective 8 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new leisure facilities closer to Sapcote. Ensure open space is protected / maintained. (C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an
4. Crime & Safety	↓ ↓	↓	↓	↓			↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	 (c) Provision of nodsing at an sites may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.

SAPCOTE HO	APCOTE HOUSING SITES A SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP S													
SA														Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	001	004	007	009	010	011	013	014	015	016	019	020	023	
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to be temporary and short term. (R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	Site contains possible species rich grassland and a watercourse (formerly a parish level wildlife site). No links to GI network.	Site contains possible species rich grassland, hedges and mature trees. No links to GI network.	May affect protected species and habitat. Not near GI network but adjoins open space.	Arable site. May affect protected species. Not near GI network but adjoins open space.	Site contains possible species rich grassland and quarry ponds nearby. No links to GI network.	Site contains possible species rich grassland and ponds nearby. No links to GI network.	Site contains possible species rich grassland and a watercourse (formerly a parish level wildlife site). No links to Gl network.	Site contains possible species rich grassland and a watercourse . No links to GI network.	May affect protected species. Not near GI network but adjoins open space.	Likely to affect the SSSI to the west. SSSI also contributes to GI network.	Site contains species rich grassland and is a candidate local wildlife site. No links to GI network.	Likely to affect the SSSI to the north. SSSI also contributes to GI network.	May affect protected species. No links to GI network.	 (C) Housing development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, depending on the biodiversity potential of the site and the design of the development. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	Large site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	Site is within built up area so could have adverse or beneficial effect. Site forms part of historic core of village.	Large site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	Site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	Site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	Large site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	Site close to Sapcote but not adjoining, however it will still potentially affect the character.	Very large site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary. May reduce separation between Sapcote and Sharnford, and Sapcote and Aston Flamville.	↔ Site is in a rural location, outside of settlements	Site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	↔ Site is in a rural location	Site close to Sapcote but not adjoining, however it will still potentially affect the character.	 (C) Housing development could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Sapcote. There are a number of sites which are on the fringe of Sapcote which could have an adverse effect upon the village's character. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	Site has high heritage potential and development is likely to affect setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	Site has high heritage potential and development may affect setting of nearby listed buildings and Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	Site forms part of historic core of the village. It has high heritage potential and development may affect setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	Site has high heritage potential and development is likely to affect setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	Site has high heritage potential and development may affect setting of nearby listed buildings and Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	Site has high heritage potential and development may affect setting of nearby listed buildings and Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	Site has high heritage potential and development is likely to affect setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	Site has high heritage potential and development is likely to affect setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	Site has high heritage potential and development is likely to affect setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	↔ No known assets / potential	Site has high heritage potential and development is likely to affect setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument and Grade II listed church	Site has high heritage potential	Heritage potential is uncertain, archaeological remains have been recorded in the vicinity. Approx. 600m from setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument but this is considered to be far enough away so that it remains unaffected.	 (C) All sites except for SSAP016 and SSAP023 are known to have high heritage potential. Sites SSAP001, SSAP009, SSAP013, SSAP014 SSAP015 and SSAP019 are likely to affect Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Where heritage potential is high and/ or the site could affect designated assets, undertake assessment to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.

SAPCOTE HC	USING SITES													
SA	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	001	004	007	009	010	011	013	014	015	016	019	020	023	
9. Rural landscape	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	Large site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	<→ Site is in a built- up location	Large site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	Large site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	Very large site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	Rural site within Aston Flamville Wooded Farmland Landscape Character Area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	Large rural site within Aston Flamville Wooded Farmland Landscape Character Area	Rural site within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area	 (C) Housing development at all sites except for SSAP007 could have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with the Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland /Aston Flamville Wooded Farmland Landscape Character Area. Larger sites are likely to have more significant effects. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to
														ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised.
10. Water environment	Development could affect un- named waterbodies within the site	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect an un-named waterbody within the site	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect un- named waterbodies within the site	Development could affect un- named waterbody bordering the site	Development could affect un- named waterbodies within the site	Development could affect un- named waterbody bordering the site	Development could affect an un-named waterbody within the site	Development could affect un- named waterbodies within the site	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale housing development could impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents). Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment
														Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	Site near to M69 which could have an effect upon air quality	\leftrightarrow	Site near to M69 which could have an effect upon air quality. Also large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale housing development is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality. These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process. (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Mainly greenfield site, Grade 3 land		Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	←→ Site previously developed with no known contamination issues	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	 (C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.

SAPCOTE HO	APCOTE HOUSING SITES A SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP S													
SA	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	001	004	007	009	010	011	013	014	015	016	019	020	023	
14. Climate change causes	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Site is 29% within flood zone 2/3 and at risk of surface water flooding	Mainly greenfield site at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year).	Site mainly parkland / garden, no flood risk	Greenfield site at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year).	Greenfield site at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year).	Greenfield site at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year).	Site is 20% within flood zone 2/3 and at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year)	Less than 10% of site is within zone 2/3 and at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year)	Greenfield site at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year)	Previously developed site, no known flood risk	Greenfield site, no known flood risk	Greenfield site, no known flood risk	Predominantly greenfield site, no known flood risk	 (C) There are flood risks associated with all sites except for SSAP007, SSAP016, SSAP019, SSAP020 and SSAP023. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account. There is a need to undertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are close to local services and employment, and have good access to public transport will also enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
17. Access to education	Kernel Konstantion Site is over 500m to primary school and over 4km to secondary school	Site is over 500m to primary school and over 3km to secondary school	Site is within 95m of primary school, but over 3km to secondary school	Site is within 489m of primary school, but over 4km to secondary school	Site is over 500m to primary school and over 3km to secondary school	Site is over 500m to primary school and over 3km to secondary school	Site is 682m to primary school and over 4km to secondary school	Site is 744m to primary school and over 4km to secondary school	Site is within 803m of primary school, and over 4km to secondary school	Site is over 2km to primary school and secondary school	Site is within 212m of primary school but over 2.5km to secondary school	Site is over 2km to primary school and over 1.5km to secondary school	Site is 925m to primary school and 4km to secondary school	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest school. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing educational services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing schools, and also where there are capacity issues for existing schools.

SAPCOTE HO	PCOTE HOUSING SITES SAP SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP SSAP													
SA	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	001	004	007	009	010	011	013	014	015	016	019	020	023	
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	Site is within 1600m of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is approx. 2.1km to Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is within 2km of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is within 2km of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is approx. 2.1km to Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is approx. 2.2km to Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is within 1600m of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is within 1700m of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is approx. 2.3km to Foxbank Industrial Estate	Kernel Konstanting Site is over 2.5km to employment	Site is within 2km of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is over 2.5km to employment	Site is within 1900m of Foxbank Industrial Estate	 (C) None of the developments will directly provide long term jobs. Most sites have limited access to employment opportunities. The addition of large housing developments in some areas may increase demand on local jobs. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) 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.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Greenfield site but has road and electricity access. Other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Partly previously developed site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has some road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has road and electricity access. Access to other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has road and electricity access. Access to other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has some road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has some road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site, with some road access but significant levels of new roads and infrastructure are likely to be required. Access to utilities unknown	Partly previously developed site with road access (but unlikely to be accepted by Highways on sustainability grounds). Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has road and electricity access. Access to other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site, road access not likely to be acceptable to Highway Authority. Access to utilities unknown.	Partly previously developed site with road access, but new access and increased use of existing access unlikely to be accepted by Highways. Access to utilities unknown.	 (C) All sites except for part of SSAP007, SSAP016 and SSAP023 are greenfield and will not therefore make use of previously developed land or buildings. In addition, new infrastructure, including road and utilities is likely to be required for many sites. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all settlements.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any sites, however new build developments present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$	\$	Demolition required	\$	\$	\$	Demolition required	\$	\$	Demolition required	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. Sites requiring demolition will produce significant levels of waste, this should be reused wherever possible. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage recycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.

SAPCOTE HO	USING SITES													
SA	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	SSAP	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	001	004	007	009	010	011	013	014	015	016	019	020	023	
22. Access to services	Site is within 500m of a local centre and 522m of post office	The site is within 509m of a local centre and 530m of a Post Office	The site is within 179m of a local centre and 338m of a Post Office	The site is within 555m of a local centre and 637m of a Post Office	The site is within 487m of a local centre and 497m of a Post Office	The site is within 526m of a local centre and 555m of a Post Office	Site is within 621m of a local centre and 653m of post office	The site is within 742m of a local centre and 785m of a Post Office	Site within 988m of a local centre and 1061m of a post office	Site is over 3km to local centre and post office	The site is within 392m of a local centre and 479m of a Post Office	Site is over 1.6km to local centre and post office	Site within 990m of a local centre and 1029m of a post office	(C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. Most sites are within easy walking distance of local services, with the exception of sites SSAP015, SSAP016, SSAP020 and SSAP023. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
23. Public transport, cycling and 2 walking	Site is within 518m of infrequent bus service. Local services are within walking distance.	Site is within 221m of infrequent bus service (Sharnford Road) though extension of footpath needed. Local services are within walking distance.	Site is within 211m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of services.	Site is within 569m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of services.	Site is within 500m of infrequent bus service (walking distance to Sharnford Road). Local services are within walking distance.	Site is within 209m of infrequent bus service (Sharnford Road) though extension of footpath needed. Local services are within walking distance.	Site is within 650m of infrequent bus service. Local services are within walking distance.	Site is within 756m of infrequent bus service. Local services are within walking distance.	Site is 977m from infrequent bus. Limited access to services and employment via walking.	← Site is 1018m from infrequent bus. Very limited access to services and employment via walking. Smithy Lane has no pavements which is likely to discourage walkers.	Site is within 392m of infrequent bus service. Local services are within walking distance.	Site is 765m from infrequent bus, access via a 60mph road. Very limited access to services and employment via walking.	Site is 993m from infrequent bus, access via a 60mph road. Very limited access to services and employment via walking.	 (R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing services. (C) Bus services to Sapcote are infrequent, therefore there will be limited opportunities to encourage public transport access. However, location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities will help to encourage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) 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.

SHARNFORD	D HOUSING SITES				
SA	SSHA002	SSHA003	SSHA006	SSHA007	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective	个个	▲ ▲	▲ ▲		(C) All sites will contribute towards the objective
얻					affordable housing. Effects are likely to be perm
1. Housing	75	79	15	49	(R) Ensure that residential developments incorp local needs.
	<i>←</i> ←	<i>←←</i>	← ←	<i>←</i> ←	(C) The sites all have poor accessibility to health
2. Health	2617m from doctor's surgery	3233m from doctor's surgery	3124m from doctor's surgery	2617m from doctor's surgery	considerable distance from the nearest health c existing healthcare services. Access to leisure fa See objective 3 for more details. Effects could b
2					(R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for
					further away from existing health centres. (C) All sites have good access to open space and
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotments, but over 6km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotments, but over 6km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotments, but over 6km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotments, but over 6km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	leisure facilities (i.e. leisure centre and golf cour improving access to heritage and culture throug provision of interpretation (such as information objective 8 for more details. Effects could be lor
					(R) Consider provision of new leisure facilities cl maintained.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an depends upon the design and implementation of and permanent and /or temporary.
4. Cr Sa					(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be cons consider Secured By Design.
≥ t	\$	↓	\$	1	(C) Development will provide opportunities to c Effects are likely to be temporary and short terr
5. Community empowerment					(R) Consultations should be held for each site ar such as: local residents, intended building users
ies en GI)					(C) Housing development may have an adverse
ecie gree e (G	Site is potentially species rich and	Site is potentially species rich and likely	Site is potentially species rich and likely	Site is potentially species rich and likely	biodiversity potential of the site and the design infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be perma
6. Natural speci & habitats, gre infrastructure (C	likely to contain protected species and habitat. Additional surveys needed- assumed worst case. No direct impacts on GI.	to contain protected species and habitat. Additional surveys needed- assumed worst case. No direct impacts on GI.	to contain protected species and habitat. Additional surveys needed- assumed worst case. No direct impacts on GI.	to contain protected species and habitat. Additional surveys needed- assumed worst case. No direct impacts on GI.	(R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a c Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure s
=. 00 00					
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Site is on the fringe of Sharnford and will overstep boundary.	Site is on the fringe of Sharnford and will overstep boundary.	Site is on the fringe of Sharnford and will overstep boundary.	Site is on the fringe of Sharnford and will overstep boundary.	(C) Housing development could have an impact are on the fringe of Sharnford which could have the largest of the sites at over 4 hectares and is village. The effect could be adverse or beneficial developments themselves. Any effects are likely
7. D					(R) Housing development should be designed ca with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	↓ Site has high heritage potential.	Site has high heritage potential and could affect setting of Grade 2 Listed Buildings	Site has high heritage potential and could affect setting of Grade 2 Listed Buildings	Site has high heritage potential.	(C) All sites have medium or high heritage poter Sites SSHA003 and SSHA006 are located in Sharr remains therefore major effects are likely. Any e
8. H envire		located adjacent to the site entrance. Site located in Sharnford Historic core.	located adjacent to the site entrance. Potential for archaeological remains. Site located in Sharnford Historic core.		(R) Where heritage potential is high and/ or the determine whether development could cause h and national heritage groups.

tive of provision of housing and all sites have potential to deliver rmanent and long term.

rporate a range of house types and tenures in accordance with

Ith services. SSHA003 and SSHA006 in particular are a h centre. Large scale housing development may put pressure on facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. I be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those

nd allotments but are greater than 6km from more formal burse). There may also be some limited opportunities for bugh housing development, e.g. through protection of, and on boards) for any existing heritage resource within the site. See long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

closer to Sharnford. Ensure open space is protected /

an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This n of the development. Effects could be long and/or short term,

nsulted and their recommendations implemented. Also

o consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. erm.

and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, ers if known and local/national heritage groups.

se effect upon habitats and species, depending on the gn of the development. It may also have an impact upon green manent and long term.

qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. should be taken wherever possible.

act upon the character and distinctiveness of Sharnford. All sites we an adverse effect upon the village's character. SSHA003 is is likely to have a significant impact on the character of the cial, depending upon the location, and the detailed design of the ely to be permanent and long term.

carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in

ential, SSHA003 and SSHA006 may also affect listed buildings. arnford Historic core and may also contain archaeological y effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

he site could affect designated assets, undertake assessment to e harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local

SHARNFOR	D HOUSING SITES				
SA	SSHA002	SSHA003	SSHA006	SSHA007	Commentary / Recommendations
9. Rural landscape	Site on rural fringe and development likely to have adverse effect on rural character.	Site on rural fringe and development likely to have adverse effect on rural character.	Site on rural fringe and development likely to have adverse effect on rural character.	Site on rural fringe and development likely to have adverse effect on rural character.	 (C) Housing development at all sites could have a SSHA003 is likely to have more significant effects (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure minimised.
10. Water environment	Site contains two small ponds/. Further investigation/survey required. Site unlikely to cause groundwater pollution.	Soar Brook runs within 60m of the N site boundary. Site unlikely to cause groundwater pollution.	Soar Brook runs within 80m to the N site boundary. Site unlikely to cause groundwater pollution.	Site contains two small ponds/. Further investigation/survey required. Site unlikely to cause groundwater pollution.	 (C) Large scale housing development could impa construction related pollution incidents). Effect /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agend on the site.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale housing development is likely to i potential for impacts upon air quality. These effects be short term and temporary effects upon air quality. (R) A transport assessment should be produced a provide recommendations on how to reduce car see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land	Greenfield site, grade 3 land.	Greenfield site, grade 3 / 4.	Part greenfield, grade 3.	↓ Greenfield site, grade 3	(C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to relikely to be permanent and long term.(R) Developers should follow Environment Agence
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an increat opportunities for improvements in energy and w upon the detailed design of developments. Any of (R) Environmental assessments such as the Hom decrease energy and water usage of homes when
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in an inclute there may be opportunities for reducing carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with h emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for long term. (R) Use of environmental assessments such as H assessment should be undertaken to assess the secommendations on how to reduce impact of the technologies.
15. Flooding & climate change	Greenfield site, no flood risk	Greenfield site, under 1% of site located within Flood Zone 2. Possible risk of flooding.	Greenfield site, approximately 2% of site located within Flood Zones 2 & 3. Possible risk of flooding.	Greenfield site, no flood risk	 (C) There are flood risks associated with sites SSI and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate into account. There is a need to undertake the set
16. Involving people in reducing environmental		\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development may provide peop for example through the provision of energy and recycling etc. Housing developments which are access to public transport will also enable people term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessment

ve an impact upon the rural landscape. The largest site, ects. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

are that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are

ppact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to ects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and

ency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction

to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There may also quality as a result of the construction process.

ed to judge the impact of development on the site and to also car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to

result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are

ency guidelines to minimise this.

rease in the use of energy and water resources. There may be d water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending ny effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

ome Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites to hen in use.

ncrease in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, on emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon n housing development may also increase greenhouse gas f for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and

s Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport ne suitability of public transport to the site and provide of traffic to/from the site.

SSHA003 and SSHA006. Any effects are likely to be permanent

ate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken e sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk.

ople with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste re close to local services and employment, and have good uple to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short

sments such as the Home Quality Mark.

SHARNFORD	HOUSING SITES				
SA	SSHA002	SSHA003	SSHA006	SSHA007	Commentary / Recommendations
Objective					
17. Access to education	← ← Site is within 235m of primary school but over 4km of secondary	← ← Site is within 698m of primary school but over 4km of secondary school	Site is within 572m of primary school but over 4km of secondary school	Site is within 266m of primary school but over 4km of secondary school	(C) All sites are a considerable distance from sect the nearest school. It does not consider the capa existing educational services. Effects could be loo
17. edu	school				(R) Consider provision of new schools for sites w away from existing schools, and also where there
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	← ← Site is over 2.5km from local employment opportunities	Site is over 3.5km from local employment opportunities	Site is over 3.5km from local employment opportunities	Site is over 2.5km from local employment opportunities	(C) None of the developments will directly provid which present good access to employment oppo developments in some areas may increase dema and permanent and /or temporary.
18. inn em					(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and hig and cycling provision to ensure good accessibility community.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and	Greenfield site with road access which may need upgrading. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access which may need upgrading. Access to utilities unknown.	Partially developed & greenfield site with road access which may need upgrading. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access which may need upgrading. Access to utilities unknown.	 (C) All sites except part of SSHA007 are greenfiel land or buildings. In addition, new infrastructure sites. Any effects are likely to be permanent and (R) Undertake an assessment of current access to
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renewa developments present opportunities to incorpor permanent and long term. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessm
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	Demolition required	Demolition required	Demolition required	Demolition required	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new ho requiring demolition will produce significant level could be long and/or short term, and permanent (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce w during construction and occupation. Contractors and Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	The site is within 1534m of a local centre and 571m of a Post Office	The site is over 2km from a local centre and 460m of a Post Office	← ← The site is 2km from a local centre and 540m of a Post Office	The site is within 1593m of a local centre and 577m of a Post Office	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the Most sites are within easy walking distance of a housing development may put pressure on existing permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new services for sites waway from existing services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	← Site is within 200m of low frequent bus service. However, no pavements or streetlights on Aston Road and 60mph speed limit.	Site is within 447m of low frequent bus service.	Site is within 240m of low frequent bus service.	Site is within 231m of low frequent bus service. However, no pavements or streetlights on Aston Road and 60mph speed limit.	 (C) Location of housing on sites with access to pucontribute towards this objective. In addition, log and employment opportunities will help to encomore details. Effects could be long and/or short (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and hig footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new details.

econdary education. The assessment measures the distance to apacity. Large scale housing development may put pressure on long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

with a significant number of new houses and for those further ere are capacity issues for existing schools.

vide long term jobs, however, most sites have local facilities portunities. However, the addition of large housing mand on local jobs. Effects could be long and/or short term,

high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking lity to employment opportunities for all members of the

ield and will not therefore make use of previously developed ire, including road and utilities is likely to be required for many nd long term.

s to utilities for all settlements.

wable technologies on any sites, however new build porate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be

sments such as the Home Quality Mark.

housing development may result in increased waste. Sites evels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. Effects ent and /or temporary.

waste and encourage recycling and/or re-using of materials ors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit

the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. a post office but over 2km of other local services. Large scale isting services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and

s with a significant number of new houses and for those further

public transport services, footpaths and cycleways will location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities courage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for rt term, and permanent and /or temporary.

high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit v developments to encourage travel by these methods.
STONEY STANT	STONEY STANTON HOUSING SITES											
SA Objective	SSTO002	SSTO006	SSTO008	SSTO009	SSTO013	SSTO015	SSTO016	SSTO018	SSTO019	SSTO021	SSTO022	Commentary / Recommendations
1. Housing	↑↑ 180	12	↑↑ 54	↑ ↑ 37	↑ ↑ 25	78	↑ ↑ 42	38	↑↑ 47	↑ ↑ 61	7	 (C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing and all sites except for SSTO006 and SSTO022 have potential to deliver affordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of
2. Health	→ 533m from health centre	→→ 377m from health centre	1044m from health centre	1020m from health centre	→ 505m from health centre	→ 590m from health centre	→ 608m from health centre	→ 458m from health centre	1150m from health centre	→ 634m from health centre	→ 688m from health centre	 house types and tenures in accordance with local needs. (C) Sites vary in terms of access to health centres. Large scale housing development such as SST0002 may put pressure on existing healthcare services. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing health centres.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is 85m to open space and near to Tennis Club and Stoney Cove Diving Centre, but over 5km to leisure centres and golf courses. Development on the site may disrupt public footpath V49.	Site is 131m to open space and near to Tennis Club and Stoney Cove Diving Centre, but over 5km to leisure centres and golf courses.	Site is 172m to open space and near to Tennis Club and Stoney Cove Diving Centre, but over 5km to leisure centres and golf courses. Development on this site may disrupt public footpaths V29 and V51.	Site is 127m to open space and near to Tennis Club and Stoney Cove Diving Centre, but over 5km to leisure centres and golf courses. If access from the site is obtained from the existing farm access the site will disrupt bridleway V29.	Site is 47m to open space and near to Tennis Club and Stoney Cove Diving Centre, but over 5km to leisure centres and golf courses.	Site is 139m to open space and near to Tennis Club and Stoney Cove Diving Centre, but over 5km to leisure centres and golf courses. Development on this site may disrupt public footpath V49.	Site is 167m to open space and near to Tennis Club and Stoney Cove Diving Centre, but over 5km to leisure centres and golf courses.	Site is 207m to open space and near to Tennis Club and Stoney Cove Diving Centre, but over 5km to leisure centres and golf courses.	Site is 75m to open space and near to Tennis Club and Stoney Cove Diving Centre, but over 5km to leisure centres and golf courses. Development on this site may disrupt public footpath V51.	Site is 460m to open space and 550m from Stoney Cove Diving Centre, but over 5km to leisure centres and golf courses.	Site is 168m to open space and 300m from Stoney Cove Diving Centre, over 5km to leisure centres and golf courses. However, the site is currently allotments, loss of which could have an adverse effect on this objective.	 (C) All sites have good access to open space and Stoney Cove Diving Centre but are over 5km from leisure centres and golf courses. Sites SST0002, SST0008, ST0015 and SST0019 contain public footpaths and could have an adverse or beneficial impact, depending on whether the paths can be diverted. Site SST0009 may also disrupt a bridleway, but this effect is dependent on where access will be obtained from. Site SST0022 contains allotments, loss of which would have an adverse effect upon this objective. There may also be some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. through protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for any existing heritage resource within the site. See objective 8 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure open space is protected / maintained, and that existing footpaths and bridle ways are diverted.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured by Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to be temporary and short term. (R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.

STONEY STAN	TON HOUSING SI	ITES										
SA	SSTO002	SSTO006	SSTO008	SSTO009	SSTO013	SSTO015	SSTO016	SSTO018	SSTO019	SSTO021	SSTO022	Commentary / Recommendations
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	May affect protected species / habitats. No known link to GI.	May affect protected species / habitats. No known link to GI.	Improved grassland - may need to protect hedges/ trees on site.	May affect protected species. No known link to GI.	May affect protected species. No known link to GI.	May affect protected species. No known link to GI.	May affect protected species. No known link to GI.	May affect protected species. No known link to GI.	May affect protected species. Wildlife corridor to north of site, which could present opportunities to link GI	May affect protected species. No known link to GI.	May affect protected species. No known link to GI.	 (C) Housing development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, depending on the biodiversity potential of the site and the design of the development. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible. Development on sites within green wedges should be avoided.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Large site which would overstep boundary	Site is within built up area	Site on edge of Stoney Stanton, would overstep boundary	Site on edge of Stoney Stanton, would overstep boundary	Site on edge of Stoney Stanton, would overstep boundary	Site on edge of Stoney Stanton, would overstep boundary	Site on edge of Stoney Stanton, would overstep boundary	Site on edge of Stoney Stanton, would overstep boundary	Site on edge of Stoney Stanton, would overstep boundary	Site on edge of Stoney Stanton, would overstep eastern boundary	Although on the fringe of Sapcote, site is small and enclosed.	 (C) Housing development could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Stoney Stanton. All sites except for SSTO006 are located on the edge of the settlement and if developed would over-step the boundary, which could have an adverse effect upon character and distinctiveness. SSTO006 and SSTO021 are within the settlement boundary and therefore effects could be adverse or beneficial, depending upon the detailed design of the development. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	Site has high heritage potential	Site has medium heritage potential	Heritage potential is low-medium	Site has high heritage potential	Site has high heritage potential	Site has high heritage potential	Site has high heritage potential	Heritage potential is uncertain, but finds recorded in vicinity	Site has medium heritage potential	Site has uncertain heritage potential but Roman, Medieval and Post- Medieval coins have been recovered within the site.	Site has medium heritage potential, finds recorded in the vicinity.	 (C) Most sites are known to have medium or high heritage potential, but none affect any designated assets. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Where heritage potential is high, undertake assessment to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	Large site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area	↔ Within settlement boundary	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area.	↔ Although on the fringe of Sapcote, the site is enclosed by Stoney Cove and would not affect the rural character of the area.	 (C) Housing development at all sites except for SST0006 and SST0022 could have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with the Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area. Larger sites are likely to have more significant effects. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect drain within site	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect un-named water body to the east	Development could affect un-named water body to the west	Development could affect Stoney Cove.	 (C) Large scale housing development could impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents). Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.

STONEY STANT	ON HOUSING SIT	TES										
SA Objective	SSTO002	SSTO006	SSTO008	SSTO009	SSTO013	SSTO015	SSTO016	SSTO018	SSTO019	SSTO021	SSTO022	Commentary / Recommendations
11. Air quality	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale housing development at SSTO002 is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality. These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process. (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Greenfield site, grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site , Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, grade 3 land, within Mineral Consultation Zone for Igneous Rock.	(C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this.
13. Energy & Water Use	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Greenfield, flood zone 1	Greenfield, flood zone 1	Site is at risk from surface water (1 in 30 year)	Greenfield, flood zone 1	 (C) There is flood risk associated with site SSTO008. All other sites are in flood zone 1, but are greenfield, therefore the impermeable area is likely to increase, however there will be opportunities to mitigate this and potentially improve run-off rates based on climate change figures. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account. There is a need to undertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk. 							

STONEY STANT	ON HOUSING SIT	ES										
SA Objective	SSTO002	SSTO006	SSTO008	SSTO009	SSTO013	SSTO015	SSTO016	SSTO018	SSTO019	SSTO021	SSTO022	Commentary / Recommendations
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are close to local services and employment, and have good access to public transport will also enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
17. Access to education	Contemporation within 500 m of primary school but over 4km to secondary school.	Site is within 500m of primary school but over 4km to secondary school.	Site is over 800m to primary school and over 4km to secondary school.	Site is over 800m to primary school and over 4km to secondary school.	Site is over 800m to primary school and over 4km to secondary school.	Site is within 800m to primary school but over 4km to secondary school.	Site is within 800m to primary school but over 4km to secondary school.	Site is within 500m of primary school but over 4km to secondary school.	Site is over 1km to primary school and over 4km to secondary school.	Site is within 800m to primary school but over 4km to secondary school.	Site is over 800m to primary school and just under 4km to secondary school.	 (C) All sites are over 4km from the nearest secondary school, which means that development will have an adverse effect upon access to secondary education. The assessment measures the distance to the nearest school. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing educational services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing schools, and also where there are capacity issues for existing schools.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	Site is within 1km of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is within 500m of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is within 500m of Highfields Farm Enterprise Centre	Site is within 500m of Highfields Farm Enterprise Centre	Site is within 1km of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is within 1km of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is within 1km of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is within 500m of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is within 500m of Highfields Farm Enterprise Centre	Site is within 1km of Foxbank Industrial Estate	Site is within 1.3km of Foxbank Industrial Estate	 (C) None of the developments will directly provide long term jobs, however, all sites have good access to employment opportunities. However, the addition of large housing developments in some areas may increase demand on local jobs. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) 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.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Greenfield site with road access but 30mph speed limit may need extending. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site and road access not likely to be accepted as joins 60mph road on a sharp bend. Utilities access unknown.	Greenfield site with road access but 30mph speed limit may need extending (assume access not near sharp bend). Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access but 30mph speed limit may need extending. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site with road access but 30mph speed limit may need extending. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site with road access but 60mph limit. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site and road access not likely to be accepted as joins 60mph road on a sharp bend. Utilities access unknown.	Greenfield site, road access likely to be difficult as the site is landlocked. Utilities access unknown.	Greenfield site with road access but 30mph speed limit may need to be enforced. Access to utilities unknown	 (C) All sites are greenfield and will not therefore make use of previously developed land or buildings. In addition, new infrastructure, including new roads / road upgrades and utilities is likely to be required for many sites. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all settlements.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any sites, however new build developments present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

STONEY STANTON HOUSING SITES												
SA Objective	SSTO002	SSTO006	SSTO008	SSTO009	SSTO013	SSTO015	SSTO016	SSTO018	SSTO019	SSTO021	SSTO022	Commentary / Recommendations
Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Demolition required	Demolition required	(C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. Sites requiring demolition will produce significant levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
21. Waste P and Re												(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage recycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.
Access to ervices	The site is within 720m of Local Centre and 814m of a post office	The site is within 517m of a local centre and 618m of a Post Office	The site is 959m from the local centre and 1069m from post office	The site is 901m from the local centre and 1004m from post office	The site is within 703m of a local centre and 776m of a Post Office	The site is 794m from the local centre and 860m from post office	The site is 791m from the local centre and 844m from post office	The site is 601m from the local centre and 714m from post office	The site is 1098m from the local centre and 1197m from post office	The site is 370m from the local centre and 427m from post office	The site is 631m from the local centre and 515m from post office	(C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
22. s												(R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing services.
blic transport, g and walking	Cite is 824m from infrequent bus, but within walking distance of employment and services.	Site is within 579m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of employment and services.	Site is within 276m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of employment and services. Additional footpath may be	Site is within 136m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of employment and services. Additional footpath may be	Site is 836m from infrequent bus, but within walking distance of employment and services.	Site is 886m from infrequent bus, but within walking distance of employment and services.	Site is 965m from infrequent bus, but within walking distance of employment and services.	Site is within 672m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of employment and services.	Site is within 318m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of employment and services. Additional footpath may be	Site is within 365m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of employment and services.	Site is within 136m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of employment and services.	(C) Location of housing on sites with access to public transport services, footpaths and cycleways will contribute towards this objective. In addition, location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities and employment opportunities will help to encourage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
23. Public tra cycling and v			required on Huncote Road.	required on Huncote Road.					required on Huncote Road.			(R) 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.

THURLASTON HO	USING SITES		
SA Objective	STHU001	STHU002	Commentary / Recommendations
1. Housing	↑↑ 54	↑↑ 43	 (C) Both sites will contribute significantly towards the objective of provision of housing and have potential to long term. (R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of house types and tenures in accordance with
2. Health	← ← Over 4km from health centre	← ← Over 4km from health centre	 (C) Both sites are a considerable distance from the nearest health centre, therefore housing on these sites is housing development may also put pressure on existing healthcare services. Access to leisure facilities and c more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those sites are a considered and significant number of new houses and for those sites with a significant number of new houses and for those sites are a considered and significant number of new houses and for those sites with a significant number of new houses and for those sites are a constructed and sites are a cons
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	→ Site is within 216m of open space, but over 3km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is within 155m of open space, but over 3km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	 (C) Both sites have good access to open space but are greater than 3km from more formal leisure facilities (i opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. through prote for any existing heritage resource within the site. See objective 8 for more details. Effects could be long and, (R) Consider provision of new leisure facilities closer to Thurlaston. Ensure open space is protected / maintain
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	 (C) Provision of housing at both sites may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consid
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	(C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are me (R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, so local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	Way affect protected species and habitats. No links to GI.	May affect protected species and habitats and may contain species-rich grassland. No links to GI.	 (C) Housing development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, depending on the biodivers also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Site will overstep boundary and affect the 'small village' character of Thurlaston	Site will overstep boundary and affect the 'small village' character of Thurlaston	 (C) Housing development could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Thurlaston. Both s be likely to have an adverse effect upon the village's character. Any effects are likely to be permanent and lot (R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit
8. Historic environment	Site has high heritage potential, with various finds nearby	Site has high heritage potential, with various finds nearby	(C) Both sites are known to have high heritage potential. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long ter (R) Undertake assessments to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate m

I to deliver affordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and

ith local needs.

s is likely have a major adverse effect upon access to health. Large scale d open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for

nose further away from existing health centres.

s (i.e. leisure centre and golf course). There may be some limited otection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) nd/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

tained.

his depends upon the design and implementation of the development.

sider Secured By Design.

met. Effects are likely to be temporary and short term.

, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and

versity potential of the site and the design of the development. It may

ed. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken

h sites are on the fringe of Thurlaston, and development of these would I long term.

fit in with its surroundings.

term.

e mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.

THURLASTON HO	THURLASTON HOUSING SITES							
SA Objective	STHU001	STHU002	Commentary / Recommendations					
9. Rural landscape	Site on the rural fringe within Normanton Agricultural Parkland landscape character area (and adjoins the Thurlaston Rolling Farmland area)	Site on the rural fringe within Normanton Agricultural Parkland landscape character area	 (C) Housing development at both sites is likely to have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with the sites are likely to have more significant effects. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimise 					
10. Water environment	↔ no watercourses near site	↔ no watercourses near site	(C) No significant effects anticipated as there are no watercourse on or near the sites and no contamination (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction					
11. Air quality	↔ No major roads or railways nearby	←→ No major roads or railways nearby	 (C) No significant effects anticipated as there are no major roads or railways near the sites and sites are unliked temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process, but these are not considered to be (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also p					
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Part greenfield, part previously developed site	Greenfield site, grade 3	(C) Development of both sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are like (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this.					
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	 (C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be of the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely to (R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites to 					
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	 (C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development may als 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assess transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site. 					
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↓ Part greenfield site, no flood risk	Greenfield site, no flood risk	 (C) Development of greenfield sites will increase the impermeable area, which may have adverse effects on through the use of SUDS. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken exception tests in terms of flood risk. 					
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	↓	(C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impact buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are close to local serv also enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or to (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.					

n the Normanton Agricultural Parkland Landscape Character Area. Larger

sed.

on issues.

on on the site.

nlikely to produce a large amount of traffic. There may be short term and b be significant.

provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel.

ikely to be permanent and long term.

be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and to be permanent and long term.

to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.

ver, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 &

essment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public

on flooding. However, there are opportunities for attenuating run-off

ken into account. There is a need to undertake the sequential and

acts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient services and employment, and have good access to public transport will or temporary.

THURLASTON HO	USING SITES		
SA Objective	STHU001	STHU002	Commentary / Recommendations
17. Access to education	Site is within 326m of primary school but almost 5km to secondary school	Site is within 286m of primary school but over 4km to secondary school	 (C) Both sites are a considerable distance from the nearest secondary school but have good access to primary school. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing educ permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further for existing schools.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	Site is over 2.5km from nearest employment area	Site is over 2.5km from nearest employment area	 (C) Both sites are a significant distance from employment sites, which will have an adverse effect upon access permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking a opportunities for all members of the community.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Part previously developed site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Site is greenfield with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	 (C) Development of site STHU001 will make use of previously developed land and infrastructure, there may a site. Site STHU002 is greenfield but will make use of existing road infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be p (R) Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all settlements.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any site, however new build development. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	demolition required	\$	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. Sites requibe re-used wherever possible. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage recycling and/or re-using of materials duto produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	Site is over 2km from a Local Centre and Post Office	Site is over 2km from a Local Centre and Post Office	 (C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. Bot development of these will have a major adverse effect upon access to services. Effects could be long and/or s (R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further
23. Public transport , cycling and walking	Site is within 346m of infrequent bus service.	Site is within 362m of infrequent bus service.	 (C) Both sites have access to a bus service but this is currently infrequent. The sites are a considerable distance encourage walking or cycling. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit for encourage travel by these methods.

nary schools. The assessment measures the distance to the nearest educational services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and

her away from existing schools, and also where there are capacity issues

cess to employment. Effects could be long and/or short term, and

g and cycling provision to ensure good accessibility to employment

ay also be some opportunities to make use of existing buildings on the be permanent and long term.

nents present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design.

equiring demolition will produce significant levels of waste, this should

s during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged

Both sites are a considerable distance from local services, therefore or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

her away from existing services.

ance from local services and employment, which will not help to

t footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to

WHETSTON	NE HOUSING SI	ITES											
SA	SWHE003	SWHE004	SWHE005	SWHE006	SWHE009	SWHE015	SWHE016	SWHE017	SWHE021	SWHE022	SWHE023	SWHE024	SWHE02
Objective	$\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow$	1	↑ ↑	$\uparrow\uparrow$	▲ 个 个	<u>↑</u>	$\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow$	<u>↑</u>	1
	106	22	43	24	10	43	25	68	11	195	764		
1. Housing												4	7
	← ← 1647m from	← 1267m from	↓ 1164m from	← 1272m from	← 1339m from	↓ 1164m from	← 1272m from	← ← 1822m from	← ← 1641m from	← ← 2189m from	← ← 2290m from	← 1312m from	→ 610m from
	health centre	health centre	medical centre	health centre	health centre	medical centre	health centre	health centre	health centre	health centre	health centre	health centre	health cent
2. Health													
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotments, but over 2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course. Development on this site would disrupt public footpath Z78.	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotment, but over 2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotments, but over 2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotment, but over 2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotment, but over 2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotments, but over 2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotment, but over 2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course.	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotment, but over 2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is less than 800m to open space and allotment, but over 2km to nearest leisure centre and golf course	Site is 395m to open space and 1.5km to two golf courses by road	Site is 681m to open space and 1.5km to two golf courses by road	Site is 200m to open space, 800m to Whetstone Golf Club and 1.4km to Blaby Golf Club	Site is 98m open space adjacent to Bridleway Z and path Z6
4. Crime & Safety	€	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

025	Commentary / Recommendations
	 (C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing and all sites except for SWHE009, SWHE021, SWHE024 and SWHE025 have potential to deliver affordable housing. Effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of house types and tenures in accordance with local needs.
m ntre	 (C) Other than SWHE025, the sites are all over 1km from health services. SWHE017, SWHE022 and SWHE023 in particular are a considerable distance from the nearest health centre. Large scale housing development such as SWHE003 and SWHE022 may put pressure on existing healthcare services. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing health centres.
m to ce, and to y Z47 Z64.	 (C) All sites have good access to open space and all but SWHE022, SWHE023 and SWHE024 are greater than 2km from more formal leisure facilities (i.e. leisure centre and golf course). There may also be some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. through protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for any existing heritage resource within the site. See objective 8 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new leisure facilities closer to Whetstone. Ensure open space is protected / maintained.
	 (C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.

WHETSTO	NE HOUSING S	ITES											
SA	SWHE003	SWHE004	SWHE005	SWHE006	SWHE009	SWHE015	SWHE016	SWHE017	SWHE021	SWHE022	SWHE023	SWHE024	SWHEO
Objective	▲	^	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	<u>↑</u>	▲	▲	▲
5. Community empowerment	Ŷ	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	Ţ
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	Likely to affect protected species and habitat. Result of protected species survey needed- assumed worst case. Likely adverse effect on Soar Valley South Green Wedge and GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. Result of protected species survey needed - assumed worst case. Site is near to GI resource of disused railway line, Back Lane Meadows and within Soar Valley Green Wedge.	May affect protected species and habitat. Result of protected species survey needed - assumed worst case. Site is near to GI resource of disused railway line and within Soar Valley Green Wedge.	Result of protected species survey needed - assumed worst case. Site is near to GI resource of disused railway line and within Soar Valley Green Wedge.	May affect protected species and habitat. Result of protected species survey needed - assumed worst case. Site within Soar Valley Green Wedge	May affect protected species and habitat. Result of protected species survey needed - assumed worst case. Site is near to GI resource of disused railway line and within Soar Valley Green Wedge	Site mix of previously developed and greenfield. Result of protected species survey needed - assumed worst case. Site is near to GI resource of disused railway line, Back Lane Meadows and within Soar Valley Green Wedge	May affect protected species and habitat. Site contains wildlife corridor and a section of the GI network. Result of protected species survey needed - assumed worst case. 40% of site is located within Soar Valley Green Wedge.	Site currently developed unlikely to affect protected species or habitat. Does not adjoin or contain Gl asset.	May affect protected species and habitat. Result of protected species survey needed - assumed worst case. No links to GI.	May affect protected species and habitat. Adjoins Whetstone Brook which is a Local Wildlife Site and will require a 10m buffer. No links to GI.	Adjoins Whetstone Brook which is a Local Wildlife Site and will require a 10m buffer. No links to Gl.	Potentially species rich grassland a hedgerows Along three wildlife corridors. N recommen that this sit should not developed is likely to l harmful to wildlife cor
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Whetstone	Site is on the fringe of Whetstone and will overstep boundary	Site is on the fringe of Whetstone and will overstep boundary	Site is partially previously developed adjacent to built up area so could have adverse or beneficial effect		Site is on the fringe of Whetstone and will overstep boundary	Site is partially previously developed adjacent to built up area so could have adverse or beneficial effect	Site is mostly previously developed adjacent to built up area so could have adverse or beneficial effect	Site is currently developed within settlement. Could have adverse or beneficial effect	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Whetstone	Large site which will overstep boundary and affect the character of Whetstone. May reduce separation between Whetstone and Countesthorpe.	Site is previously developed within the settlement boundary. Could have adverse or beneficial effect depending on the design of the development.	Site would overstep boundary, currently a location for separating Parva and f / Whetstor settlement
8. Historic environment	Site has high heritage potential.	Site may have heritage potential, may contain archaeological remains. Site within 240m of Grade 1 & 2 listed buildings and could affect a heritage asset.	Site may have heritage potential, may contain archaeological remains. Site within 240m of Grade 1 & 2 listed buildings and could affect a heritage asset.	Site may have heritage potential, may contain archaeological remains. Site within 240m of Grade 1 & 2 listed buildings and could affect a heritage asset.	Site already developed for commercial use. Heritage potential low. Within 305m of Grade 2 listed building and could affect a heritage asset.	Site may have heritage potential, may contain archaeological remains. Site within 760m of 'The Drive', Countesthorpe which has 13 listed buildings. Site could affect a heritage asset.	Site may have heritage potential, may contain archaeological remains. Site within 240m of Grade 1 & 2 listed buildings and could affect a heritage asset.	Site has high heritage potential.	↔ Site has low heritage potential.	Site has uncertain heritage potential but archaeological features have been recorded in the vicinity.	Site has high heritage potential. Roman Road forms part of the Eastern site boundary and archaeological remains have been recorded in the vicinity.	Site has low to medium heritage potential for buried archaeological remains.	Site is close Grand Unic Canal Conservatio Area.

025	Commentary / Recommendations
	(C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to be temporary and short term.
	(R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
ly ch l and vs. ee	(C) Housing development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, depending on the biodiversity potential of the site and the design of the development. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
NPPF ends site ot be d as it o be o orridor.	(R) Habitat and specialised protected species surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
d , a key or g Glen d Blaby one nts.	(C) Housing development could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Whetstone. There are a number of sites which are on the fringe of Whetstone which could have an adverse effect upon the village's character. The effect could be adverse or beneficial, depending upon the location, and the detailed design of the developments themselves. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
	(R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
se to lion tion	(C) All sites except for SWHE009, SWHE021, SWHE022 and SWHE025 are known to have medium or high heritage potential, and some may also affect listed buildings or a Conservation Area. Sites SWHE004, SWHE005, SWHE006, SWHE014, SWHE015 and SWHE016 are likely to contain archaeological remains therefore major effects are likely. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
	(R) Where heritage potential is high and/ or the site could affect designated assets, undertake assessment to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.

WHETSTON	IE HOUSING SI	TES												
SA	SWHE003	SWHE004	SWHE005	SWHE006	SWHE009	SWHE015	SWHE016	SWHE017	SWHE021	SWHE022	SWHE023	SWHE024	SWHE025	Commentary / Recommendations
9. Rural landscape	Large site on rural fringe, within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape	Site on rural fringe, within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area.	Site on rural fringe, within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area.	Site on rural fringe, within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area. Previous development is farm buildings and characteristic of rural area.	Site within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area, however, already developed for commercial use and not characteristic of rural area.	Site on rural fringe. within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area.	Site on rural fringe, within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area. Previous development is farm buildings and characteristic of rural area.	↔ Site is in a built- up location	↔ Site is in a built- up location	Large site on rural fringe, within the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	Large site on rural fringe, within the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area which will have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape.	↔ Site is in a built- up location	Site within Sense and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area, oversteps settlement boundary.	 (C) Housing development at all sites except for SWHE017, SWHE021 and SWHE024 could have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area and Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Character Area. Larger sites are likely to have more significant effects. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised.
10. Water environment	Development area includes Whetstone Brook. Western site boundary incorporates River Soar	\leftrightarrow	Development located on aquifer. May cause groundwater pollution	\leftrightarrow	NE boundary overlaps sewage works cordon sanitaire however site unlikely to cause groundwater pollution.	Development located on aquifer. May cause groundwater pollution	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect Whetstone Brook adjacent to site. Site may also be contaminated.	Development could affect Whetstone Brook adjacent to site.	Development could affect River Sence adjacent to site	 (C) Large scale housing development could impact on local water resources and water bodies (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents). Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. South/South West boundary is M1 motorway.	\leftrightarrow	Site adjacent to Air Quality Management Area 4B. Close to rail line and A road.	\leftrightarrow	Site adjacent to Air Quality Management Area 4B. S/SE boundary rail line. N/NE boundary road and industrial estate.	Site adjacent to Air Quality Management Area 4B. Close to rail line and A road.	\leftrightarrow	Site adjoins industrial estate which may cause air quality problems.	Site adjoins industrial estate which may cause air quality problems.	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. Situated between the M1 and A426	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. Situated between the M1 and A426	Site adjoins industrial estate and is close to Blaby By-Pass (A426).	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale housing development is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality. These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process. (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Greenfield site, grade 3.	Greenfield site, grade 3	Greenfield site. Potential for historic land contamination, which could be remediated.	Site is equally previously developed and Greenfield (grade 3). Unlikely to be contaminated.	Majority of site previously developed. Remainder Greenfield Grade 3 Agricultural. Unlikely to be contaminated.	Greenfield site. Potential for historic land contamination, which could be remediated.	Site is equally previously developed and Greenfield. Unlikely to be contaminated.	Site previously developed. Potential for land contamination. Further investigation required.	Site previously developed. Unlikely to be contaminated	Greenfield site. Potential for land contamination, which could be remediated. Also within a Minerals Consultation zone which needs further investigation.	Greenfield site. Potential for land contamination, which could be remediated. Also within a Minerals Consultation zone which needs further investigation.	Site previously developed. Potential for land contamination. Further investigation required.	Greenfield site, Grade 4 agricultural	 (C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Sites SWHE005, SWHE015, SWHE017, SWHE022, SWHE023 and SWHE024 have potential for land contamination, which is likely to be remediated as a result of development. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this.

WHETSTOM	HETSTONE HOUSING SITES												
SA	SWHE003	SWHE004	SWHE005	SWHE006	SWHE009	SWHE015	SWHE016	SWHE017	SWHE021	SWHE022	SWHE023	SWHE024	SWHE02
Objective													
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Majority of site within Flood zones 2 and 3.	Site at risk of surface water flooding.	Greenfield site, low risk of surface water flooding.	Site at risk of surface water flooding.	Brownfield site. No known flood risk.	Greenfield site, low risk of surface water flooding.	Site at risk of surface water flooding.	T Brownfield site. No known flood risk.	Brownfield site. No known flood risk.	Greenfield site, no known flood risk	Greenfield site, approx. 2% within flood zone 2 or 3	99% of site within flood zone 2 or 3. 44% of the site within flood zone 3.	95% of site within floo zone 3
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

IE025	Commentary / Recommendations
	(C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
	(R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all housing sites to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.
	(C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
	(R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
f site flood	(C) There are flood risks associated with all sites except for SWHE005, SWHE009, SWHE015, SWHE 017, SWHE021 and SWHE022. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
	(R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account. There is a need to undertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk.
	 (C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc. Housing developments which are close to local services and employment, and have good access to public transport will also enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

WHETSTON	WHETSTONE HOUSING SITES												
SA Objective	SWHE003	SWHE004	SWHE005	SWHE006	SWHE009	SWHE015	SWHE016	SWHE017	SWHE021	SWHE022	SWHE023	SWHE024	SWHE0
17. Access to education	Site is just within 800m of primary school but over 2km to a secondary school	Site is within 500m of primary school but between 1 - 2km to a college	Site is within 800m of primary school and 2km of a college	Site is within 500m of primary school but between 1 - 2km to a college	Site is within 800m of primary school and under 2km to a college	Site is within 800m of primary school and 2km of a college	Site is within 500m of primary school but between 1 - 2km to a college	Site is over 800m to primary school and over 2km to secondary school	Site is over 1km to a primary school and over 1.5km to secondary school	Site is within 800m of primary school and 2km of a college	Site is over 800m to primary school and over 1km to secondary school	Site is within 500m of primary school but between 1 - 2km to a college	Site is with 1km of prir school and 2km from secondary school
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	→ Site is within 1km of an industrial estate	Site is within 1km of an industrial estate	Site is within 500m of a business park	Site is within 500m of a business park	Site is within 500m of an industrial estate	Site is within 500m of a business park	Site is within 500m of a business park	Site is within 500m of an industrial estate	Site is within 500m of an industrial estate	Site is within 1km of an industrial estate	Site is within 1.5km of an industrial estate	Site is within 100m of a business park	Site is with 500m of Industrial E and Busine Park
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Greenfield site and road access not likely to be acceptable to Highway Authority. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site and no road access (access via adopted footpath Z106). Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Previously Developed & Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Previously developed site however, no road access. Impacts on the road network cannot be mitigated. Highway Authority state site is unsustainable and are likely to oppose development. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Previously Developed & Greenfield site with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Previously Developed land with road access. Alternative access possible through adjoining housing estate. Highways Authority may object due to bend visibility. Mitigation possible. Site has access to utility infrastructure, may need upgrading.	Previously Developed land with road access. Site has access to utility infrastructure, may need upgrading.	Greenfield site and no suitable road access (although this could be achieved). Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site and, upgrades needed to road access. Access to utilities unknown – will need upgrading regardless.	Previously developed land with road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield and road ad not likely to possible as is land lock
20. Sustainable design & Construction	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

025	Commentary / Recommendations
thin rimary id over า y	(C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest school. It does not consider the capacity. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing educational services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
	(R) Consider provision of new schools for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing schools, and also where there are capacity issues for existing schools.
thin I Estate ness	(C) None of the developments will directly provide long term jobs, however, all sites have good access to employment opportunities. However, the addition of large housing developments in some areas may increase demand on local jobs. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
	(R) 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.
ld site access to be as site cked.	(C) All sites except for SWHE009, SWHE017, SWHE021 and SWHE024 and parts of SWHE006 & SWHE016 are greenfield and will not therefore make use of previously developed land or buildings. In addition, new infrastructure, including road and utilities is likely to be required for many sites. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
	(R) Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all settlements.
	(C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any sites, howevernew build developments present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
	(R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

WHETSTON	WHETSTONE HOUSING SITES												
SA Objective	SWHE003	SWHE004	SWHE005	SWHE006	SWHE009	SWHE015	SWHE016	SWHE017	SWHE021	SWHE022	SWHE023	SWHE024	SWHE02
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	¢	Demolition required	\$	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$	Demolition required	Demolition required	Demolition required	Demolition required	Demolition required	Demolition required	\$
22. Access to services	Site is 639m of a local centre and 623m of a Post Office	Site is 387m of a local centre and 242m of a Post Office	Site is within 454m of a local centre and 310m of a Post Office	Site is within 357m of a local centre and 262m of a Post Office	Site is 690m of a local centre and 563m of a Post Office	Site is within 454m of a local centre and 310m of a Post Office	Site is within 357m of a local centre and 262m of a Post Office	Site is 584m from a local centre and 791m from a Post Office	Site is 453m from a local centre however, it is 1348m from a Post Office	Site is 762m from a local centre however, it is 1161m from a Post Office	Site is 782m from a local centre however, it is 1188m from a Post Office	Site is 807m from a local centre and 904m from a Post Office	The site is v 654m of a l centre and 753m of a p office
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Site is within 625m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 283m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 407m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 321m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 451m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 407m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 321m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	→→ Site is within 425m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 140m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is within 746m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment. However current access is from a narrow lane with no pavements or lighting.	Site is within 989m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment. However, access is unknown. However current access is from roads with no pavements or lighting.	Site is within 280m of frequent bus service and within walking distance of services and employment	Site is with 584m of a frequent bu and within walking dist of services employmer However, a is unknown

025	Commentary / Recommendations
	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. Sites requiring demolition will produce significant levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage recycling and/or re-using of
	materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.
s within a local nd a post	(C) The assessment measures the distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. Most sites are within easy walking distance of local services. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
	(R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing services.
ithin a bus in listance es and ient. , access wn.	(C) Location of housing on sites with access to public transport services, footpaths and cycleways will contribute towards this objective. In addition, location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities and employment opportunities will help to encourage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
	(R) 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.

BLABY EMPLOYMENT SITES				
SA Objective	EBLA002	EBLA003	EBLA004	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	(C) Provision of employment land at all sites may have an impact upon communit upon the design and implementation of the development. Effects could be long a temporary.
				(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	(C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to be temporary and short term.
				(R) Consultations should be held and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	 May affect protected species & habitats, including badger. Site adjoins green 	Likely to result in loss of species rich grassland. Site adjoins green infrastructure	↓ May affect protected species & habitats. Site is part of green infrastructure	(C) Employment development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and spectrum the site and the design of the development. It may also have an impact upon gree permanent and long term.
	infrastructure network.	network.	network.	(R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriat enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow	Site is located within green wedge which currently prevents merging of Blaby and	↓ Site is located within green wedge which currently prevents merging of Blaby and Whetstone	(C) All sites are within the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Fringe Landscape Countesthorpe Green Wedge. Development of sites EBLA003 and EBLA004 may c the settlements of Blaby and Whetstone. Site EBLA002 is in a rural area so is there effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
		Whetstone		(R) Developers should undertake a landscape assessment to give recommendatio character of the area. The development should be designed carefully, to reduce t its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	May affect setting of listed buildings	\leftrightarrow	May affect setting of a listed building	(C) Development of sites EBLA002 and EBLA004 could affect the setting of nearby permanent and long term.
				(R) Ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage group
9. Rural landscape	↓	Ļ	↓	(C) All sites are within the Whetstone, Blaby and Countesthorpe Green Wedge, an Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
				(R) Developers should undertake a landscape assessment to give recommendatio character of the area. The development should be designed carefully, to reduce t its surroundings.
10. Water environment	↓ Site could affect nearby Whetstone Brook	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Large scale employment development could impact on local water resources a short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
				(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water p

hity safety and the fear of crime. This depends and/or short term, and permanent and /or
ns implemented. Also consider Secured By
to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to
d to take part, such as: local residents, intended
ecies, depending on the biodiversity potential of een infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be
ate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to
pe Character Area and the Whetstone, Blaby and contribute towards loss of separation between erefore unlikely to affect the town character. Any
ions on how to enhance, or at least conserve the the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with
by listed buildings. Any effects are likely to be
ups.
ups. and could therefore affect the rural landscape.
ions on how to enhance, or at least conserve the the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with

es and water bodies. Effects could be long and/or

r pollution from construction on the site

BLABY EMPLOYMENT SITES			5514004	
SA Objective	EBLA002	EBLA003	EBLA004	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
11. Air quality	↓ Could be affected by A426. May cause increased traffic to the area	↓ Could be affected by A426.	↓ Could be affected by A426.	(C) Large scale employment development is likely to increase the amount of traffi impacts upon air quality. However, development on sites with good access to pub facilities and housing will help to minimise this. See objectives 22 & 23 for more d and long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air qual
				(R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of developmer recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should a required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↓↓ site is greenfield, grade 2 agricultural	↓ site is greenfield, mainly grade 5 agricultural, some grade	↓ site is greenfield, grade 5 agricultural	(C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped I permanent and long term.
		2		(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise pollutio
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	(C) Employment development may result in an increase in the use of energy and with improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, d developments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
				(R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged on all empusage of buildings when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	(C) Development of employment land may result in an increase in energy use and be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of low and zero c with employment development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. How to public transport and good access to local services, facilities and housing will he more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and longterm.
				(R) Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged. A assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↓ Site is at possible risk from surface water (1 in 30 year)	No flood risk but greenfield site	↓ Site is at possible risk from surface water (1 in 1000 year)	(C) Increasing the area of hard landscaping could cause issues for surface water ru and long term.
				(R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate char
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	(C) Employment developments which are close to local services and housing, and enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and
				(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to a
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Development of employment land may provide some opportunities for trainin long term.
				(R) Links should be sought between employers and local education / training prov
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	(C) Development of employment land will increase employment opportunities an innovation. The location of the employment sites within Blaby and with good pub employment for all. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↓ Greenfield site, with no road access	Greenfield site, with no road access	Greenfield site, with no road access	(C) All sites are greenfield land, however the effect of losing these areas of land m EBLA002 and EBLA003 are likely to be unacceptable to the Highway Agency as the Access to utility infrastructure is unknown for each site. Any effects are likely to b
				(R) Produce a transport assessment and undertake an assessment of current acce should be consulted for both sites and any recommendations implemented.

offic on local road networks, with potential for public transport and good access to local services, e details. These effects are likely to be permanent puality as a result of the construction process.

ment on the site and to also provide d also be undertaken to see if mitigation will be

d land and soil. Any effects are likely to be

tion of land and soil.

d water resources. There may be opportunities for , depending upon the detailed design of

mployment sites to decrease energy and water

nd greenhouse gas emissions, however, there may o carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated lowever, development on sites with good access help to minimise this. See objectives 22 & 23 for

A transport assessment should be undertaken to ons on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the

run-off. Any effects are likely to be permanent

nange figures should be taken into account.

nd have good access to public transport will and permanent and /or temporary.

o all building users to encourage green travel. ning. Any effects are likely to be permanent and

oviders.

and provide opportunities for enterprise and ublic transport links will help to improve access to

d may vary depending on the current use. Sites the access would be straight off a 50mph road. b be permanent and long term.

ccess to utilities for both sites. Highways Agency

BLABY EMPLOYMENT SITES	5			
SA Objective	EBLA002	EBLA003	EBLA004	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	(C) These is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any sites, ho opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely t
				(R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged to deliver
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	\$	\$	(C) The construction and occupation of a new employment development may res and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
				(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling an and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition
22. Access to services	← ← Within 1.8km to Blaby town centre and	← Within 1.3km of Blaby town centre and	1050m to Blaby town centre and 1.1km	(C) Access to services is limited (over 1.2km away) on sites EBLA002 and EBLA003 effect upon this objective. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permaner
	1.7km to the nearest Post Office	1.4km of Blaby Post Office.	to the nearest Post Office.	(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkage and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access of the sites to services
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↓ Site is within 350m of frequent bus, however	↓ Site is within 300m of frequent bus, however	ightarrow Site is within 600m of frequent bus	(C) Sites EBLA002 and EBLA003 can only be accessed off the 50mph A426, the roa therefore access to local bus stop could be difficult. Effects could be long and/or s
	access by foot / cycle may be difficult	access by foot / cycle may be difficult		(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkage and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods.

however new build developments present y to be permanent and long term.

er sustainable buildings.

esult in increased waste. Effects could be long

and/or re-using of materials during construction n Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.

03 so development may have an indirect adverse nent and /or temporary.

ages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways ces.

oad currently has no footpaths or cycleways, or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

ages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycleways

BRAUNSTONE EMPLOYME			
SA Objective	EBRA001	EBRA002	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	(C) Provision of employment land at all sites may have an impact upon community safet design and implementation of the development. Effects could be long and/or short term
			(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations imple
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	(C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure temporary and short term.
			(R) Consultations should be held and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, Green Infrastructure	May affect protected species & habitats, including species rich grassland, bat and newts. Potential to enhance GI network.	No known biodiversity value, survey should be undertaken to confirm. No links to GI network.	(C) Employment development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, de site and the design of the development. It may also have an impact upon green infrastruand long term.
	to enhance of network.		(R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitig green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\$	\$	(C) Both sites are within the Meridian Business Park and built employment development however this does depend upon the detailed design of the developments. There will be character of this area. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
			(R) A landscape assessment should be produced to give recommendations on how to end development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area
8. Historic environment	↓	\leftrightarrow	(C) Development of Site EBRA001 could affect nearby Lubbesthorpe deserted medieval v permanent and long term.
			(R) Ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Both sites are within the Meridian Business Park and there are unlikely to be any effe
10. Water environment	Site could affect nearby Lubbesthorpe Brook	↓ Site could affect nearby Lubbesthorpe Brook	(C) Employment development could impact on local water resources and water bodies. permanent and /or temporary.
			(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollutio
11. Air quality	↓ Could be affected by M1 and may increase traffic	↓ Could be affected by A5460 and A563	(C) Employment development on EBRA001 may increase the amount of traffic on local reair quality. See objectives 22 & 23 for more details. These effects are likely to be permare term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process.
			(R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to see if m
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↓↓ site is greenfield, grade 2 agricultural	↓ site developed but is grade 2 agricultural	(C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land an and long term.
			(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise pollution of la

ety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the rm, and permanent and /or temporary.
lemented. Also consider Secured By Design.
ure their needs are met. Effects are likely to be
ke part, such as: local residents, intended building
depending on the biodiversity potential of the tructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent
tigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance
ent would likely fit in with the surroundings, be opportunities to enhance the diversity and
enhance the character of the area. The ea and fit in with its surroundings.
al village (170m away). Any effects are likely to be
ffects upon the rural landscape.
s. Effects could be long and/or short term, and
tion from construction on the site.
I road networks, with potential for impacts upon nanent and long term. There may also be short
on the site and to also provide recommendations mitigation will be required.
and soil. Any effects are likely to be permanent
land and soil.

BRAUNSTONE EMPLOYMEN			
SA Objective	EBRA001	EBRA002	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	(C) Employment development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depend Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
			(R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged on all employme buildings when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	(C) Development of employment land at these sites may result in an increase in energy there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of low and ze associated with employment development at these sites may also increase greenhouse details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
			(R) Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged. A transp the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to re
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Site is greenfield	$\downarrow \downarrow$ 23% of site is flood zone 2	(C) Site EBRA002 is partially within flood zone 2, therefore development would have an EBRA001, as the site is greenfield, increasing the area of hard landscaping could cause is likely to be permanent and long term.
			(R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change fig
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	(C) Both sites do have access to an hourly bus service and shared cycle/footpath on the to use sustainable modes of transport to work. Effects could be long and/or short term,
			(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all buil developments should extend cycle paths/footpaths from the A563.
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Development of employment land may provide some opportunities for training. Any term.
			(R) Links should be sought between employers and local education / training providers.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	(C) Development of employment land will increase employment opportunities and prov Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
			(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access to employment for all.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↓ Greenfield site, with no road access	Site currently a car park, may need improved site access	(C) Development of previously developed land at site EBRA002 will have a beneficial effort greenfield EBRA001 will not make use of previously developed land and infrastructure. A each site. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
			(R) Produce a transport assessment and undertake an assessment of current access to u be consulted for both sites and any recommendations implemented.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	(C) These is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any sites, however to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and
			(R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged to deliver sustain
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	\$	(C) The construction and occupation of a new employment development may result in in short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
			(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and S

r resources. There may be opportunities for nding upon the detailed design of developments.

ment sites to decrease energy and water usage of

gy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, d zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic se gas emissions. See objectives 22 & 23 for more

sport assessment should be undertaken to assess reduce impact of traffic to/from the site. In adverse effect upon this objective. For Site e issues for surface water run-off. Any effects are

figures should be taken into account. ne A563 which presents opportunities for people m, and permanent and /or temporary.

uilding users to encourage green travel. New

ny effects are likely to be permanent and long

ovide opportunities for enterprise and innovation.

nd incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways and

ffect upon this objective. Development of the e. Access to utility infrastructure is unknown for

utilities for both sites. Highways Agency should

er new build developments present opportunities nd long term.

tainable buildings.

increased waste. Effects could be long and/or

re-using of materials during construction and Site Waste Management Plan.

BRAUNSTONE EMPLOYME	NT SITES		
SA Objective	EBRA001	EBRA002	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
22. Access to services	← Over 1400m of the Motorways Retail Area and 1245m to the nearest Post Office	ightarrow Within 600m of retail area and post office	(C) Access to services is limited at EBRA001 so development here may have an indirect a has good access to services and therefore is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect. A accessible for walkers/cyclists. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent a
			(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access of the sites to services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\rightarrow Site is within 150m of hourly bus service	ightarrow ightarrow Site is within 100m of hourly bus service	(C) Both sites do have access to an hourly bus service and shared cycle/footpath on the A to use sustainable modes of transport to work. Effects could be long and/or short term,
			(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods.

t adverse effect upon this objective. Site EBRA002 . Also see objective 23 for whether these sites are nt and /or temporary.

nd incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycle ways and

e A563 which presents opportunities for people n, and permanent and /or temporary.

nd incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycle ways and

ELMESTHORPE EMPLOYMENT SITE	551 84004	
SA Objective	EELM001	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	(C) Provision of employment land at this site may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the development. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
5.0	•	(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	€	(C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to
		(R) Consultations should be held for the site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to attend, such as: local residents, int local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, Green Infrastructure	↓	(C) This site may affect protected species & habitats, including great crested newts. Its potential for green infrastructure is unknow permanent and long term.
		(R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to impr should be sought where possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow	(C) Given the size and location of the site outside of Elmesthorpe village and away from other settlements, no significant effects u
8. Historic environment	\$	(C) No designated heritage assets on site, however the development could affect nearby Grade 2 Listed St. Mary's Church which is be permanent and long term.
		(R) Ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups if required.
9. Rural landscape	↓	(C) Site is within the Elmesthorpe Floodplain Landscape Characteristic Area and could have a detrimental impact on the rural and effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
		(R) The development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings. A undertaken to minimise impact on the rural landscape.
10. Water environment	\rightarrow	(C) Employment development could impact on local water resources and water bodies - there are a few unnamed bodies of water
	·	affected. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
		(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	\rightarrow	(C) Site may increase air pollution in the area and may be affected by pollution from A47. These effects are likely to be permanent short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process.
		(R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendation quality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	$\downarrow \downarrow$	 (C) Development of this greenfield site is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. The site is also Grade 2 agricult effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
		(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this pollution to the land.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	(C) Employment development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely to be per

oon the design and implementation of
n.
to be temporary and short term.
ntended building users if known and
own. Any effects are likely to be
prove the green infrastructure network
upon this objective are anticipated.
n is 510m away. Any effects are likely to
d open character of the landscape. Any
A landscape assessment should be
ter around the site which could be
nt and long term. There may also be
ations on how to reduce car travel. An air
ltural, valuable farmland will be lost. Any
or improvements in energy and water ermanent and long term.

usage of buildings when in use.

ELMESTHORPE EMPLOYMENT SITE		
SA Objective	EELM001	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
14. Climate change causes	\$	 (C) Development of employment land may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with employment development at this site may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of new builds. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\$	 (C) While the site is in Flood Zone 1, building on a greenfield site and increasing the area of hard landscaping could cause issues for surface water run-off. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	Ļ	 (C) Site has access to an half hourly bus service and shared cycle/footpath on the A47 which presents opportunities for people to use sustainable modes of transport to work. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel. New development should extend cycle paths/footpaths from the A47.
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	 (C) Development of employment land may provide some opportunities for training. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Links should be sought between employers and local education / training providers.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↑ ↑	 (C) Development of employment land will increase employment opportunities and provide opportunities for enterprise and innovation. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access to employment for all.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↓↓	 (C) The site is currently greenfield with no access. The Highway Agency has stated that Billington Road West would not be suitable to cater for additional traffic and that it would be unfavourable to create another exit point on the nearby roundabout. Access to utility infrastructure is unknown. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Produce a transport assessment and undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for both sites. Highways Agency should be consulted for both sites and any recommendations implemented.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	 (C) These is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on this site, however new build developments present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged to deliver sustainable buildings.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re- cycling	\$	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new employment development may result in increased waste. Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during constructors should be encourage to produce a Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	←	 (C) Site is over 1.1km from local services, so development may have an indirect adverse effect upon this objective. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access of the sites to services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\rightarrow	 (C) Site is within 600m of half-hourly bus service but the railway station is over 4km away. Cycling and pedestrian access is good as the site access (A47) has a shared cycle/footpath which should encourage sustainable travel. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure that new access provided incorporates well-lit footpaths and cycle ways, and that cycle storage on new developments is provided to encourage travel by these methods. Also consider a dedicated bus service to and from the rail station at peak times. A transport assessment should be produced to provide more recommendations on this.

ENDERBY EMPLOYME SA Objective	EEND009	EEND010*	EEND011	EEND013*	EEND014	Commentary (C) / Recommendations
						(C) No significant effects anticipated.
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	
2. Health	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↓Crime an issue in area	Crime an issue in area	Crime an issue in area	Crime an issue in area	Crime an issue in area	 (C) Crime is an issue within the area. Primpact upon community safety and the design and implementation of the deversion of the deversion of the rem, and permanent and /or term (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should recommendations implemented. Also developmented and the development of t
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide opportunt to ensure their needs are met. Effects at (R) Consultations should be held and at to take part, such as: local residents, in local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, Green Infrastructure (GI)	Likely to cause loss of woodland, scrubs and species rich grassland. May be opportunity to link with GI network to north west of site.	Site is of moderate ecological value. Protected species may be affected. Site also includes species rich hedgerow (qualifies as a Local Wildlife Site). Located within a Green Wedge.	No known ecology, though site is within a Green Wedge.	Site is of moderate ecological value. Enderby Lodge potential Local Wildlife Site occupies part of the site to the south. Site also includes species rich hedgerow (qualifies as a Local Wildlife Site). Likely to cause loss of woodland and species rich grassland. Protected species may be affected. Located within Green Wedge.	No known ecology, though site is landscaped and adjacent to storm-water balancing lagoon.	 (C) Site EEND009 contains woodland ar require further surveys prior to approv affect badgers and Great Crested Newt notable ecology is present within sites likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Further surveys are needed on site are required for site EEND013. These sl qualified ecologist. All recommendatio implemented. Mitigation has been spe hedges should be retained with a 5m b no lighting spill. Mitigation for sites EEI with a 5m buffer.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Located within the Enderby Settlement Character Area	Large site may impact character of Enderby town boundary. LVIA indicates medium adverse visual effect	Large site may impact character of Enderby town boundary	Large site may impact character of Enderby town boundary. LVIA indicates medium adverse visual effect	Located within Grove Business Park	 (C) Employment development at sites E with the landscape due to the context this does depend upon the detailed de EEND010, EEND011 and EEND013 are very by vegetation and woodland on their b negatively impact on the characteristic permanent and long term. (R) A landscape assessment should be how to minimise impact of sites EEND02 developments should be designed care surrounding area and fit in with its surrounding area and surrounding area area and surrounding area and surrounding area area area and surrounding area area and surrounding area area and surroun

s (R)

Provision of employment land may have an the fear of crime. This depends upon the evelopment. Effects could be long and/or temporary.

uld be consulted and their so consider Secured By Design.

cunities to consult and involve local people ts are likely to be temporary and short term.

l appropriate stakeholders should be invited intended building users if known and

and species rich grassland which would roval. Sites EEND010 and EEND013 may ewts which are protected species. No es EEND011 and EEND014. Any effects are n.

te EEND009, and species-specific surveys e should be undertaken by a suitably tions and mitigation should be pecified for site EEND010 – boundary n buffer and a 10m buffer to woodland with EEND011 also includes retaining hedgerows

es EEND009 and END014 is likely to fit in xt of the surrounding urban area, however design of the developments. However sites re within the areas which are characterised r boundaries. Developing these sites could stics of the area. Any effects are likely to be

be undertaken to give recommendations on ID010, EEND011 and EEND013. All five arefully, to reduce the effect on the urroundings.

ENDERBY EMPLOYN						
SA Objective	EEND009	EEND010*	EEND011	EEND013*	EEND014	Commentary (C) / Recommendations
8. Historic environment	↓ Heritage potential is low and there are no designated heritage assets in the area but listed buildings are nearby.	Site is within 220m of scheduled monument and contributes to its setting. In addition, there is a Roman Road running through site and the site forms an important historic separation between Enderby and Leicester. Historic England have raised strong concerns. The Heritage Assets Report finds that development on this site will not affect the setting of any designated heritage assets. However, the impact of development on below- ground archaeology is classed as 'large' because of the potential presence of highly significant remains worthy of preservation in situ.	Site is within 220m of scheduled monument and contributes to its setting. In addition, there is a Roman Road running through site and the site forms an important historic separation between Enderby and Leicester Historic England have raised strong concerns.	Site is within 220m of scheduled monument and contributes to its setting. In addition, there is a Roman Road running through site and the site forms an important historic separation between Enderby and Leicester Historic England have raised strong concerns. The Heritage Assets Report finds that development on this site will not affect the setting of any designated heritage assets. However, the impact of development on below- ground archaeology is classed as 'large' because of the potential presence of highly significant remains worthy of preservation in situ.	No designated assets or likely heritage potential.	 (C) Development of sites EEND010, EE major adverse effects upon this object through the area. Development of site nearby listed buildings. Any effects are (R) An archaeological desk study shoul undisturbed land is disturbed or archa by a walk around / trench evaluation v and EEND013 will need a trench evaluat to assess regarding the setting of the monumen EEND013.
9. Rural landscape	↓ Site is an area of green land close to settlement boundary	Large site, within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area, would cause a loss of woodland and vegetation on settlement boundary. The LVIA for the larger EEND013 indicates that the overall effects on landscape character are low adverse in magnitude, on visual effects of a medium adverse magnitude.	Large site, within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area, would cause a loss of vegetation on settlement boundary	Large site, within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area, would cause a loss of vegetation on settlement boundary. The LVIA indicates that the overall effects on landscape character are low adverse in magnitude, on visual effects of a medium adverse magnitude.	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Development of sites EEND009, EE in loss of greenfield land which will im EEND010, END011 and EEND013 in pa increasing urbanisation of the area. Sit still contains vegetation which may be business park so should not affect any be permanent and long term. (R) A landscape assessment and / or pl give recommendations on how to mini EEND011 and EEND013.
10. Water environment	Could affect groundwater – possible landfill gas contamination	\leftrightarrow	Could affect nearby body of water	Could affect nearby body of water	Could affect nearby body of water	 (C) Employment development could in bodies. Sites EEND009 may be affected could potentially pollute ground water and EEND014 are close to a body of water construction. Effects could be long and temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environm pollution from construction on the site completed for site EEND009 to see where any be mitigated.

าร (R)

EEND011 and EEND013 are likely to have active due to the Roman Road which runs ites EEND009 could have an impact upon are likely to be permanent and long term.

build be completed on sites where previously haeological features are unknown, followed in where necessary. Sites EEND010, EEND011 luation due to the Roman Road. English less where there is a possibility of mitigation ent close to sites EEND010, EEND011 and

EEND010, EEND011 and EEND013 will result mpact the surrounding rural area. Sites particular are likely to contribute to Site EEND009 is previously developed but be lost. Site EEND014 is surrounded by a my rural landscape. Any effects are likely to

phase one study should be undertaken to inimise impact of sites EEND009, EEND010,

impact on local water resources and water ted by contamination from landfill gas and ter. Development areas EEND011, EEND013 water which could be affected by the nd/or short term, and permanent and /or

nment Agency guidelines to minimise water ite. Contamination reports should be vhether it is contaminated and how this

ENDERBY EMPLOYME						
SA Objective	EEND009	EEND010*	EEND011	EEND013*	EEND014	Commentary (C) / Recommendations
11. Air quality	↓ May increase traffic	May increase traffic and close to M1. Adjacent to Air Quality Management Area 2.	✓ May increase traffic and close to M1	May increase traffic and close to M1. Adjacent to Air Quality Management Area 2.	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale employment development traffic on local road networks, with portage to local road networks, with portage to local services, facilities and here objectives 22 & 23 for more details. The EEND011 and EEND013 may increase to Sites EEND010, EEND011 and EEND013 and EEND013 being adjacent to Air Quarthese effects are likely to be permanent term and temporary effects upon air of process. (R) A transport assessment should be process. (R) A transport assessment should be process. (R) A transport assessment should be process.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Site is greenfield, grade 3 agricultural and could be affected by landfill gas which could pose a remediation opportunity.	Site is grade 3 agricultural, moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land.	Site is grade 3 agricultural, moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land.	Site is grade 3 agricultural, moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile agricultural land.	Site is grade 3 agricultural	 (C) EEND010, EEND011, EEND013 and result in pollution of undeveloped land contamination on site EEND009 from I sites are in mineral consultation zones effects are likely to be permanent and (R) A site inspection report should be a land on site EEND009 can be remediat Environment Agency guidelines to mineral consultations in the second statement and construct the second statement and statement and construct the second statement and construct
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Employment development may resources. There may be opport water resources. There may be opport water efficiency and the use of renewardesign of the development. Any effect term. (R) Environmental assessments such a employment sites to decrease energy
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of employment land and greenhouse gas emissions, howev reducing carbon emissions through the technologies. Employment developme public transport, local services, facilitie minimise car use and associated green 23 for more details. Any effects are like (R) Environmental assessments such as reduce greenhouse gas emissions of m be undertaken to assess the suitability provide recommendations on how to p

าร (R)

ment is likely to increase the amount of potential for impacts upon air quality. In good access to public transport and good I housing will help to minimise this. See The larger sites; EEND009, EEND010, te traffic, causing an increase in air pollution. 13 are close to the M1, with sites EEND010 Quality Management Area 2: M1 Corridor. Thent and long term. There may also be short r quality as a result of the construction

e produced to judge the impact of END011 and EEND013 and to also provide car travel. An air quality assessment should ill be required.

nd EEND014 are greenfield, which is likely to and and soil. There is thought to be land in landfill gas which could be remediated. No es or safeguarded for waste facilities. Any and long term.

e undertaken to see how the contaminated ated. Developers should follow ninimise land and soil pollution.

esult in an increase in the use of energy and ortunities for improvements in energy and wable energy, depending upon the detailed octs are likely to be permanent and long

as BREEAM should be encouraged on all y and water usage of buildings when in use.

Ind may result in an increase in energy use ever, there may be opportunities for the use of Low and zero carbon ment in this site will have good access to ties and housing and therefore will help to enhouse gas emissions. See objectives 22 & likely to be permanent and long term.

as BREEAM should be encouraged to new builds. A transport assessment should ity of public transport to the site and o reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.

ENDERBY EMPLOYME						
SA Objective	EEND009	EEND010*	EEND011	EEND013*	EEND014	Commentary (C) / Recommendations
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↓ 1 in 30-year risk from surface water	1 in 30-year risk from surface water	1 in 30-year risk from surface water	1 in 30-year risk from surface water	↓ No flood risk but greenfield	(C) All sites are within Zone 1, howeve from surface water flooding. Any effect term.
						(R) Attenuation should be considered change figures should be taken into ac water risk when locating buildings, but conveyance features and green corrid
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Employment development in these housing, and have good access to pub reduce their car use. Effects could be l and /or temporary.
						(R) A transport assessment and travel all building users to encourage green t
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Development of employment land training. Any effects are likely to be pe
						(R) Links should be sought between er providers.
18. Enterprise, innovation &	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow$	(C) Development of employment land and provide opportunities for enterpr
employment						to be permanent and long term.
						(R) Ensure provision of frequent, effici linkages and incorporate well lit footp developments to enhance access to er
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and	Site was a quarry site and would require access off Quarry Lane only (other roads unsuitable)	Site is greenfield and would require two points of access from Blaby Road (other roads unsuitable)	↓ Site is greenfield and would require two points of access. May also require third party land access	↓ Site is greenfield and would require two points of access from Blaby Road (other roads unsuitable)	↓ Site is greenfield and would need additional access from Smith Way (other roads unsuitable)	(C) Out of the five sites, only EENDOOS as it was a quarry site. Utilities to all si be permanent and long term.
infrastructure						(R) Produce transport assessments for
						recommendations and recommendati assessment of current access to utilitie
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) These is no current infrastructure f however new build developments pre sustainability into the design. Any effe term.
						(R) Environmental assessments such a deliver sustainable buildings.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) The construction and occupation or result in increased waste. Effects could permanent and /or temporary.
						(R) Measures could be incorporated to and/or re-using of materials during co should be encouraged to produce a Sir

ver all sites other than EEND014 are at risk fects are likely to be permanent and long

ed to mitigate these risks, and future climate account on all sites. Avoid areas of surface out retain as open space, SuDS attenuation, ridors.

ese sites are close to local services and ublic transport, so may enable people to e long and/or short term, and permanent

el plan should be produced and circulated to n travel.

nd may provide some opportunities for permanent and long term.

employers and local education / training

nd will increase employment opportunities prise and innovation. Any effects are likely

icient and high quality public transport tpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new employment for all.

09 makes use of previously developed land sites are unknown. Any effects are likely to

or all sites, implement their

ations from Highways Agency. Undertake an ties for all sites.

e for renewable technologies on these sites, resent opportunities to incorporate fects are likely to be permanent and long

as BREEAM should be encouraged to

of a new employment development may uld be long and/or short term, and

to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling construction and occupation. Contractors Site Waste Management Plan.

ENDERBY EMPLOYM	ENT SITES					
SA Objective	EEND009	EEND010*	EEND011	EEND013*	EEND014	Commentary (C) / Recommendations
22. Access to services	ightarrow Within 550m of a local centre and post office	Over 1.1km from a local centre	Over 900m from a retail centre but over 1.3km from a post office	↓ Over 1.1km from a local centre	→ Within 700m of a retail centre but over 1.3km from a post office	 (C) Development of employment at site employees to have good access to serv EEND013 are further from local service term, and permanent and /or tempora (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficie
						linkages and incorporate well lit footpa developments to enhance access of the
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	→ Site is within 600m of a frequently serviced bus but over 2km from rail station. Nearby roads are lit with pedestrian access	→ → Site is within 400m of a frequently serviced bus but over 2km from rail station. Blaby road has cycle path and footpath.	Site is within 400m of a frequently serviced bus but over 2km from rail station. Current road access unknown so pedestrian and cyclist facility unknown	Site is just over 400m from a frequently serviced bus but over 2km from rail station. Blaby road has cycle path and footpath	Site is within 200m from a frequently serviced bus but over 2.5km from rail station. Smith Way has cycle path and footpath	(C) Location of employment land on sit services, footpaths and cycleways will of addition, location of employment in are and housing will help to encourage wal more details. All five sites are considered with sites EEND010, EEND013 and EEN and cyclist access. EEND011 cycle and p unclear where access to the site will co short term, and permanent and /or ten
						(R) Ensure that any new access provide cycle ways, and that cycle storage on n encourage travel by these methods. Als and from the rail station at peak times. undertaken to provide more recommen

s (R)

site EEND009 and EEND014 would enable ervices. Sites EEND010, EEND011 & ices. Effects could be long and/or short orary.

cient and high quality public transport paths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new the sites to services.

sites with access to public transport ill contribute towards this objective. In areas close to local services and facilities walking and cycling. See objective 22 for lered in a good location for public transport, END014 having particularly good pedestrian ad pedestrian access is unknown, as it is come from. Effects could be long and/or temporary

ided incorporates well-lit footpaths and n new developments is provided to Also consider a dedicated bus service to es. A transport assessment should be nendations on this.

GLEN PARVA EMPLOYMENT SITE		
SA Objective	EGPA002	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	(C) Provision of employment land may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and im Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
		(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	(C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. Effects are likely to be temport
		(R) Consultations should be held and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building use groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	Ļ	(C) This site may affect protected habitats, including woodland, grassland, scrub mosaic and ponds. It may also affect the following protect crested newt. The site adjoins the Grand Union Canal corridor which is a green infrastructure resource. It may also have an impact upon grate to be permanent and long term.
		(R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to improve the sought where possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\$	(C) The Glen Parva area is constrained by the boundaries of the canal which form part of the area's character. This site is within the boundation previously developed land. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
		(R) The developer should appoint a landscape architect and/or ecologist to give recommendations on how to enhance, or at least conserve some of the site's character. The development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its
8. Historic environment	↓	(C) The heritage potential of this site is high in terms of historic buildings but low in terms of archaeology due to previous site disturbance. WW2 bunker. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
		(R) Ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups. Due to nearby Anglo-Saxon and Bronze Age burials an a completed, followed by a trench if necessary.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↓	(C) Large scale employment development could impact on local water resources and water bodies. This site is affected by contamination fr development area is close to the canal and River Sence, which could be affected by the construction. Effects could be long and/or short ter
		(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	(C) Large scale employment development is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon sites with good access to public transport and good access to local services, facilities and housing will help to minimise this. See objectives development may increase traffic on the A426 and B582, causing an increase in air pollution. These effects are likely to be permanent and and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process.
		(R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendations on h assessment should also be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.

implementation of the development.

nporary and short term.

users if known and local/national heritage

ected species - bat, badger and great green infrastructure. Any effects are likely

ne green infrastructure network should be

ndary of the Glen Parva settlement and on

rve the canal side environment to keep its surroundings.

e. Historic buildings in the area include a

an archaeological desk study should be

n from historical uses and landfill gas. The term, and permanent and /or temporary.

oon air quality. However, development on es 22 & 23 for more details. This nd long term. There may also be short term

how to reduce car travel. An air quality

EGPA002	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
Ţ	(C) Site is previously developed and is also 5% valuable farmland. The site is within a mineral conservation area for sand and gravel but it is significant impacts. There is thought to be land contamination on the site caused by historical uses and landfill gas. Any effects are likely to
	(R) A site inspection report should be undertaken to see how the contaminated land can be remediated.
\$	(C) Employment development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improve the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of the development. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long ter
	(R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged on all employment sites to decrease energy and water usage of bui
\$	 (C) Development of employment land may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, there may be opporthrough the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Employment development in this site will have good access to public transport, locatherefore will help to minimise car use and associated greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are linear the encouraged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of new builds. A transport associated previous to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of new builds. A transport associated previous gas emissions of new builds. A transport associated previous gas emissions of new builds. A transport associated previous gas emissions of new builds. A transport associated greenhouse gas emissions of new builds. A transport associated greenhouse gas emissions of new builds. A transport associated greenhouse gas emissions of new builds. A transport associated greenhouse gas emissions of new builds. A transport associated greenhouse gas emissions of new builds.
	the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
Ļ	(C) The site is within the 1 in 100 year extent surface water flooding area, and it at risk from the canal which is only 100m away. Any effects term.
	(R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account.
\$	(C) Employment development in this site is close to local services and housing, and has good access to public transport, so may enable peo be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
	(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel.
\rightarrow	(C) Development of employment land may provide some opportunities for training. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
	(R) Links should be sought between employers and local education / training providers.
$\uparrow\uparrow$	(C) Development of employment land will increase employment opportunities and provide opportunities for enterprise and innovation. Th Glen Parva and with good public transport links will help to improve access to employment for all. Any effects are likely to be permanent a
	(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle enhance access to employment for all.
1	(C) The site is currently a mix of commercial and residential uses. It currently has site access but the Highways Agency require a transport a improvement to road access. Access to utility infrastructure is unknown. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
	(R) Produce a transport assessment and undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for both sites. Highways Agency should be c recommendations implemented.
\$	(C) These is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on this site, however new build developments present opportunities to in Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
	(R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged to deliver sustainable buildings.
↓	(C) The construction and occupation of a new employment development may result in increased waste. This site will also require demolitic term, and permanent and /or temporary.
	(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupa to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.
	↑ ↑

t is thought that this would not have to be permanent and long term.

vements in energy and water efficiency and erm.

ouildings when in use.

portunities for reducing carbon emissions cal services, facilities and housing and e likely to be permanent and long term.

ssessment should be undertaken to assess

ects are likely to be permanent and long

eople to reduce their car use. Effects could

The location of the employment site within t and long term.

cle storage on new developments to

assessment to be submitted and

consulted for both sites and any

incorporate sustainability into the design.

tion. Effects could be long and/or short

upation. Contractors should be encouraged

GLEN PARVA EMPLOYMENT SITE		
SA Objective	EGPA002	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
22. Access to services	$\rightarrow \rightarrow$	(C) The site is within 300m of a local centre and 500m of post office, therefore development of employment would enable employees to h be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
		(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle enhance access of the sites to services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	$\rightarrow \rightarrow$	(C) Site is within 450m of regular bus service. Location of employment land on sites with access to public transport services, footpaths and objective. In addition, location of employment in areas close to local services and facilities and housing will help to encourage walking and Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
		(R) Ensure that new access provided incorporates well-lit footpaths and cycle ways, and that cycle storage on new developments is provide Also consider a dedicated bus service to and from the rail station at peak times. A transport assessment should be undertaken to provide n

have good access to services. Effects could

cle storage on new developments to

nd cycleways will contribute towards this nd cycling. See objective 22 for more details.

ided to encourage travel by these methods. e more recommendations on this.

SA Objective	EGLE004	EGLE005	EGLE006	EGLE007	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Provision of employment land may have an impact up depends upon the design and implementation of the deve term, and permanent and /or temporary.
					(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and consider Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and met. Effects are likely to be temporary and short term.
					(R) Consultations should be held and appropriate stakeho residents, intended building users if known and local/nation
6. Natural species & habitats, Green Infrastructure	↓↓ Would cause loss of species rich woodland. Adjoins GI corridor and within Green Wedge.	Species may be affected such as bats, badgers and GCN. Site also includes species rich hedgerow. Adjoins GI corridor and within Green Wedge.	Possible presence of bats and badgers. Site also includes species rich grassland. Within GI corridor and Green Wedge.	Species may be affected such as bats and badgers. Site also includes species rich hedgerow. Within a Green Wedge.	 (C) Development of sites EGLE004, EGLE006 and EGLE007 objective as they are within a green wedge and contain sp EGLE005 is thought to be acceptable but may have an effer Development may also have an impact upon green infrast and long term. (R) Further habitat surveys, including species specific stud ecologist. Appropriate mitigation should be implemented should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Site adjoins area of industrial character	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\longleftrightarrow	 (C) Development of site EGLE004 may have a beneficial or within an industry character area. The other three sites ar they are outside the boundary of the settlement. Any effer (R) A landscape assessment should be undertaken to give development. All four developments should be designed or area and fit in with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	↓ Heritage potential is high but there are no designated heritage assets in the area	Site is within 70m of scheduled monument. Heritage potential is very high, also in the vicinity of conservation area and listed buildings	↓ Heritage potential is high but there are no designated heritage assets in the area	Site is within 100m of scheduled monument. Heritage potential is very high, also in the vicinity of conservation area and listed buildings	 (C) The heritage potential of all four sites is high due to Gr Age finds. Acceptable mitigation to avoid damage to the n schedule monument may not be possible for sites EGLE00 permanent and long term. (R) An archaeological desk study should be completed on evaluation where necessary. Sites EGLE005 and EGLE007 i evaluation due to a possible windmill site. Heritage Englar possibility of mitigation regarding the setting of the monu

upon community safety and the fear of crime. This evelopment. Effects could be long and/or short

nd their recommendations implemented. Also

nd involve local people to ensure their needs are

holders should be invited to take part, such as: local ational heritage groups.

07 would have a major adverse effect upon this species rich grassland, hedgerow or woodland. Site ffect on protected species such as badger and bat. astructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent

udies, should be undertaken by a qualified ed. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure

or adverse effect depending upon the design as it is are unlikely to have an effect on town character as ffects are likely to be permanent and long term.

ve recommendations on how to minimise impact of d carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding

Groby Mineral Railway, Roman, Medieval and Iron e nearby moated site and garden enclosure 005 and EGLE007. Any effects are likely to be

on all sites, followed by a walk around / trench 7 in particular are likely to require a trench land should be consulted to assess where there is a nument close to sites EGLE005 and EGLE007.

GLENFIELD EMPLOYMEN	EGLE004	EGLE005	EGLE006	EGLE007	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Objective 9. Rural landscape	↓ Would cause a loss of woodland	↓ May reduce separation between settlements and have a visual impact. Would also cause a loss in woodland.	→ May reduce separation between settlements. Would cause a loss in natural vegetation and trees on higher land, creating a visual impact on the landscape	→ May reduce separation between settlements. Would cause a loss in natural vegetation and trees on higher land, creating a visual impact on the landscape	 (C) Site EGLE004 would cause a loss of woodland, howeve much smaller, and adjacent to an industrial park therefore but not as detrimental as other sites. Sites EGLE005, EGLE Fringe Landscape Character area and development is likely settlements. These three sites are also on high land which impact on settlements on lower ground. Any effects are likely (R) A landscape assessment should be undertaken to give all four sites.
10. Water environment	Site potentially polluted with landfill gas and could affect nearby Rothley Brook	Site potentially polluted with landfill gas and could affect nearby Rothley Brook	↓ Site could affect nearby Rothley Brook	Site potentially polluted with landfill gas and could affect nearby Rothley Brook	 (C) Large scale employment development could impact or EGLE004, EGLE005 and EGLE007 may be affected by contation the Rothley Brook which could be affected by the construction and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guideling construction on the site. Contamination reports should be EGLE007 to see whether they are contaminated and how the construction on the site.
11. Air quality	↓ Likely to be affected by M1 and A46	↓ Likely to be affected by M1 and A46. Large site may increase traffic.	Likely to be affected by M1 and A46. Large site may increase traffic.	Likely to be affected by M1 and A46. Large site may increase traffic.	 (C) Large scale employment development is likely to increativity potential for impacts upon air quality. All development M1 / A46. The larger sites; EGLE005, EGLE006 and EGLE000 causing an increase in air pollution. These effects are likely be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge that and EGLE007 and to also provide recommendations on ho should also be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Site is grade 2 agricultural and could be affected by landfill gas	Site is 75% grade 2 agricultural and in sand/gravel consultation zone. Could be affected by landfill gas	↓↓ Site is grade 2 agricultural	 ↓↓ Site is grade 2 agricultural and in sand/gravel consultation zone. Could be affected by landfill gas 	 (C) All four sites are greenfield and Grade 2 agricultural, we land and soil. The two sites within a mineral conservation significant impacts. There is thought to be land contaminal landfill gas which could be remediated. Any effects are like (R) A site inspection report should be undertaken to see h EGLE005 and EGL007 can be remediated. Developers show minimise land and soil pollution.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Employment development may result in an increase in may be opportunities for improvements in energy and wa depending upon the detailed design of the development. term. (R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be decrease energy and water usage of buildings when in use

ver this is on lower land than the other sites, is ore the effect on rural landscape would be negative LE006 and EGLE007 are within the Rothley Brook kely to reduce the current separation between ich is currently greenfield, so would have a visual e likely to be permanent and long term.

ve recommendations on how to minimise impact of

on local water resources and water bodies. Sites ntamination from landfill gas. All sites are close to ruction. Effects could be long and/or short term,

elines to minimise water pollution from be completed for sites EGLE004, EGLE005 and w this may be mitigated.

rease the amount of traffic on local road networks, nents could be affected by air pollution from the 007 may increase traffic on the A46 and B50, kely to be permanent and long term. There may also a result of the construction process.

e the impact of developments EGLE005, EGLE006 how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment equired on all four sites.

, which is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped on zone for sand and gravel are thought to have no ination on sites EGLE004, EGLE005 and EGL007 from likely to be permanent and long term.

e how the contaminated land on sites EGLE004, nould follow Environment Agency guidelines to

in the use of energy and water resources. There water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, it. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long

be encouraged on all employment sites to use.

GLENFIELD EMPLOYMEN					
SA Objective	EGLE004	EGLE005	EGLE006	EGLE007	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Development of employment land may result in an inc emissions, however, there may be opportunities for reduc zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated wit also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 22 be permanent and long term.
					(R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should b emissions of new builds. A transport assessment should b transport to the site and provide recommendations on ho
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Site is 9% zone 3 and is at risk from surface water	Site is 3% zone 3. May also have issues with access flooding	Site is 2% zones 2/3.	Site is zone 1 but have issues with access flooding	(C) Sites EGLE004, EGLE005 and EGLE006 are all partially EGLE007 may need to cross Rothley Brook which could permanent and long term.
					(R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate these rist taken into account on all sites. Sites EGLE005 and EGLE00
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Employment development in these sites are close to lo public transport, so may enable people to reduce their ca and permanent and /or temporary.
					(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be proceed on the proceed of th
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Development of employment land may provide some be permanent and long term.
					(R) Links should be sought between employers and local e
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow$	(C) Development of employment land will increase emplo for enterprise and innovation. Any effects are likely to be
					(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developm
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and	↓↓ Site is greenfield and has no access	↓↓ Site is greenfield and has no access	↓↓ Site is greenfield and has no access	↓↓ Site is greenfield and has no access	(C) None of the four sites make use of previously develop all sites are unknown. Any effects are likely to be permane
infrastructure					(R) Produce a transport assessment and undertake an ass Highways Agency should be consulted and any recommer
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) These is no current infrastructure for renewable techn developments present opportunities to incorporate susta be permanent and long term.
					(R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should b
21. Waste Minimisation and Re- cycling	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) The construction and occupation of a new employmer Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent a
s)					(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and during construction and occupation. Contractors should b Management Plan.

increase in energy use and greenhouse gas ducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and vith employment development at these sites may 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to

I be encouraged to reduce greenhouse gas d be undertaken to assess the suitability of public how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site. y within zone 3. Site access to sites EGLE005 and pose a flood risk. Any effects are likely to be

risks, and future climate change figures should be 007 will need to demonstrate safe access. In local services and housing, and has good access to car use. Effects could be long and/or short term,

roduced and circulated to all building users to

e opportunities for training. Any effects are likely to

al education / training providers.

bloyment opportunities and provide opportunities be permanent and long term.

lity public transport linkages and incorporate well lit pments to enhance access to employment for all.

oped land. Road infrastructure is limited. Utilities to anent and long term.

essessment of current access to utilities for all sites.

hnologies on these sites, however new build stainability into the design. Any effects are likely to

be encouraged to deliver sustainable buildings.

ent development may result in increased waste. t and /or temporary.

d encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials I be encouraged to produce a Site Waste

GLENFIELD EMPLOYMEN	GLENFIELD EMPLOYMENT SITES						
SA Objective	EGLE004	EGLE005	EGLE006	EGLE007	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)		
22. Access to services	↓ Under 1200m from local centre	\rightarrow Under 700m from local centre	← Over 1400m from local centre	\rightarrow Under 800m from local centre but 850m from post office	(C) Development of employment at site EGLE005 and EGL access to services. Sites EGLE004 & EGLE006 are further fr short term, and permanent and /or temporary.		
					(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developm		
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	← Site is within 600m of a bus with low frequency service and nearly 7km from rail station. No pedestrian and cyclist routes nearby.	← Site is within 1km of a bus with frequent service and 6km from rail station. No pedestrian and cyclist routes nearby.	← Site is within 700m of a bus with low frequency service and nearly 7km from rail station. No pedestrian and cyclist routes nearby.	← Site is within 450m of a bus with low frequency service and 6.5km from rail station. No pedestrian and cyclist routes nearby.	 (C) All sites are considered to have relatively poor public to location of employment relative to local services, facilities walking and cycling. See objective 22 for more details. All cyclist access. Sites EGLE005 and EGLE007 cause problems narrow, single lane road over Rothley Brook. This Lane is to pavements. The A46 which would potentially give access to the M1 and so does not have cyclist and pedestrian access would not be deemed safe unless major works were done A46 was found. Effects could be long and/or short term, and (R) Consider alternative access strategies e.g. third party la incorporates well-lit footpaths and cycle ways, and that cycle accurage travel by these methods. Also consider a dedic peak times. A transport consultant should be able to provide the set of the set		

GLE007 would enable employees to have good r from local services. Effects could be long and/or

ity public transport linkages and incorporate well lit oments to enhance access of the sites to services.

c transport, cycling and walking opportunities. The ies and housing will also have an influence on All four sites would struggle with pedestrian and ms due to the nature of Barrows Lane which is a is un-lit and only 4-5m wide without any s to sites EGLE004 and EGLE006 stems directly from ess. Pedestrian and cyclist access to these sites ne on Barrows Lane and alternative access from the , and permanent and /ortemporary.

y land. Ensure that new access provided cycle storage on new developments is provided to dicated bus service to and from the rail station at ovide more recommendations on this.

NARBOROUGH EMPLOYMENT SITE				
SA Objective	ENAR001	ENAR002	ENAR003*	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	(C) Provision of employment land at all sites may have an impact upon c This depends upon the design and implementation of the development. and permanent and /or temporary.
				(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recomme Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	(C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local Effects are likely to be temporary and short term.
				(R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakehold as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national h
6. Natural species & habitats, Green Infrastructure	May affect badger population. Site is within Carlton Park and adjoins Green Wedge.	May affect potential protected species and is part of a wildlife corridor. Site adjoins Green Wedge.	Site is of moderate ecological value. May affect protected species & habitats and woodland to south. Within 150m of SSSI. Within	(C) Development of the sites may affect protected species & habitats. Ef population. ENAR002 may affect badger, otter, water vole and crayfish. SSSI risk zones. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. An long term.
			Green Wedge.	(R) On both sites, habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified en implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↓ Site is in the built up area of Carlton Park	Site within settlement boundary and adjoins industrial estate	Could impact separation of settlements (Narborough and Littlethorpe). The LVIA indicates that visual impact of the site will be 'lowadverse'.	(C) Sites ENAR001 and ENAR002 are likely to fit in with the landscape du however this does depend upon the detailed design of the development settlement boundary and may reduce separation between Narborough be permanent and long term.
				(R) All developments should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect of surroundings. More care is needed with ENAR002 and ENAR003, a lands should be undertaken to provide recommendations on how to conserve as possible.
8. Historic environment	↓ Medium heritage potential	\leftrightarrow	Within 210m of Narborough Conservation Area and near to listed buildings. However, Heritage Study finds development will not affect these. Heritage potential is high with Prehistoric and Roman finds on site.	 (C) Development of ENAR001 and ENAR003 could affect heritage, as pretthe area. Furthermore ENA003 has high heritage potential. ENAR002 has any development is unlikely to have further effect. Any effects are likely (R) On sites ENAR001 and ENAR003 ensure appropriate mitigation is agr groups. ENAR002 is unlikely to need further archaeological assessment.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow	↓	\leftrightarrow	(C) Site ENAR001 is within an urban site and will not have an effect on ru ENAR003 are within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character includes woodland and vegetation. However, ENA003 is within an indus landscape are likely to be negligible. Any effects are likely to be perman
				(R) For site ENAR002 a landscape assessment and ecology study should recommendations on how to conserve as much of the vegetation as pos

community safety and the fear of crime.
it. Effects could be long and/or short term,
nendations implemented. Also consider
I people to ensure their needs are met.
olders should be invited to take part, such I heritage groups.
ENAR001 may contain a badger
n. All sites are within the Narborough Bog
Any effects are likely to be permanent and
ecologist and appropriate mitigation e taken wherever possible.
due to the surrounding urban area,
nts. ENAR003 is on the edge of the
h and Littlethorpe. Any effects are likely to
t on the surrounding area and fit in with its dscape assessment and ecology study ve as much of the characteristic vegetation
rehistoric flints and Roman coins found in
has been disturbed by railway therefore
ly to be permanent and long term.
greed with local and national heritage t.
rural landscape. Sites ENAR002 and eristic Area which characteristically ustrial area so effects on the rural nent and long term.
d be undertaken to provide ossible.

NARBOROUGH EMPLOYMENT SITE				
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow	Ţ	↓ ↓	 (C) Large scale employment development could impact on local water r is unlikely to affect water quality as it is not close to any water sources. and the site may be contaminated. Site ENA003 could affect nearby uncontamination could affect the aquifer and nearby River Soar. Effects corpermanent and /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimis contamination report is required on Site ENA002 and appropriate reme
11. Air quality	May increase traffic	\leftrightarrow	Could be affected by M1 and industrial estate	 (C) Large scale employment development is likely to increase the amou potential for impacts upon air quality. However, development on sites or good access to local services, facilities and housing will help to minimise details. It is thought that ENAR001 may increase traffic in the area. These long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air process. (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of or provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality as see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↓ Site is greenfield, grade 3 agricultural	Site is greenfield, grade 3 agricultural and is safeguarded for waste	Site is greenfield, grade 3 agricultural, low likelihood that the land is best and most versatile	 (C) Development of a greenfield site is likely to result in pollution of uno 3 agricultural, and ENAR002 is also safe guarded for waste, although this that this will not have an adverse effect. Any effects are likely to be period. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Employment development may result in an increase in the use of en opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely to be p (R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged energy and water usage of buildings when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	(C) Development of employment land may result in an increase in energy however, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions thr technologies. Employment development in this site will have good acce facilities and housing and therefore will help to minimise car use and as objectives 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permaned (R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged new builds. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/free
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↓ No known risk but greenfield	Less than 1% flood zone 3, also at risk from surface water	Site is 10% zone 3 and an additional 10% in zone 2 according to EA map. Also at risk from surface water	 (C) Building on a greenfield site and increasing the area of hard landscal run-off. A significant proportion of site ENAR003 is located within a floor may be out of date, recent maps show that more of the site is in zone 2 and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered for both sites to mitigate these ris should be taken into account. The FRA for site ENAR002 should be updated.

r resources and water bodies. Site ENAR001 es. Site ENAR002 sits on top of an aquifer in-named water body. When disturbed the could be long and/or short term, and

nise this effect on watercourses. A nediation should be implemented.

ount of traffic on local road networks, with is with good access to public transport and ise this. See objectives 22 & 23 for more nese effects are likely to be permanent and air quality as a result of the construction

of development on the sites and to also assessment should also be undertaken to

indeveloped land and soil. All sites are grade this application has expired so it is thought ermanent and long term.

nise this pollution to the land.

energy and water resources. There may be ne use of renewable energy, depending e permanent and long term.

ed on all employment sites to decrease

ergy use and greenhouse gas emissions, hrough the use of Low and zero carbon cess to public transport, local services, associated greenhouse gas emissions. See anent and long term.

ed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of he suitability of public transport to the site from the site.

caping could cause issues for surface water ood risk zone. Site ENAR002 flood zones 2. Any effects are likely to be permanent

risks, and future climate change figures dated to confirm flood risk.
NARBOROUGH EMPLOYMENT SITE				
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	(C) Employment developments which are close to local services and housing, and have good access to public transport will enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
				(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel.
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Development of employment land may provide some opportunities for training. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
				(R) Links should be sought between employers and local education / training providers.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	$\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	(C) Development of employment land will increase employment opportunities and provide opportunities for enterprise and innovation. The location of the employment sites within Narborough and with good public transport links will help to improve access to employment for all. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Greenfield but has access to road. Access to utilities unknown.	Site previously developed but no direct access to highway. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with some road access. However, road access is restricted to 7.5 tonnes weight limit. Diversions will be required for electricity, no known issues for water, gas infrastructure unknown.	 (C) ENAR001 is currently greenfield but the Highways Agency have stated that it would be acceptable subject to site access through Carlton Park. ENAR002 is previously developed, access can be gained subject to transport statement and improvement to roads. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Produce a transport assessment and undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for both sites. Highways Agency should be consulted for both sites and any recommendations implemented.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	 (C) These is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any sites, however new build developments present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged to deliver sustainable buildings.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re- cycling	\$	\$	\$	 (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	→ Within 700m of retail centre but 900m to post office	→ Within 700m of retail centre but 900m to post office	→→ 350m of a local centre and 344m from Post Office	 (C) All sites have access to nearby services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access of the sites to services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	Within 400m of regular bus service and 700m of rail station and within reasonable walking distance of services and employment.	Within 400m of regular bus service and 700m of rail station and within reasonable walking distance of services and employment.	\rightarrow \rightarrow Site is 400m from frequent bus, less than 600m to rail station and within reasonable walking distance of services and employment.	 (C) Sites have good access to public transport. Pedestrian access is average on Coventry Road and Forest road but there are no cycle paths, this may discourage cyclists. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Ensure that new access provided incorporates well-lit footpaths and cycle ways, and that cycle storage and facilities (showers, lockers etc.) on new developments are provided to encourage travel by these methods. A transport assessment should be produced to provide more recommendations on this.

SAPCOTE EMPL	OYMENT SITES							
SA Objective	ESAP001*	ESAP002	ESAP003*	ESAP004	ESAP005*	ESAP006*	ESAP007	Commentary / Recomm
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects antic
2. Health	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects antic
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects antio
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Provision of employment and the fear of crime. This de development. Effects could b (R) Architectural Liaison Offic implemented. Also consider S
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development will provide their needs are met. Effects a (R) Consultations should be h invited to take part, such as: I local/national heritage group
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	Site is of high ecological value. Species-rich hedgerows to east, south, and west boundaries which could qualify as a Local Wildlife Site. Known protected species to south. No links to GI network.	Site is of moderate to high ecological value. Site contains possible species rich grassland and a watercourse (formerly a parish level wildlife site). No links to GI network.	Site is of moderate ecological value. Site contains possible species rich grassland and a watercourse (formerly a parish level wildlife site). Protected species may be present. No links to GI network.	Site contains possible species rich grassland and a watercourse. No links to GI network.	Site is of moderate ecological value. Contains species-rich hedgerows which could qualify as a LWS Possible protected species and mature trees. No links to GI network.	Site is of moderate ecological value. Contains species-rich hedgerows which could qualify as a LWS Possible protected species and mature trees. No links to GI network.	Site contains possible species rich grassland and ponds nearby. No links to GI network.	 (C) Employment developmen depending on the biodiversity may also have an impact upo and long term. (R) Habitat surveys should be mitigation implemented. Opp wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Site close to Sapcote but not adjoining, however it will still potentially affect the character.	Large site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	Site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	Site close to Sapcote but not adjoining, however it will still potentially affect the character.	Large site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	Site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	Site on fringe of Sapcote which will overstep boundary.	 (C) Employment developmen of Sapcote. There are a numb an adverse effect upon the vi long term. (R) Employment developmen surrounding area and fit in wi

men	dai	io	ns

nticipated.

nticipated.

nticipated.

nt land at all sites may have an impact upon community safety depends upon the design and implementation of the I be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.

ficers should be consulted and their recommendations er Secured By Design.

de opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure s are likely to be temporary and short term.

e held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be s: local residents, intended building users if known and ups.

ent may have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, sity potential of the site and the design of the development. It pon green infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent

be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken

ent could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness mber of sites which are on the fringe of Sapcote which could have village's character. Any effects are likely to be permanent and

ent should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the with its surroundings.

SAPCOTE EMPLO	OYMENT SITES							
SA Objective	ESAP001*	ESAP002	ESAP003*	ESAP004	ESAP005*	ESAP006*	ESAP007	Commentary / Recomm
8. Historic environment	Heritage potential is uncertain, archaeological remains have been recorded in the vicinity. Approx. 600m from setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument but this is considered to be far enough away so that it remains unaffected.	Site has high heritage potential and development is likely to affect setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	Site has high heritage potential and development is likely to affect setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	Site has high heritage potential and development is likely to affect setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument	Site has high heritage potential. Approx. 400m from setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument but this is considered to be far enough away so that it remains unaffected. However, has potential for a slight impact on Grade II listed All Saints Church.	Site has high heritage potential. Approx 400m from setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument but this is considered to be far enough away so that it remains unaffected.	Site has high heritage potential. Approx 400m from setting of Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument but this is considered to be far enough away so that it remains unaffected.	 (C) All sites except for ESAP00 ESAP003, ESAP004 are likely t effects are likely to be permain (R) Where heritage potential undertake assessment to deter appropriate mitigation is agree
9. Rural landscape	Rural site within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area. LVIA indicates low adverse effects upon landscape and visual effect.	Large site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area. LVIA indicates medium adverse effects upon landscape and visual effect.	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	Large site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area. LVIA indicates medium adverse effects on landscape character and visual effects.	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area. LVIA indicates medium adverse effects on landscape character and visual effects.	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Character Area	 (C) Employment development associated with the Stoney St are likely to have more signifi- term. (R) Undertake a landscape assolution landscape are minimised.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect un-named waterbodies within the site	Development could affect un-named waterbodies within the site	Development could affect un-named waterbody bordering the site	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale employment d bodies (e.g. due to construction short term, and permanent and (R) Developers should follow from construction on the site
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Large scale employment d road networks, with potential permanent and long term. Th quality as a result of the const (R) A transport assessment sh site and to also provide recon assessment should be undert
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	↓ Mainly greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	(C) Development of greenfield soil. Any effects are likely to b (R) Developers should follow
13. Energy & Water Use	€	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Employment development resources. There may be opport the use of renewable energy, effects are likely to be permanent (R) Environmental assessment sites to decrease energy and the
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of employm greenhouse gas emissions, ho emissions through the use of with employment developme 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more (R) Use of environmental asse assessment should be underty provide recommendations on

2001 are known to have high heritage potential. Sites ESAP002, ly to affect Sapcote Castle and Moat Scheduled Monument. Any nanent and long term. al is high and/ or the site could affect designated assets, letermine whether development could cause harm and ensure greed with local and national heritage groups. ent at all sites could have an impact upon the rural landscape Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area. Larger sites nificant effects. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural t development could impact on local water resources and water ction related pollution incidents). Effects could be long and/or t and /or temporary. w Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution ite. t development is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local tial for impacts upon air quality. These effects are likely to be There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air instruction process. should be produced to judge the impact of development on the ommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality ertaken to see if mitigation will be required. eld sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and o be permanent and long term. w Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this. ent may result in an increase in the use of energy and water oportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and gy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. Any

gy, depending upon the detaile nanent and long term.

ents such as BREEAM should be encouraged on all employment and water usage of homes when in use.

yment sites may result in an increase in energy use and however, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon of low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated ment may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives ore details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.

ssessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged. A transport ertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.

SAPCOTE EMPL	OYMENT SITES							
SA Objective	ESAP001*	ESAP002	ESAP003*	ESAP004	ESAP005*	ESAP006*	ESAP007	Commentary / Recomm
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Predominantly greenfield site, no known flood risk	Site is 20% within flood zone 2/3 and at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year)	Site is 29% within flood zone 2/3 and at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year)	Less than 10% of site is within zone 2/3 and at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year)	Mainly greenfield site at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year).	Greenfield site at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year).	Greenfield site at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30 year).	(C) There are flood risks assoc be permanent and long term.(R) Attenuation should be cor should be taken into account. tests in terms of flood risk.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Employment development good access to public transpolong and/or short term, and p (R) A transport assessment ar users to encourage green trav
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Development of employm effects are likely to be perma(R) Links should be sought be
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↑ ↑	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow$	↑ ↑	$\uparrow \uparrow$	(C) Development of employm opportunities for enterprise a Blaby and with good public tr all. Any effects are likely to be
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Predominately greenfield site, with road access, but new access and increased use of existing access unlikely to be accepted by Highways. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site, has some road access, but new access and increased use of existing access unlikely to be accepted by Highways. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site, has some road and electricity access. However, new access and increased use of existing access unlikely to be accepted by Highways. Other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site, has some road access, but new access and increased use of existing access unlikely to be accepted by Highways. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has road and electricity access. Access to other utilities unknown.	Greenfield site but has road and electricity access. Access to other utilities unknown.	 (C) All sites except for a small use of previously developed la and utilities is likely to be req and long term. (R) Undertake an assessment
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There is no current infrast build developments present of effects are likely to be perma (R) Encourage the use of envi
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	Demolition required	\$	\$	\$	Demolition required	\$	Demolition required	 (C) The construction and occulincreased waste. Sites requiring should be re-used wherever premanent and /or temporare (R) Measures could be incorprusing of materials during consproduce a Pre-Demolition Automatical Science (Construction)

mendations

sociated with all sites except for ESAP001. Any effects are likely to m.

considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures int. There is a need to undertake the sequential and exception

ents which are close to local services and employment, and have sport will enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be d permanent and /or temporary.

and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building ravel.

yment land may provide some opportunities for training. Any nanent and long term.

between employers and local education / training providers.

yment land will increase employment opportunities and provide e and innovation. The location of the employment sites within c transport links will help to improve access to employment for be permanent and long term.

all part of ESAP001 are greenfield and will not therefore make d land or buildings. In addition, new infrastructure, including road equired for many sites. Any effects are likely to be permanent

ent of current access to utilities for all settlements.

astructure for renewable technologies on any sites, however new nt opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any nanent and long term.

nvironmental assessments such as BREEAM.

ccupation of new employment developments may result in uiring demolition will produce significant levels of waste, this er possible. Effects could be long and/or short term, and rary.

prporated to reduce waste and encourage recycling and/or reonstruction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.

SAPCOTE EMPLO	SAPCOTE EMPLOYMENT SITES											
SA Objective	ESAP001*	ESAP002	ESAP003*	ESAP004	ESAP005*	ESAP006*	ESAP007	Commentary / Recomme				
Access to ervices	Site within 990m of a local centre and 1029m of a post office	Site is within 621m of a local centre and 653m of post office	Site is within 500m of a local centre and 522m of post office	The site is within 742m of a local centre and 785m of a Post Office	The site is within 509m of a local centre and 530m of a Post Office	The site is within 487m of a local centre and 497m of a Post Office	The site is within 526m of a local centre and 555m of a Post Office	(C) The assessment measures the capacity. Most sites are wi being slightly further from ser- and /or temporary.				
23. Public transport, 22. / cycling and walking se	Site is 993m from infrequent bus, access via a 60mph road, which has a pavement on the opposite side of the road, but there are no crossing points.	Site is within 650m of infrequent bus service.	Site is within 518m of infrequent bus service. Local services are within walking distance.	Site is within 756m of infrequent bus service.	Site is within 221m of infrequent bus service (Sharnford Road) though extension of footpath needed.	Site is within 261m of infrequent bus service (walking distance to Sharnford Road).	Site is within 209m of infrequent bus service (Sharnford Road) though extension of footpath needed.	 (R) Ensure provision of frequent incorporate well lit footpaths, enhance access of the sites to (C) Bus services to Sapcote are encourage public transport acc and /or temporary. (R) Ensure provision of frequent incorporate well lit footpaths, encourage travel by these met 				

mendations

res the distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider e within easy walking distance of local services, with ESAP001 services. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent

quent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and hs, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to to services.

are infrequent, therefore there will be limited opportunities to access. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent

quent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and hs, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to methods.

STONEY STANTON EMPLOY								
SA Objective	ESTO002*	ESTO003	ESTO004	ESTO005	ESTO006	ESTO007*	ESTO008*	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Provision of employment land at all site safety and the fear of crime. This depends u development. Effects could be long and/or temporary.
								(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be implemented. Also consider Secured By De
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(C) Development will provide opportunities ensure their needs are met. Effects are like
								(R) Consultations should be held and appro take part, such as: local residents, intended heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, Green Infrastructure	Site comprises improved grassland with mature trees / hedge. No links to GI network.	May affect wildlife corridor to the north, and potential for badgers and great crested newts.	May affect local wildlife site and River Soar wildlife corridor. Also possible protected species.	May affect protected species / habitats. No known link to GI. Moderate to low ecological value.	May affect protected species. No known link to GI.	Site is of moderate ecological value. The site is an arable field with a species- rich hedgerow to the eastern boundary (which may qualify as a LWS). May affect protected species. No known link to GI.	Site is of moderate to low ecological value. The site is an arable field with species-rich hedgerows on three of the boundaries (which could qualify as a LWS), plus mature tree. May affect protected species. No known link to Gl.	 (C) Development may affect protected spect ESTO004 has potential to affect the adjacer corridor, which will need a 10m buffer. Any long term. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken b mitigation implemented. Opportunities to e taken wherever possible. For Site ESTO002,
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Site on boundary of village	Site on boundary of village	←→ Rural site unlikely to affect settlements	Large site which would overstep boundary	Site on edge of Stoney Stanton, would overstep boundary	Site on edge of Stoney Stanton, would overstep boundary	Site on edge of Stoney Stanton, would overstep boundary	 (C) Development at all sites except for ESTC Stanton, particularly as it is a small settleme and long term. (R) Developers should undertake a landscap how to enhance the character of the area. T carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrouted settlemes and settlemes and the surrouted settlemes and settlemes and settlemes and long term.

tes may have an impact upon community
s upon the design and implementation of the
or short term, and permanent and /or
si shore term, and permanent and yor
e consulted and their recommendations
Design.
хсэвн.
es to consult and involve local people to
kely to be temporary and short term.
, , ,
ropriate stakeholders should be invited to
ed building users if known and local/national
ecies and habitats. In particular, site
cent local wildlife site and River Soar wildlife
ny effects are likely to be permanent and
ny chects are intery to be permanent and
by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate
o enhance green infrastructure should be
)2, retain hedge with 5m buffer zone.
z, retain neuge with 5m burrer zone.
TO004 may affect the character of Stoney
ment. Any effects are likely to be permanent
cape assessment to give recommendations on
a. The development should be designed
ounding area and fit in with its surroundings.

STONEY STANTON EMPLOY		ГСТОРОЗ	F\$T0004	ESTORE	ESTORIC	FCT0007*	ECT0000*	Commonton (C) / Decommondation (D)
SA Objective	ESTO002*	ESTO003	ESTO004	ESTO005	ESTO006	ESTO007*	ESTO008*	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
8. Historic environment	↓ Heritage potential is low-medium	Former 19th century 'tramway' cutting within western limit of site and railway along northern boundary. Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval finds recorded in vicinity. Heritage potential medium.	Site has high heritage potential. Roman Road is thought to have crossed the site.	Site has high heritage potential	Site has high heritage potential	Site has high heritage potential and potential to have a slight impact on a Grade II listed church.	Site has high heritage potential and potential to have a slight impact on a Grade II listed church.	 (C) While most of the sites are not close to heritage potential at each site, which could ESTO007 and ESTO008 have a slight potent effects are likely to be permanent and long (R) Ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed Further investigation should be carried out
9. Rural landscape	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area. The LVIA indicates low adverse effects on landscape character and on visual effects.	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area	Rural site within the Croft Hill landscape character area	Large site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area. The LVIA indicates medium adverse effects on landscape character and on visual effects.	Site on rural fringe within Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, site includes hedgerows the loss of which is a key pressure for this area. The LVIA indicates medium adverse effects on landscape character and on visual effects.	 (C) All sites are within or adjacent to the ru Rolling Farmland and Croft Hill Landscape C an adverse effect upon the rural landscape be permanent and long term. (R) The development should be designed ca surrounding area and fit in with its surroun undertaken to minimise impact on the rura
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow	Development could affect un-named water body to the east	Site is near River Soar and a lake, was previously a petrol station which may pose a contamination threat to these water sources.	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Development of Site ESTO004 could affer may also be ground water contamination g could be long and/or short term, and perm sites, no significant effects are anticipated a and groundwater pollution unlikely. (R) Developers should follow Environment a pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	↓ May increase traffic	Site is within Hazard Consultation Zone for Calor Gas. May increase traffic	The site adjoins the B4114 close to a junction that is congested at peak times. Air quality to be investigated.	Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Employment development is likely to in networks, with potential for impacts upon a the site predominantly using cars. See obje ESTO003 is within the Hazard Consultation required regarding acceptable uses within the permanent and long term. There may also a air quality as a result of the construction provide recommend quality assessment should be undertaken to the underta
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Greenfield site, grade 3 land	Greenfield site, grade 3 land	Predominantly greenfield site, grade 3 land. Part of site previously used as a petrol station.	Greenfield site, grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	Greenfield site, Grade 3 land	 (C) All sites are greenfield. Development of pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Any long term. (R) Developers should follow Environment a land and soil.

to designated heritage assets, there is Ild be affected by development. Sites ntial to affect Grade II listed churches. Any ng term.

ed with local and national heritage groups. ut where required.

rural area, and may effect the Stoney Stanton e Character Areas. Development could have be in these locations. Any effects are likely to

carefully, to reduce the effect on the undings. A landscape assessment could be iral landscape.

ffect the River Soar and nearby lake. There given the former use of the site. Effects manent and /or temporary. For the other d as no water bodies within or near the sites

nt Agency guidelines to minimise water

increase the amount of traffic on local road n air quality. Employees are likely to access ojectives 22 & 23 for more details. Site on Zone for Calor Gas, more investigation is n this zone. These effects are likely to be o be short term and temporary effects upon process.

oduced to judge the impact of development ndations on how to reduce car travel. An air n to see if mitigation will be required. of greenfield sites is likely to result in ny effects are likely to be permanent and

nt Agency guidelines to minimise pollution of

STONEY STANTON EMPLOY SA Objective	ESTO002*	ESTO003	ESTO004	ESTO005	ESTO006	ESTO007*	ESTO008*	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	¢	\$	¢	¢	\$	¢	 (C) Employment development may result in resources. There may be opportunities for efficiency and the use of renewable energy developments. Any effects are likely to be point (R) Environmental assessments such as BRE employment sites to decrease energy and be an an
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Development of employment land at the energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, reducing carbon emissions through the use Increased traffic associated with employmer increase greenhouse gas emissions. Employ predominantly using cars. See objectives 22 likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Use of environmental assessments such transport assessment should be undertaken transport to the site and provide recommendation.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	greenfield site, 1 in 30 year extent of surface water flooding	flood zone 1, greenfield	Mainly greenfield, 30% of site is within flood zone 2	Greenfield, flood zone 1	Greenfield, flood zone 1	Greenfield, flood zone 1	Greenfield, flood zone 1	 to/from the site. (C) 30% of site ESTO004 is within flood zone water flooding therefore development wou objective. The remaining sites are greenfiel landscaping could cause issues for surface wo opportunities to improve this. Any effects and set of the set
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (R) Attenuation should be considered to mifigures should be taken into account. (C) While both sites do have access to a bushours) and both sites are only accessible frocycle paths, this limits opportunities for performed to work. Effects could be long and/or short
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	 (R) A transport assessment and travel plan building users to encourage green travel. (C) Development of employment land may Any effects are likely to be permanent and
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	$\uparrow\uparrow$	↑ ↑	 ↑↑	^↑		↑↑		 (R) Links should be sought between employ providers. (C) Development of employment land will in provide opportunities for enterprise and in
- a comployment -								 (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient a and incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycle wa to enhance access to employment for all.

in an increase in the use of energy and water or improvements in energy and water gy, depending upon the detailed design of e permanent and long term.

REEAM should be encouraged on all dwater usage of buildings when in use.

these sites may result in an increase in s, however, there may be opportunities for se of low and zero carbon technologies. ment development at these sites may also loyees are likely to access the site 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are

ch as BREEAM should be encouraged. A sen to assess the suitability of public nendations on how to reduce impact of traffic

one 2 and site ESTO002 has risk of surface ould have an adverse effect upon this ield, therefore increasing the area of hard e water run-off, however there are s are likely to be permanent and long term.

mitigate this risk, and future climate change

bus service, the service is infrequent (every 2 from high speed roads without pavements or beople to use sustainable modes of transport ort term, and permanent and /or temporary.

in should be produced and circulated to all

ay provide some opportunities for training. Id long term.

loyers and local education / training

l increase employment opportunities and innovation. Any effects are likely to be

and high quality public transport linkages ways and cycle storage on new developments

STONEY STANTON EMPLOY		ESTO002	F6T0004	ESTODAE	ESTODOC	F6T0007*	FCT0000 *	Commonton: (C) / Recommondations (D)
SA Objective	ESTO002*	ESTO003	ESTO004	ESTO005	ESTO006	ESTO007*	ESTO008*	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Greenfield site, has road access but unlikely to be accepted by Highways	Greenfield site and road access not likely to be accepted as joins 60mph road on a sharp bend. Utilities access unknown	Predominantly greenfield site, road access unlikely to be accepted by Highways	Greenfield site with some road access but significant infrastructure upgrades are likely to be required as additional access will be needed. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site with no road access. Access to utilities unknown.	Greenfield site with road access but 30mph speed limit may need extending. Access to utilities unknown	Greenfield site with road access but 30mph speed limit may need extending. Access to utilities unknown	 (C) Development of these sites (except for previously developed land and infrastructur unknown for each site. Any effects are likely (R) Produce a transport assessment and unu utilities for both sites. Highways Agency shore recommendations implemented.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) These is no current infrastructure for reployed to be however new build developments present of into the design. Any effects are likely to be (R) Environmental assessments such as BRE sustainable buildings.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	Demolition required	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) The construction and occupation of a neincreased waste. Effects could be long and/temporary. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce re-using of materials during construction ar encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Augustation and the second seco
22. Access to services	within 1045m of a retail centre and 1108m of a Post Office	within 1140m of a retail centre and 1198m of a Post Office	The site is 1920m from a local centre and 1828m from a post office	The site is within 720m of Local Centre and 814m of a post office	The site is within 703m of a local centre and 776m of a Post Office	The site is 794m from the local centre and 860m from post office	The site is 791m from the local centre and 844m from post office	 (C) Access to services for sites ESTO002, EST development may have an indirect adverse long and/or short term, and permanent and (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient a and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle was to enhance access of the sites to services.
23. Transport	Site is within 276m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of employment and services. Additional footpath may be required on Huncote Road.	Site is within 318m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of employment and services. Additional footpath may be required on Huncote Road.	Site is within 1056m of a low frequency bus service, cycling and pedestrian access is poor as there are no pavements or road lighting.	Site is 824m from infrequent bus service, cycling and pedestrian access is poor as there are no pavements or road lighting.	← Site is 836m from infrequent bus service, cycling and pedestrian access is poor as there are no pavements or road lighting.	← Site is 886m from infrequent bus service, cycling and pedestrian access is poor as there are no pavements or road lighting.	← Site is 965m from infrequent bus service, cycling and pedestrian access is poor as there are no pavements or road lighting.	 (C) While the sites do have access to a bus shours) and the sites are only accessible from cycle paths, this limits opportunities for peet to work. Effects could be long and/or short (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle was to encourage travel by these methods.

or part of Site ESTO004) will not make use of ture. Access to utility infrastructure is sely to be permanent and long term.

undertake an assessment of current access to should be consulted for both sites and any

renewable technologies on any sites, nt opportunities to incorporate sustainability be permanent and long term.

REEAM should be encouraged to deliver

new employment development may result in d/or short term, and permanent and /or

educe waste and encourage re-cycling and/or and occupation. Contractors should be Audit and Site Waste Management Plan. ESTO003 and ESTO004 is limited so se effect upon this objective. Effects could be and /or temporary.

and high quality public transport linkages vays and cycle storage on new developments

is service, the service is infrequent (every 2 rom high speed roads without pavements or people to use sustainable modes of transport ort term, and permanent and /or temporary.

and high quality public transport linkages vays and cycle storage on new developments

WHETSTONE EMPLOYMEN		514/115002		
SA Objective	EWHE002	EWHE003	EWHE004	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	\$	(C) Provision of employment land at all sites may have an impact upon community s depends upon the design and implementation of the development. Effects could be permanent and /or temporary.
				(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations in Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	(C) Development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to e are likely to be temporary and short term.
				(R) Consultations should be held and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	✓ May affect protected species & habitats, including bats & badger. Site adjoins GI, including disused railway track and open space.	May affect protected species & habitats, including trees, bats & badger. Site adjoins GI- disused railway track.	✓ May affect protected species & habitats, including species rich grassland, bats, great crested newt & badger. Site adjoins GI, including disused railway track and open space.	 (C) Employment development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and specie potential of the site and the design of the development. It may also have an impact effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	C) These sites are outside the settlement boundary and are therefore unlikely to aff Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
8. Historic environment	↓ Heritage potential uncertain, may affect setting of listed buildings	 Heritage potential uncertain, may affect setting of listed buildings 	may affect setting of listed buildings and archaeological remains	 (C) Development of all sites could affect the setting of nearby listed buildings, as we archaeological remains. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	↓	↓	↓	(C) All sites are within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Character Area and and could therefore affect the rural landscape. Any effects are likely to be permane
				(R) Developers should undertake a landscape assessment to give recommendations conserve the character of the area. The development should be designed carefully, surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
10. Water environment	↓ Site could affect nearby River Soar	 ↓ Site could affect nearby River Soar. Potential historic contamination. Site is 	↓ Site could affect nearby River Soar	 (C) Employment development could impact on local water resources and water boo top of an aquifer and may be affected by historic contamination which could poten could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pol
		situated on top of an aquifer.		site.

nity safety and the fear of crime. This Ild be long and/or short term, and
ons implemented. Also consider
to ensure their needs are met. Effects
ed to take part, such as: local residents,
pecies, depending on the biodiversity apact upon green infrastructure. Any
iate mitigation implemented. ible.
to affect the settlement's character.
as well as have an impact upon
oups. a and are on the edge of Whetstone, nanent and long term.
tions on how to enhance, or at least fully, to reduce the effect on the
r bodies. Site EWHE003 is situated on otentially pollute ground water. Effects
r pollution from construction on the

WHETSTONE EMPLOYMENT	T SITES			
SA Objective	EWHE002	EWHE003	EWHE004	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow	↓↓ Site adjacent to Air Quality Management Area (Enderby Road). May also increase traffic.	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Employment development on these sites is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality. However, development on sites with good access to public transport and good access to local services and housing will help to minimise this. See objectives 22 & 23 for more details. Site EWHE003 is adjacent to an Air Quality Management Area and may therefore have an impact upon this already sensitive area. These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process. (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide
				recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	site is part greenfield, grade 5, part previously developed	↓ site is greenfield, grade 5 agricultural	↓ site is greenfield, grade 5 agricultural	(C) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
				(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	\$	(C) Employment development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
				(R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged on all employment sites to decrease energy and water usage of buildings when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	\$	\$	(C) Development of employment land may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, however, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with employment development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. However, development on sites with good access to public transport and good access to local services and housing will help to minimise this. See objectives 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
				(R) Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↓ Site is at possible risk from surface water flooding (1 in 100 year)	↓ Site is at possible risk from surface water flooding (1 in 1000 year)	↓ Site is at possible risk from surface water flooding (1 in 100 year)	 (C) Increasing the area of hard landscaping could cause issues for surface water run-off. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	\$	(C) Employment developments which are close to local services and housing, and have good access to public transport will enable people to reduce their car use. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
				(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel.
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Development of employment land may provide some opportunities for training. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
				(R) Links should be sought between employers and local education / training providers.

WHETSTONE EMPLOYMEN	WHETSTONE EMPLOYMENT SITES						
SA Objective	EWHE002	EWHE003	EWHE004	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)			
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	$\uparrow\uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	(C) Development of employment land will increase employment opportunities and provide opportunities for enterprise and innovation. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.			
				(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access to employment for all.			
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Part previously developed with access but may need infrastructure upgrade	↓ Greenfield site, with no road access	↓ Greenfield site, with no road access	(C) Site EWHE002 is part previously developed, with road access and utilities infrastructure already in place, therefore development of this site would have a beneficial effect upon this objective. Sites EWHE003 and EWHE004 are both greenfield with no road access, utilities infrastructure unknown. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.			
	upgrade			(R) Produce a transport assessment and undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for both sites. Highways Agency should be consulted for both sites and any recommendations implemented.			
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	\$	(C) These is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on any sites, however new build developments present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.			
				(R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged to deliver sustainable buildings.			
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	\$	\$	(C) The construction and occupation of a new employment development may result in increased waste. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.			
				(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.			
post office, but more than a post office, but more of a post office, b		← ← Within 250m of a post office, but more than 1700m from	(C) All sites are within walking distance of a post office and small local shop, which will enable employees some access to services, however the nearest retail centre is much further away. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.				
		centre	retail centre	(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access of the sites to services.			
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\rightarrow Site is within 300m of frequent bus.	$\rightarrow \rightarrow$ Site is within 250m of frequent bus.	$\rightarrow \rightarrow$ Site is within 300m of frequent bus.	(C) All sites have good access to public transport services, which will contribute towards this objective. In addition, location of employment in areas close to local services and housing will help to encourage walking and cycling. See objective 22 for more details. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.			
				(R) 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.			

Locations of Growth in the Principal Urban Area (PUA)

SA Objective	Large Single Site	Range of Smaller Sites (but large enough to provide affordable housing)	Commentary / Recommendations
1. Housing	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	(C) Both options would have a major beneficial effect upon the provision of housing. There may range of house types under the larger site option, however, developing on the larger site may SUE. Effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
			(R) Ensure that residential developments incorporate a range of house types and tenures in ac
2. Health	\$	\$	(C) The nature of effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location in relation to healt opportunities. The larger site option may be more likely to put pressure on existing healthcare this option may also present more opportunities for the provision of new healthcare services (could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
			(R) Consider provision of new health centre(s) for sites with a significant number of new house health centres.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\$	\$	(C) The nature of effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location in relation to open The larger site option may be more likely to put pressure on leisure and recreational facilities i may also present more opportunities for the provision of new leisure and recreational facilities some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through housing deve provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for any existing heritage resource with Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
			(R) Ensure open space is protected / maintained.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	\$	(C) Provision of housing at all sites may have an impact upon community safety and the fear or implementation of the development. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent
			(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemente
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	(C) Both options for development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local peopl likely to be temporary and short term.
			(R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	\$	\$	(C) Housing development may have an adverse effect upon habitats and species, depending or design of the development. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any effects
			(R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation i infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.

may be slightly more opportunities for a wider ay impact the delivery rates of Lubbesthorpe

accordance with local needs.

althcare services, open space and recreational re services in a particular location. However, s (e.g. GP surgery) part of the scheme. Effects

ses and for those further away from existing

en space, leisure and recreational opportunities. s in a particular location. However, this option ies as part of the scheme. There may also be velopment, e.g. through protection of, and vithin the site. See objective 8 for more details.

of crime. This depends upon the design and nt and /or temporary.

ited. Also consider Secured By Design. ople to ensure their needs are met. Effects are

ed to take part, such as: local residents, intended

g on the biodiversity potential of the site and the sts are likely to be permanent and long term.

on implemented. Opportunities to enhance green

SA Objective	Large Single Site	Range of Smaller Sites (but large enough to provide affordable housing)	Commentary / Recommendations
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\$	\$	(C) Both options for development could affect the character of nearby settlements. It is likely of an effect but this could be negative or beneficial depending on location and design. Effects
			(R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surroundin
8. Historic environment	\$	\$	(C) Both options for development could affect historic environment depending on location. Efterm.
			(R) Undertake assessment to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure a national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	\$	\$	(C) Both options for development could affect rural landscape. It is likely that the option of a la could be negative or negligible depending on location. Effects are likely to be permanent and l
			(R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surroundin
10. Water environment	←	←	(C) Both options may have an adverse impact on local water resources and water bodies, dependence development. Effects are likely to be temporary and long term.
			(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from
11. Air quality	←	←	(C) A large single site is likely to have an adverse effect on air quality, as it may increase traffic less likely to increase local traffic if their locations are spread out, but still may have an advers temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process.
			(R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the sit how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation v
12. Mineral resources & soil /	\$	\$	(C) The nature of the effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location. It is more like resources such as agricultural land which could be adversely effected by development.
land pollution			(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this and remediate of
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	\$	(C) Development of both options may result in an increase in the use of energy and water reso improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending up effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
			(R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged on all h usage of homes when in use.

ly that the option of a large site could have more ts are likely to be permanent and long term.

ding area and fit in with its surroundings.

Effects are likely to be permanent and long

appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and

a large site could have more of an effect but this Id long term.

ding area and fit in with its surroundings.

epending upon the location and design of the

om construction on the site.

fic on local roads. A selection of smaller sites is rse effect. There may also be short term and

site and to also provide recommendations on on will be required.

kely that the large site will have some element of

e contaminated land where possible.

esources. There may be opportunities for upon the detailed design of developments. Any

housing sites to decrease energy and water

SA Objective	Large Single Site	Range of Smaller Sites (but large enough to provide affordable housing)	Commentary / Recommendations
14. Climate change causes	\$	↓	(C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emiss reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Increased tra may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more deta and long term.
			(R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A tra assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to re
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\$	\$	(C) Development of either option may have an adverse of beneficial effect on flooding and clin of the pre-developed land. For both options there may be opportunities to improve surface wa attenuation and SUDS, however smaller sites may be more limited by what draining technique be permanent and long term.
			(R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures sh to undertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	\$	(C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environment provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling et local services and employment, and have good access to public transport will also enable people a difference between the two options on this effect. Effects could be long and/or short terr
			(R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
17. Access to education	\$	\$	(C) The nature of effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location in relation to education more likely to put pressure on existing education services in a particular location. However, the for the provision of new schools as part of the scheme. Effects could be long and/or short term
			(R) Consider provision of new schools for sites the larger sites and for those further away from capacity issues for existing schools.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\$	\$	(C) The nature of effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location. Effects could be act to local employment. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or tempora
			(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as a good accessibility to employment opportunities for all members of the community.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and	\$	\$	(C) The nature of the effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location. It is more likel undeveloped land as the site may be outside the settlement boundary. Smaller sites within the use of existing infrastructure.
infrastructure			(R) Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all settlements.

ssions, however, there may be opportunities for traffic associated with housing development etails. Any effects are likely to be permanent

transport assessment should be undertaken to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.

limate change impacts, depending on the state water run-off rates through the use of ues it can implement. Any effects are likely to

should be taken into account. There is a need

onmental impacts, for example through the etc. Housing developments which are close to cople to reduce their car use. There is unlikely to erm, and permanent and /or temporary.

ucation services. The larger site option may be this option may also present more opportunities erm, and permanent and /or temporary.

m existing schools, and also where there are

adverse or beneficial depending on proximity orary.

as good walking and cycling provision to ensure

kely that the large site will have some element the settlement boundary may be able to make

SA Objective	Large Single Site	Range of Smaller Sites (but large enough to provide affordable housing)	Commentary / Recommendations
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	\$	(C) New build developments present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design the opportunity to use a community renewable technology such as CHP, whereas smaller sites potential LZC technologies. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term.
			(R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	\$	(C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased was significant levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. Larger sites may allow construction of smaller sites. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permitted of the statement of th
			(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage recycling and/or re-using occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Wa
22. Access to services	\$	\$	(C) The nature of effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location. Effects could be act to local services. The larger site option may be more likely to put pressure on existing services may also present more opportunities for the provision of new services as part of the scheme. If permanent and /or temporary.
			(R) Consider provision of new services for sites with a significant number of new houses and for
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\$	\$	(C) The nature of effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location. Effects could be ac to local transport services. The larger site option may present more opportunities for the provi could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary.
			(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorp storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods.

ign and construction. A larger site may present es could be more limited in the options of

waste. Sites requiring demolition will produce contractors to sort and recycle waste more manent and /or temporary.

ng of materials during construction and Vaste Management Plan.

adverse or beneficial depending on proximity es in a particular location. However, this option e. Effects could be long and/or short term, and

for those further away from existing services.

adverse or beneficial depending on proximity ovision of new public transport services. Effects

rporate well-lit footpaths, cycleways and cycle

Areas of Separation

SA Objective	Lubbesthorpe and Leicester Forest East / Braunstone Town.	Huncote & Narborough (Extension)	Commentary / Recommendations
1. Housing	←	←	(C) Designation of new Areas of Separation may limit the delive
			(R) Ensure sufficient land designated for housing within settlem
2. Health	Proposed Area of Separation will provide play and open space once New Lubbesthorpe development is complete.	> Extended area of separation includes footpaths	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S effect upon health through the protection of open space and re
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	Proposed Area of separation is close to Lubbesthorpe Medieval Rabbit Warren Scheduled Monument.	Extended area of separation includes listed building (Elms Farmhouse)	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S effect upon access to recreation through the protection of oper may also be opportunities for access to culture and heritage.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new Area of Separation is unlikely to have a
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	(C) There may be opportunities to consult and involve local peo ensure their needs are met.
			(R) Consider carrying out consultation on the designation of the
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	 (C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Se effect upon this objective through the protection of land which infrastructure and may contain protected species and habitats. wildlife sites.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Support this objective through the protection of land which provide contributes towards the character, diversity and distinctiveness. Thorpe Astley, Huncote and Narborough.
			(R) For Lubbesthorpe / LFE - Consider whether designation as a more appropriate.
8. Historic environment	Proposed Area of separation is close to Lubbesthorpe Medieval Rabbit Warren Scheduled Monument.	Extended area of separation includes listed building (Elms Farmhouse)	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of So effect upon this objective through the protection of land which assets.
9. Rural landscape	↑	\uparrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Support of the rural landscape of the rural landsca
			(R) For Lubbesthorpe / LFE - Consider whether designation as a more appropriate.
10. Water environment	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of So effect upon this objective through the protection of land from o protect the water environment from pollution. Both areas inclu Huncote/Narborough Area includes the River Soar.

very of housing within these areas.

ements.

Separation is likely to have an indirect beneficial recreational opportunities.

Separation is likely to have an indirect beneficial ben space and recreational opportunities. There

a significant impact upon this objective.

eople in the Area of Separation designation to

he Area of Separation.

Separation is likely to have an indirect beneficial ch could contribute to provision of green s. However, neither area contains designated

Separation is likely to have a beneficial effect vides separation between settlements and ess of Leicester Forest East, Braunstone Town,

a Green Wedge or protected open space is

Separation is likely to have an indirect beneficial characteristic characteristics and the second se

Separation is likely to have a beneficial effect appendix in these areas.

a Green Wedge or protected open space is

f Separation is likely to have anindirect beneficial n development, which may in turn help to clude watercourses, the increased

SA Objective	Lubbesthorpe and Leicester Forest East / Braunstone Town.	Huncote & Narborough (Extension)	Commentary / Recommendations	
11. Air quality	Proposed Area of Separation is near to M1 motorway	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of effect upon this objective through the protection of land from minimise air pollution within the local area (less roads, no air Separation at Lubbesthorpe / Leicester Forest East may help t near the M1, which could be affected by poor air quality asso	
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\rightarrow	\longrightarrow Includes disused quarry	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S effect upon this objective through the protection of land from o protect soil and mineral resources.	
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S impact upon this objective.	
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S impact upon this objective.	
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S effect upon this objective through the protection of greenfield help to reduce the risk of flooding.	
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S impact upon this objective.	
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S impact upon this objective.	
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	←	←	(C) Designation of new Areas of Separation may limit the delive(R) Ensure sufficient land designated for employment within se	
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S impact upon this objective.	
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S impact upon this objective.	
21. Waste Minimisation and Recycling	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S impact upon this objective.	
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S impact upon this objective.	
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of S impact upon this objective.	

f Separation is likely to have an indirect beneficial n development, which may in turn help to polluting uses etc.). In addition, the new Area of to reduce the risk of development being built poiated with this road.

f Separation is likely to have anindirect beneficial n development, which may in turn help to

f Separation is unlikely to have a significant

f Separation is unlikely to have a significant

f Separation is likely to have an indirect beneficial d land from development, which may in turn

f Separation is unlikely to have a significant

f Separation is unlikely to have a significant

very of employment land within these areas.

settlements.

f Separation is unlikely to have a significant

f Separation is unlikely to have a significant

f Separation is unlikely to have a significant

Separation is unlikely to have a significant

f Separation is unlikely to have a significant

Loss of Key Employment Sites

SA Objective	A - Croft Quarry Offices, Croft	B - Watergate Lane, Braunstone Town	C - Winston Avenue, Croft	D -Wharf Way, Glen Parva	Commentary / Recommendations
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	\$	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	 (C) Removal of Key Employment Site status may result in non-ereffect upon biodiversity and/or green infrastructure. The nature site following loss of status. A SSSI is located to the north Croft Cresidential areas therefore no significant effects anticipated. Site therefore no significant effects anticipated. (R) For any new development proposals, habitat surveys should appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\$	\$	\$	\$	 (C) Removal of Key Employment Site status may result in non-ereffect upon character, diversity and distinctiveness of settlemenuse of the site following loss of status. Site (A) has inherent character value to the surrounding area as house and stone barns. Sites (B) & (C) are within residential area therefore redevelopment could affect the character of the settle Town, Croft and Glen Parva).
					(R) For any new development proposals, developers should apprecommendations on how to enhance the character of the area carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in
8. Historic environment	\$	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Removal of Key Employment Site status may result in non-er effect upon the historic environment. The nature of the effect d of status. Site (A) is within the Croft Quarry Conservation Area a of the listed St Michael & All Angels Church. Sites (B) & (C) are w urban mixed use area therefore no significant effects anticipated
					(R) For any new development proposals, developers should ensu and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	\$	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Loss of Key Employment Sites status may result in non-emplo have an effect upon air quality. The nature of the effect depend status. Due to its rural location, Site (A) is heavily reliant on car t residential areas, therefore should be site no longer be used as

employment development which could have an re of the effect depends upon the use of the c Quarry, Site (A). Sites (B) & (C) are within ite (D) is in an urban mixed use location,
d be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and e green infrastructure should be taken
employment development which may have an ents. The nature of the effect depends upon the
s the offices are housed in a converted manor eas and Site (D) is in an urban mixed use area tlements they are located within (Braunstone
point a landscape architect to give a. The development should be designed in with its surroundings.
employment development which may have an depends upon the use of the site following loss and forms the north, east and west boundaries within residential areas and Site (D) is in an ed.
sure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local
ployment development which may which may ds upon the use of the site following loss of r travel. Site (B) and (C) are located within s an employment site this may have a beneficial

SA Objective	A - Croft Quarry Offices, Croft	B - Watergate Lane, Braunstone Town	C - Winston Avenue, Croft	D -Wharf Way, Glen Parva	Commentary / Recommendations
					effect on the air quality of the surrounding residences. Site (D) significant effects anticipated.
					(R) For any new development proposals, consider the need for Developers should ensure contractors adopt best practice in re
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated at Sites (A), (B) & (C). Site (this would enable remediation.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated at any of the sites. A small Flood Zone 2 however a loss of Key Employment status is unlike
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	← ← Less than 3ha	‡ 0.8ha	← 2.5ha	→ 5.8ha	 (C) Loss of existing Key Employment Sites may reduce the number employers and those wishing to expand, this may discourage energies and the district. Site (A) has high occupancy rates and Site (C) has an average demand and all available units are occupated in lower occupancy and employment opportunities at site which has been redeveloped with housing. One property is vaca location, size and access limitations it is likely to be unattractive C industrial units (low functionality) and is likely to be unattractive and requires significant remediation, this will incur abnormally redevelopment for economic uses. (R) Ensure sufficient provision made for new employers and the
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\$	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\$	(C) Loss of existing Key Employment Sites may encourage the us previously developed rather than encouraging the use and expandeveloped land. Site (A) occupies a converted detached house a expansion due to large areas of car parking/landscaping which is (C) are within residential areas. There is no scope to expand and to have any detrimental effects. Site (D) 20% of the site is derel Key Employment Site status could enable this, but may also end
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Recycling	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C0 No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Loss of Key Employment Site unlikely to affect public transp any of the Sites. Sites (A) & (C) are poorly served due to their re area which has a good provision of public transport pedestrian transport links however no separate pedestrian or cycle access.

) is located in a mixed use urban area, no

or transport and air quality assessments. respect of minimising dust and air pollution. e (D) is contaminated. If the site is redeveloped

all area at the Eastern end of Site (C) is within ikely to have an effect.

mber of sites that are available for new enterprise, innovation and access to and demand suggesting it is a sought-after site, supied. Loss of key employment site status may sites (A) & (C). Site (B) is 0.8ha of a 7.27ha site acant and one currently let. Due to the sites ive to the market. Site (D) is comprised of Grade active to the market as 20% of the site is derelict ly high cost and will preclude the likelihood of

he wishing to expand.

use of greenfield or land which has not been spansion of existing sites and previously e and stone barns. The site has scope for h may encourage future investment. Sites (B) & and loss of Key Employment Site status is unlikely relict and requires significant remediation, loss of nd up with site being left derelict.

sport or provision pedestrian/cyclist routes to rural locations. Site (B) is within a residential an and cyclist routes. Site (D) has good public ss.

Lubbesthorpe Green Wedge

SA Objective	Parcel A - Land between Lubbesthorpe SUE and Leicester Forest East	Parcel B - Land between Lubbesthorpe SUE and Thorpe Astley	Parcel C – Land between Lubbesthorpe SUE and Enderby	Commentary / Recommendations
1. Housing	←	<	<i>←</i>	(C) Designation of new Green Wedges may limit the delivery of hous (R) Ensure sufficient land designated for housing within settlements
2. Health	→ Candidate green wedge includes formal and informal recreational opportunities	Candidate green wedge includes formal and informal recreational opportunities	Candidate green wedge includes footpaths	 (C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect be protection of open space and recreational opportunities. Parcels A a recreational opportunities which would be protected. Parcel C inclus provision. (R) Consider whether designation as an area of separation or protected.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	 (C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect be protection of open space and recreational opportunities. Parcels A a recreational opportunities which would be protected. Parcel C include provision. (R) Consider whether designation as an area of separation or protected.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significan
5. Community empowerment	\$	\$	\$	 (C) There may be opportunities to consult and involve local people in their needs are met. (R) Consider carrying out consultation on the designation of the gree
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect be the protection of land which could contribute to provision of green i species and habitats. However, none of the areas contain designated

using within these areas. ts. beneficial effect upon health through the A and B both include formal and informal ludes footpaths but no formal recreational ected open space is more appropriate. beneficial effect upon health through the A and B both include formal and informal ludes footpaths but no formal recreational ected open space is more appropriate. ant impact upon this objective. e in the green wedge designation to ensure een wedge. beneficial effect upon this objective through n infrastructure and may contain protected ted wildlife sites.

SA Objective	Parcel A - Land between Lubbesthorpe SUE and Leicester Forest East	Parcel B - Land between Lubbesthorpe SUE and Thorpe Astley	Parcel C – Land between Lubbesthorpe SUE and Enderby	Commentary / Recommendations
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↑ ↑	↑ ↑	↑ ↑	 (C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have a beneficial ereprotection of land which provides separation between settlements a diversity and distinctiveness of Leicester Forest East, Thorpe Astley, (R) Consider whether designation as an area of separation or protection of separation or protection.
8. Historic environment	Candidate green wedge is close to Lubbesthorpe Medieval Rabbit Warren Scheduled Monument.	Candidate green wedge is close to Lubbesthorpe deserted Medieval village Scheduled Monument.	Candidate green wedge contains Lubbesthorpe deserted Medieval village Scheduled Monument and abuts Enderby Hall Historic Park.	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect be the protection of land which could help to protect associated histori Scheduled Monuments, therefore designation as a green wedge cou contains a Scheduled Monument and lies adjacent to a historic park will help to protect these assets.
9. Rural landscape	1	1	1	 (C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have a beneficial ereprotection of the rural landscape in these areas. (R) Consider whether designation as an area of separation or protection of separation or protection.
10. Water environment	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	 (C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect be the protection of land from development, which may in turn help to pollution. Each parcel includes watercourses.
11. Air quality	Parts of the candidate green wedge are near to M1 motorway	Entire candidate green wedge is near to M1 motorway	Parts of the candidate green wedge are near to M1and M69 motorways	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect be the protection of land from development, which may in turn help to (less roads, no air polluting uses etc.) In addition, in areas near the N may help to reduce the risk of development being built near the mo quality associated with this road.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect be the protection of land from development, which may in turn help to
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significan
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significan
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect be the protection of greenfield land from development, which may in t
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significan
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significan
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	<i>←</i>	←	←	(C) Designation of new Green Wedges may limit the delivery of emp (R) Ensure sufficient land designated for employment within settlem

effect upon this objective through the s and contributes towards the character, y, Enderby and Braunstone Town.

ected open space is more appropriate.

beneficial effect upon this objective through oric assets. Parcels A and B are close to ould help protect the setting of these. Parcel C rk, therefore designation as a Green Wedge

effect upon this objective through the

ected open space is more appropriate.

beneficial effect upon this objective through to protect the water environment from

beneficial effect upon this objective through to minimise air pollution within the local area M1 and M69, designation of a Green Wedge notorways, which could be affected by poor air

beneficial effect upon this objective through to protect soil and mineral resources.

ant impact upon this objective.

ant impact upon this objective.

beneficial effect upon this objective through turn help to reduce the risk of flooding.

ant impact upon this objective.

ant impact upon this objective.

nployment land within these areas.

ements.

SA Objective	Parcel A - Land between Lubbesthorpe SUE and Leicester Forest East	Parcel B - Land between Lubbesthorpe SUE and Thorpe Astley	Parcel C – Land between Lubbesthorpe SUE and Enderby	Commentary / Recommendations
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significan
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significan
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant

ant impact upon this objective. ant impact upon this objective.

Updated Policy CS15 – Ope				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	→	P, LT	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence will help to ensure deficiencies in recreational facilities are addressed, and potentially help to improve health within the district. (R) Ensure that open space, sport and recreation facilities are accessible by all members of the community wherever possible.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence will help to ensure deficiencies in recreational facilities are addressed, and thus improve access to these for residents within the district. (R) Ensure that open space, sport and recreation facilities are accessible by all members of the community wherever possible.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			(C) There may be opportunities for involving local communities in the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	¢	P, LT	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence may help to protect and increase green infrastructure within the District. However, it may also result in development of new recreational / sport facilities, which could have an adverse effect upon habitats, species and green infrastructure. (R) Confirm the ecological value of any proposed sites through the use of ecological surveys. Ensure mitigation and/or 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.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\$	P, LT	District	 C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence may help to protect and increase open space, thus protecting and enhancing the character of towns and villages. However, it may also result in development of new recreational / sport facilities, which could have an adverse effect upon character. (R) Any new recreational facilities should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	\$	P, LT	District	 C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence may help to protect and increase open space, which could help to protect the historic environment. However, it may also result in development of new recreational / sport facilities, which could have an adverse effect upon the historic environment. (R) 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.
9. Rural landscape	\$	P, LT	District	 C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence may help to protect open space, which could help to protect the rural landscape, depending upon location. However, it may also result in development of new recreational / sport facilities, which could have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape. (R) Any new recreational facilities should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
10. Water environment	\$	P, LT	Regional	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence 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. (R) 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.
11. Air quality	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence may reduce the need to travel to these facilities and help reduce transport related air pollution emissions. (R) 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.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence 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. (R) Ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation.
13. Energy & Water Use		+		(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Updated Policy CS15 – Ope	n space, spo	ort and recre	ation	
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
14. Climate change causes	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence may reduce the need to travel to these facilities and help reduce transport related greenhouse gas emissions. (R) 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.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence may result in development of new facilities, which may result in an increase in surface water run-off / increased flood risk, depending upon the location. However, protection of existing open spaces may help to protect the floodplain. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence may help to reduce the need to travel to these facilities and help people reduce their car use. (R) 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.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence may result in development of new facilities, which may present opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction methods. (R) Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	T, ST	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence may result in development of new facilities, which may result in increased construction waste. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence will help to ensure that people have good access to leisure and recreational services. (R) 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.
23. Transport	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) Updating standards for provision of open space, sport and recreation based on the latest evidence may help to reduce the need to travel to these facilities and encourage walking, cycling and potentially public transport use. (R) 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.

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Site Allocations Policy 1 - La	r			
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	$\uparrow\uparrow$	P, LT	District	(C) Allocation of this site will contribute significantly towards this objective through the provision of at least 750 new homes, 25% of which will be affordable housing. The site will incorporate a range of house types and tenures in accordance with local needs.
2. Health	\$	P/T, LT/ST	Local	 (C) Allocation of this site for housing development may put pressure on existing healthcare services. The policy includes provision for financial contributions towards improving capacity in primary care facilities to meet the identified need, which will help to address this. However, the site is over 1km from the nearest GP surgery, so access to healthcare may be limited for those without a car. Improved bus services and walking and cycling routes may help to improve access to healthcare, see objective 23 for more details. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\rightarrow	P, LT	Local	See objective 3 for more details. (C) This site includes existing sports pitches, however, the policy confirms that these shall either be retained in-situ or replacement facilities provided elsewhere within the site. The site provides good access to open space, however access to other leisure facilities is limited. Provision of play and open space provision within the development will have a beneficial effect.
				There may also be some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. through protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for existing heritage resources within or near to the site (including the Grade II listed Oaks farmhouse and the Medieval Leicester Forest). See objective 8 for more details.
				Improved bus services and walking and cycling routes may also help to improve access to heritage, culture and recreation, see objective 23 for more details. (R) Developers should consider inclusion of interpretation for heritage within or
				near to site. Also consider provision of new leisure facilities for residents. Ensure open space is protected / maintained.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	P/T, LT/ST	Local	(C) Allocation of this site for housing development may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development.
				(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	T, ST	Local	(C) Allocation of this site for housing development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. Furthermore, at least 5% of plots will be for sale to self-builders or custom builders.
				(R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	↓ ↓	P, LT	District	(C) The site has areas of high, medium and low ecological value. The site includes a number of local wildlife sites and potential/candidate local wildlife sites within and along the boundary of the site. Allocation of this site for housing development is likely therefore to have a major adverse effect upon habitats and species. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. This depends to an extent upon the design and layout of the development. The policy includes a requirement for the development to respond to important landscape and natural features which may help to mitigate some of the impact.
				(R) Protected species surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Developers should retain and enhance areas of woodland, scrub and ponds, as well as hedgerows. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↓ ↓	P, LT	District	(C) Housing development on this site is considered likely to have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness in Kirby Muxloe and surrounding settlements. The site oversteps the current boundary of Kirby Muxloe and will increase the size of the settlement significantly. The policy includes a requirement for the development to respond to important landscape and topography, long distance views and natural and man-made features. This may help to mitigate some of the impact.
				(R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings. It would be preferable for the sports facilities and public open space to be at the west and north-west extents.

Site Allocations Policy 1 - La				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
8. Historic environment	Ţ	P, LT	District	 (C) This site is within the setting of a listed building (Oaks farmhouse). The site also has known heritage potential being within the extensive Medieval Leicester Forest. Therefore, development is likely to have adverse effects upon this objective. The policy does state that detailed proposals should respect the integrity of important historic assets, including the setting of a listed building at Oaks farmhouse which should help to mitigate this. (R) Undertake assessment to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups. The County Archaeologist recommends further information is required to ascertain the potential presence of any significant archaeological remains and to consider the significance of the Forest Farm historic farmstead.
9. Rural landscape	Ţ	P, LT	District	 (C) Housing development at this site is likely to have a major adverse effect on the rural surroundings of Leicester Forest East and Kirby Muxloe. The site is within the Thurlaston Rolling Farmland Landscape Character Area, which is characterised by gently rolling farmland and long distance views. The area has sparse vegetation and any change is likely to be highly visible. Development is likely to affect rural landscape beyond natural boundary, particularly as site is large. LVIA indicates that with suitable mitigation measures the site has a moderate-high capacity to accommodate change from a landscape and visual perspective. The policy includes a requirement for the development to respond to important landscape and topography, long distance views and natural and man-made features. This may help to mitigate some of the impact. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised. It would be preferable for the sports facilities and public open space to be at the west and north-west extents.
10. Water environment	↓	P/T, ST/LT	Regional	 (C) Large scale housing development could impact on local water resources and water bodies on site (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents). (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	↓	P/T, ST/LT	District	 (C) Large scale housing development is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality, particularly as the site is close to the A47. The site is a significant distance from employment, education, and services so a significant number of residents are likely to use their cars regularly. However, including a new primary school on site and provision of improved bus services and walking and cycling routes may help to reduce some car use. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process. (R) As detailed within the policy, transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Ļ	P, LT	District	 (C) Development of this greenfield site is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. 85% of the site is classified as Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile land. The rest is classified as urban / industrial land. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	P, LT	Regional	 (C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. (R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.

Site Allocations Policy 1 - La	and North o	f Hinckley Rc		
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
14. Climate change causes	€	P, LT	International	 (C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. However, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. The site is a significant distance from employment, education, and services so a significant number of residents are likely to use their cars regularly. However, including a new primary school on site and provision of improved bus services and walking and cycling routes may help to reduce some car use. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. (R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Ļ	P, LT	District	 (C) Development on this greenfield site will increase the area of hard landscaping which could cause issues for surface water run-off. Less than 1.5% of the site falls within flood zone 2 or 3. Parts of the site are also within the 1 in 30 year
				 (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account. Avoid areas of surface water risk when locating properties, but retain as open space/SuDS attenuation and conveyance features and to incorporate blue-green corridors into the development. There is a need to undertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc. The site is a significant distance from employment, education, and services so a significant number of residents are likely to use their cars regularly. However, including a new primary school on site and provision of improved bus services and walking and cycling routes may help to reduce some car use. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. (R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel. Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM and HQM should be encouraged.
17. Access to education	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) Development of a new primary school as part of the development will contribute towards this objective. However, the site is 3.6km from the nearest secondary school and all local secondary schools are forecast to be at or near capacity going forward. The policy does include for provision of financial contributions towards secondary and special education which may help to mitigate this to some extent. Provision of improved bus services and walking and cycling routes may also help to improve access to education. See objective 23 for more details. (R) Consider provision of improved public transport routes to secondary schools and colleges. Consider provision of new or extensions to existing secondary schools to cope with demand.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	←	P, LT	District	 (C) While the construction of the development will provide some short term, temporary employment, the development will not directly provide long term jobs. The site is more than 2km from employment sites therefore accessibility to local jobs will be limited. Provision of improved bus services and walking and cycling routes may also help to improve access to employment. See objective 23 for more details. The addition of large housing developments may also increase demand on local jobs. R) 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.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Ļ	P, LT	District	(C) Allocation of this site presents no opportunity to make use of previously developed land or buildings. A considerable level of new transport infrastructure will need to be provided. The site has some access to utility infrastructure, however some upgrades are required.
				R) Developers should undertake detailed transport assessment.

Site Allocations Policy 1 - La	and North o	f Hinckley Ro	ad, Kirby Muxloe	
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on the site, however the development presents opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	Ţ	P/T, LT/ST	District	 (C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development on this scale is likely to result in increased waste. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	\$	P/T, LT/ST	District	 (C) The site is 900m to the nearest local centre and over 2km to the nearest post office. Access to healthcare, leisure and education services are discussed under objectives 2, 3 and 17. Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing services. Requiring financial contributions towards community services and facilities may help to mitigate this. Provision of improved bus services and walking and cycling routes may also help to improve access to services. See objective 23 for more details. (R) Consider provision of new local services within the new development. 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.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	←	P, LT	District	 (C) The site is over 400m from bus stop with a regular service. However, the pedestrian and cyclist facilities are poor. Furthermore, the stretch of the A47 which is likely to provide access to the site has large stretches with no pavement or cycle paths and is 60mph, which is likely to discourage cyclists and walkers. The policy includes for a comprehensive package of transport improvements, plus provision of improved bus services and walking and cycling routes which will help to mitigate some of the adverse effects. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well- lit footpaths, cycle-ways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods. Consider opportunities to increase frequency of buses and/or add new bus stops.

G6

SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
A 110 - 200		D.17	Scale	
1. Housing	$\uparrow\uparrow$	P, LT	District	(C) Allocation of this site will contribute significantly towards this objective through the provision of 37 new homes, of which at least 9 will be affordable housing.
				(R) Ensure a mixture of housing types is provided to meet local needs.
2. Health	\rightarrow	P/T, LT/ST	Local	 (C) Allocation of this site for housing development may put pressure on existing healthcare services. The site is relatively well located in terms of healthcare services, being 607m from a GP surgery and 1km from Glenfield Hospital. The site also has good access to public transport, being within 430m of a bus stop with a regular service, see objective 23 for more details. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details.
				(R) Ensure local GP services can accommodate the increased population.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\rightarrow	P, LT	Local	 (C) The site provides good access to open space, however access to other leisure facilities is limited. As the site has good access to public transport, being within 430m of a bus stop with a regular service, this may also help to provide access to heritage, culture and recreation, see objective 23 for more details. There may also be some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. through protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for existing heritage
				 resources within or near to the site (e.g. the Medieval Park). See objective 8 for more details. (R) Developers should consider inclusion of interpretation for heritage within or near to site. Also consider provision of new leisure facilities for residents. Ensure
				open space is protected / maintained.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	P/T, LT/ST	Local	(C) Allocation of this site for housing development may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development.
				(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.
5. Community	\$	T, ST	Local	(C) Allocation of this site for housing development will provide opportunities to
empowerment	+			consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met.
				(R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	Ļ	P, LT	District	(C) The site has possible species rich grassland and is within a Green Wedge. Allocation of this site for housing development is likely therefore to have an adverse effect upon habitats and species. This depends to an extent upon the design and layout of the development. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Protection of important trees on the site, as required by the policy will help to protect some of the ecological value of the site.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow			 (R) Phase 1 habitat and protected species surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible. (C) Housing development on this site is not considered likely to have a significant effect upon the character, diversity or distinctiveness of towns and villages, giver its location outside the current boundary of Glenfield.
8. Historic environment	Ļ	P, LT	District	 (C) This site is not near to any designated heritage assets but has medium heritage potential. It lies within the former extent of Leicester Forest and in close proximity to the boundaries of the former Medieval Park and the Old Park Pale. Roman settlement, Bronze Age and Medieval finds have also been recorded nearby.
0. Dural land			District	 (R) Undertake assessment to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups. (C) Housing development at this site is likely to have a minor adverse effect upon
9. Rural landscape	Ļ	P, LT	District	 (C) Housing development at this site is likely to have a minor adverse effect upon the rural landscape, due to its position. The site is located within the Rothley Brook Fringe landscape character area. Protection of important trees on the site, as required by the policy, may help retain some of the rural nature of the site. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the
		.		rural landscape are minimised.
10. Water environment	↓	P/T, ST/LT	Regional	(C) Housing development could impact on local water resources and an unnamed water body to north of site (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents).

Site Allocations Policy 2.a -				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
				(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			(C) It is not considered that development on this site will have significant effects in relation to air quality.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Ļ	P, LT	District	(C) Development of this greenfield site is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. However, the site is classified as urban / industrial land and is not best and most versatile agricultural land.
				(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	€	P, LT	Regional	(C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments.
				(R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	P, LT	International	(C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. However, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon technologies.
				Increased traffic associated with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. The site has good access to employment and healthcare, but is a significant distance from education and other services, so a significant number of residents are likely to use their cars regularly. However, as the site has good access to public transport, being within 430m of a bus stop with a regular service, this may help to encourage some people to reduce their car use. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details.
				(R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Ļ	P, LT	District	(C) Development on this greenfield site will increase the area of hard landscaping which could cause issues for surface water run-off. The site has low flooding risk and the LLFA indicates that surface water flood risk is low but there have been reports of flooding within the vicinity of site on Gynsills Lane. The site is predominately underlain by low permeability soils indicative of groundwater flooding and effective infiltration drainage is low. The northern boundary of the site is underlain geology which may enable some infiltration drainage to be used.
				(R) Development of the surface water system will need to be carried out carefully to ensure flood risk in the vicinity of the site is not increased. Attenuation should be considered to mitigate flood risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	P, LT	District	(C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc.
				The site is a significant distance from education and services so a significant number of residents are likely to use their cars regularly. However, as the site has good access to public transport, being within 430m of a bus stop with a regular service, this may help to encourage some people to reduce their car use. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details.
				(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel. Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM and HQM should be encouraged.
17. Access to education	<i>~~</i>	P, LT	District	(C) The site is over 1km from the nearest primary school and over 2km from the nearest secondary school, therefore effects of allocating this site on access to education are considered to be adverse. Housing development may put pressure on existing educational services.
				(R) Consider provision of improved public transport routes to primary and secondary schools and colleges.

Site Allocations Policy 2.a -	Land Rear	of Gynsills La	ne, Glenfield	
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) While the construction of the development will provide some short term, temporary employment, the development will not directly provide long term jobs. The site is within 1km of major employment sites (including County Hall and Glenfield Hospital) therefore accessibility to local jobs will is good. The site also has good access to public transport, being within 430m of a bus stop with a regular service, see objective 23 for more details. R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision to ensure good accessibility
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	Ļ	P, LT	District	 to employment opportunities for all members of the community. (C) Allocation of this site presents no opportunity to make use of previously developed land or buildings. The site doesn't currently have road access, but a new access has been agreed from Nursery Rise as part of the existing planning application. Access to utilities supply is unknown.
				R) Developers should undertake detailed transport assessment.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	P, LT	District	(C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on the site, however the development presents opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design.(R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	P/T, LT/ST	District	Mark. (C) Construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. There are opportunities to minimise waste through the use of sustainable design and construction measures.
				(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	~	P/T, LT/ST	District	(C) The site is over 1.3km from the nearest local centre and post office. Access to healthcare, leisure and education services are discussed under objectives 2, 3 and 17. The site does have good access to public transport, being within 430m of a bus stop with a regular service, see objective 23 for more details.
				(R) Consider provision of new local services within the new development. 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.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	$\rightarrow \rightarrow$	P, LT	District	 (C) The site is within 430m of a bus stop with a regular service which will help to encourage public transport use. However, opportunities for walking and cycling are more limited, given the limited access to services. (R) Incorporate well- lit footpaths, cycle-ways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods. Consider opportunities to
				increase frequency of buses and/or add new bus stops.

G9

Site Allocations Policy 2.b -				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	$\uparrow\uparrow$	P, LT	District	(C) Allocation of this site will contribute significantly towards this objective through the provision of 55 new homes, of which at least 13 will be affordable housing.
2. Health	\rightarrow	P/T, LT/ST	Local	 (R) Ensure a mixture of housing types is provided to meet local needs. (C) Allocation of this site for housing development may put pressure on existing healthcare services. The site is relatively well located in terms of healthcare services, being 495m from a GP surgery. The site also has good access to public transport, being within 305m of a bus stop with a regular service, see objective 23 for more details. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details.
				(R) Ensure local GP services can accommodate the increased population.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\rightarrow	P, LT	Local	(C) The site provides good access to open space, and is within 2km of a golf course and rugby club. As the site has good access to public transport, being within 305m of a bus stop with a regular service, this may also help to provide access to heritage, culture and recreation, see objective 23 for more details.
				There may also be some limited opportunities for improving access to heritage and culture through housing development, e.g. through protection of, and provision of interpretation (such as information boards) for existing heritage resources within or near to the site (e.g. the former Leicester Forest). See objective 8 for more details.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	P/T, LT/ST	Local	 (R) Developers should consider inclusion of interpretation for heritage within or near to site. Also consider provision of new leisure facilities for residents. Ensure open space is protected / maintained. (C) Allocation of this site for housing development may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and
				(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	T, ST	Local	(C) Allocation of this site for housing development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met.
				(R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\$	P, LT	District	(C) The site has low ecological value, but has potential for protected species. Allocation of this site for housing development may therefore have an adverse effect upon species. This depends to an extent upon the design and layout of the development. The policy includes provision for protection of trees and hedgerows on the site and provision of design solutions and mitigation measures to protect important areas of biodiversity.
				(R) Protected species surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\$	P, LT	Local	 (C) The site is located within the settlement boundary of Leicester Forest East. Allocation of housing development on this site may have an effect upon the character, diversity and distinctiveness of Leicester Forest East, depending upon the design of the development.
		D. 1.7	<u></u>	 (R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce any adverse effects on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings. (C) This is a structure device a st
8. Historic environment	ļ	P, LT	District	 (C) This site is not near to any designated heritage assets and has low-medium heritage potential. It lies within the former extent of Leicester Forest. Except for the Grange Farm complex to the north, the site does not appear to have been previously disturbed and any archaeological remains present are likely to remain preserved in situ. (P) Eurther information is required to ascertain presence of any significant.
				(R) Further information is required to ascertain presence of any significant archaeological remains.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) Housing development at this site is not considered to have any effects upon the rural landscape, given its position within the settlement boundary.
10. Water environment	Ļ	P/T, ST/LT	Regional	(C) Housing development could impact on Lubbesthorpe Brook to east of site (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents or once site is operational due to surface water run-off). See objectives 15 and 19 for more details.

Site Allocations Policy 2.b - SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Scale	
				(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	ŢŢ	P/T, LT/ST	Local	 (C) This site adjoins AQMA 3 and is close to the M1 motorway, and therefore there is potential for air quality issues for residents as well as an increase in traffic which may worsen air quality in the area. As the site has good access services and employment as well as good public transport links, this may help to minimise some car travel. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process. (R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce
				car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to determine mitigation required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Ţ	P, LT	District	(C) Development of this greenfield site is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. However, the site is classified as urban / industrial land and is not best and most versatile agricultural land.
				(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	P, LT	Regional	(C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments.
				(R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	P, LT	International	 (C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. However, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with housing development may also increase
				greenhouse gas emissions. The site has good access to employment and services and good access to public transport, which may help to encourage some people to reduce their car use. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details.
				(R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Ļ	P, LT	District	(C) Development on this greenfield site will increase the area of hard landscaping which could cause issues for surface water run-off. The site is in a low flood risk zone, but there may be some surface water flood risk and increased run-off could affect the watercourse on the other side of South Avenue.
				(R) Development of the surface water system will need to be carried out carefully to ensure flood risk in the vicinity of the site is not increased. Attenuation should be considered to mitigate flood risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	P, LT	District	(C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc.
				As the site has good access services and employment as well as good public transport links, this may help to minimise some car travel. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details.
				(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel. Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM and HQM should be encouraged.
17. Access to education	€	P, LT	District	(C) The site is 219m from the nearest primary school and 1654m from the nearest secondary school. Housing development may put pressure on existing educational services. Many of the nearby schools are near or at capacity.
				(R) Consider provision of improved public transport routes to primary and secondary schools and colleges. Consider extension of or development of new schools to cope with increased demand.

Site Allocations Policy 2.b - SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
		Duration	Scale	
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) While the construction of the development will provide some short term, temporary employment, the development will not directly provide long term jobs. The site is within 700m of employment sites at Oak Spinney Park, Ratby Lane and Braunstone Frith Industrial Estate, therefore accessibility to local jobs will is good. The site also has good access to public transport, being within 305m of a bus stop with a regular service, see objective 23 for more details. R) 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.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) The site is predominantly greenfield, but partially developed (existing farmhouse), however there are limited opportunities for re-use of buildings. The site has road access but will need some infrastructure upgrades. There is some access to utilities infrastructure but upgrades are likely to be required. There is a likely issue associated with waste water as no pre-existing surface water pipes. R) Developers should undertake detailed transport assessment and ensure that surface water system is carefully designed to ensure no issues.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on the site, however the development presents opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design. (R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	Ļ	P/T, LT/ST	District	 (C) Construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. Demolition will be required of the existing buildings on site. There are opportunities to minimise waste through the use of sustainable design and construction measures. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	\rightarrow	P/T, LT/ST	District	 (C) The site is 470m from the nearest local centre and 330m from a post office. Access to healthcare, leisure and education services are discussed under objectives 2, 3 and 17. The site has good access to public transport, being within 305m of a bus stop with a regular service, see objective 23 for more details. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	$\rightarrow \rightarrow$	P, LT	District	 (C) The site is within 305m of a bus stop with a regular service which will help to encourage public transport use. In addition, the site is close of local services and employment which may encourage cycling and walking. (R) Incorporate well- lit footpaths, cycle-ways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods. Consider opportunities to increase frequency of buses and/or add new bus stops.

G12

Site Allocations Policy 2.c -				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	↑ ↑	P, LT	District	(C) Allocation of this site will contribute significantly towards this objective through the provision of 21 new homes, of which at least 5 will be affordable housing.
a. 11 111.			1 1	(R) Ensure a mixture of housing types is provided to meet local needs.
2. Health	€	P/T, LT/ST	Local	 (C) Allocation of this site for housing development may put pressure on existing healthcare services. The site is 869m from a GP surgery. The site has good access to public transport, being within 537m of a bus stop with a regular service, see objective 23 for more details. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details.
				(R) Ensure local GP services can accommodate the increased population.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\$	P, LT	Local	 (C) The site includes a public footpath, W3, which may be affected by development. The site provides good access to open space, and is within 2km of a golf course and rugby club. The site also has good access to public transport, which may also help to provide access to heritage, culture and recreation, see objective 23 for more details. (R) Developers should consider incorporating the public footpath within the development where possible. Also consider provision of new leisure facilities for residents.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	P/T, LT/ST	Local	 residents. Ensure open space is protected / maintained. (C) Allocation of this site for housing development may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development. The site is located in an area identified as a crime hotspot.
				(R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	€	T, ST	Local	(C) Allocation of this site for housing development will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met.(R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders
				should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\$	P, LT	District	(C) The site has low ecological value, but has potential for protected species. Allocation of this site for housing development may therefore have an adverse effect upon species. This depends to an extent upon the design and layout of the development.
				(R) Protected species surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Retain and enhance hedgerow. Remove and treat invasive cotoneaster. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	€	P, LT	Local	(C) The site adjoins the settlement boundary of Leicester Forest East and is surrounded by existing residential development to the north and new residential development to the south. Allocation of housing development on this site may have an effect upon the character, diversity and distinctiveness of Leicester Forest East, depending upon the design of the development.
8. Historic environment	\leftrightarrow			(R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce any adverse effects on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.(C) This site is not near to any designated heritage assets and has very low
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			heritage potential.(C) Housing development at this site is not considered to have any effects upon the rural landscape, given its size and position close to the settlement boundary.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) Housing development at this site is not considered to have any effects upon
11. Air quality	↓↓	P/T, LT/ST	Local	 the water environment. (C) This site is close to AQMA 3 and the M1 motorway, and therefore there is potential for air quality issues for residents as well as an increase in traffic which may worsen air quality in the area. As the site has good public transport links, this may help to minimise some car travel. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process.
				(R) A transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to determine mitigation required.
Site Allocations Policy 2.c -	Effect	Duration		commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
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SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Ļ	P, LT	District	(C) Development of this greenfield site is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. However, the site is classified as urban / industrial land and is not best and most versatile agricultural land.
				(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	P, LT	Regional	 (C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. (R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be
14. Climate change causes	\$	P, LT	International	 encouraged to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use. (C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. However, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of low and zero carbon technologies.
				Increased traffic associated with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. The site has good access to public transport, which may help to encourage some people to reduce their car use. See objectives 2, 3,
				17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details.
				(R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Development on this greenfield site will increase the area of hard landscaping which could cause issues for surface water run-off. However, the site is in a low flood risk zone, with no identified risk of surface water flooding.
				(R) Development of the surface water system will need to be carried out carefully to ensure flood risk in the vicinity of the site is not increased. Attenuation should be considered to mitigate flood risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	P, LT	District	(C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc.
				As the site has good public transport links, this may help to minimise some car travel. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details. (R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to
				all building users to encourage green travel. Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM and HQM should be encouraged.
17. Access to education	\$	P, LT	District	(C) The site is 477m from the nearest primary school and 1665m from the nearest secondary school. Housing development may put pressure on existing educational services. Many of the nearby schools are near or at capacity.
				(R) Consider provision of improved public transport routes to primary and secondary schools and colleges. Consider extension of or development of new schools to cope with increased demand.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\$	P, LT	District	(C) While the construction of the development will provide some short term, temporary employment, the development will not directly provide long term jobs. The site is 1100m from an employment site at Oak Spinney Park, Ratby Lane and 1400m from Braunstone Frith Industrial Estate. The site has good access to public transport, being within 537m of a bus stop with a regular service, see objective 23 for more details.
				R) 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.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\$	P, LT	District	(C) The site is greenfield with road access. There is some access to existing utilities infrastructure. New connections for electricity may be possible. No issues with water or sewerage, gas is unknown.
			District	R) Developers should undertake detailed transport assessment and ensure that surface water system is carefully designed to ensure no issues.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	Ĵ	P, LT	District	(C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on the site, however the development presents opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design.
				(R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.

Site Allocations Policy 2.c -	Land at Wel	bb Close, Lei	cester Forest East	t
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	P/T, LT/ST	District	 (C) Construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. There are opportunities to minimise waste through the use of sustainable design and construction measures. (R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	\rightarrow	P/T, LT/ST	District	 (C) The site is 857m from the nearest local centre and 726m from a post office. Access to healthcare, leisure and education services are discussed under objectives 2, 3 and 17. The site has good access to public transport, being within 537m of a bus stop with a regular service, see objective 23 for more details. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) The site is within 537m of a bus stop with a regular service which will help to encourage public transport use. There may also be some opportunities for walking and cycling. (R) Incorporate well- lit footpaths, cycle-ways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods. Consider opportunities to increase frequency of buses and/or add new bus stops.

Site Allocations Policy 2.d SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	↑ ↑	P, LT	District	(C) Allocation of this site will contribute significantly towards this objective through the provision of 52 new homes, of which at least 13 will be affordable housing.
				(R) Ensure a mixture of housing types is provided to meet local needs.
2. Health		P/T, LT/ST	Local	 (C) Allocation of this site for housing development may put pressure on existing healthcare services. The site is over 2km from a GP surgery and has relatively poor access to public transport, being 900m from a bus stop with a regular service, see objective 23 for more details. Access to leisure facilities and open space will also have an impact upon health. See objective 3 for more details. (R) Ensure local GP services can accommodate the increased population.
3. Access to Heritage,	•	P, LT	Local	(C) The site includes a public footpath, V78, which may be affected by
Culture & Recreation	\$			development. The site has very good access to recreational opportunities, including open space, a castle, library and golf club all within walking distance.(R) Developers should consider incorporating the public footpath within the development where possible. Also consider provision of new leisure facilities for
				residents. Ensure open space is protected / maintained.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	P/T, LT/ST	Local	 (C) Allocation of this site for housing development may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured By Design.
5. Community	•	T, ST	Local	(C) Allocation of this site for housing development will provide opportunities to
empowerment	\$			consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met.(R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	¢	P, LT	District	 (C) The site has low ecological value, but has potential for protected species and includes pasture field (ridge and furrow), mature trees and hedges. The site is also within a Green Wedge. Allocation of this site for housing development may therefore have an adverse effect upon biodiversity. This depends to an extent upon the design and layout of the development. The policy includes a requirement to retain the important trees and hedgerows which may help to mitigate potential adverse effects. (R) Protected species surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and requirement is included and a surveys should be undertaken by a survey behind the pole.
				appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance habitats and green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Ļ	P, LT	Local	 (C) The site oversteps the current boundary of Kirby Muxloe. Allocation of housing development on this site is therefore likely to have an effect upon the character, diversity and distinctiveness of Kirby Muxloe. The policy includes a requirement to retain the important trees and hedgerows which may help to mitigate potential adverse effects. (R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce any adverse effects on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment			District	(C) Heritage potential at this site is high, therefore development is likely to have
-a. Historic environment	Ļ	P, LT		an adverse effect upon the historic environment. The site is also within 220m of a scheduled monument and 180m from a listed church but the Heritage Assets

				Study confirmed that development is unlikely to affect the setting of these.
				(R) Further information is required to ascertain presence of any significant archaeological remains.
9. Rural landscape	↓	P, LT	District	 (C) Housing development at this site is likely to have a minor adverse effect upon the rural landscape, due to its position. However, the policy includes a requirement to retain the important trees and hedgerows which may help to mitigate potential adverse effects. The site is located within the Rothley Brook Fringe landscape character area. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised.
10. Water environment	→	P/T, ST/LT	Regional	(C) Housing development could impact on local water resources and nearby Rothley Brook (e.g. due to construction related pollution incidents).

Site Allocations Policy 2.d - SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Objective	Lifect	Duration	Scale	commentary (c) / Recommendations (R)
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			 (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site. (C) It is not considered that development on this site will have significant effects in relation to air quality.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Ļ	P, LT	District	 (C) Development of this greenfield site is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. However, the site is classified as urban / industrial land and is not best and most versatile agricultural land. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise
				pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	P, LT	Regional	(C) Housing development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments.
				(R) Environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark should be encouraged to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	P, LT	International	(C) Development of housing may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. However, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of low and zero carbon technologies.
				Increased traffic associated with housing development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. The site has good access to some local services, which may help to encourage some people to reduce their car use, but relatively poor public transport links. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details.
				(R) Use of environmental assessments such as Home Quality Mark should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Development on this greenfield site will increase the area of hard landscaping which could cause issues for surface water run-off. However, the site is in a low flood risk zone, with no identified risk of surface water flooding.
				(R) Development of the surface water system will need to be carried out carefully to ensure flood risk in the vicinity of the site is not increased. Attenuation should be considered to mitigate flood risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account. Undertake assessment of groundwater flood risk potential and opportunities for infiltration drainage.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	P, LT	District	(C) New housing development may provide people with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc.
				The site has good access to some local services, which may help to encourage some people to reduce their car use, but relatively poor public transport links. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18, 22 & 23 for more details.
				(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel. Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM and HQM should be encouraged.
17. Access to education	\$	P, LT	District	(C) The site is 700m from the nearest primary school and 1991m from the nearest secondary school. Housing development may put pressure on existing educational services. Kirby Muxloe and Stafford Leys Primary Schools (the nearest primary schools) are expected to be full capacity in the future. In addition, all local secondary schools are forecast to be at or near capacity going forward. There may be potential for some additional school capacity as part of the Lubbesthorpe SUE.
				(R) Consider provision of improved public transport routes to primary and secondary schools and colleges. Consider extension of or development of new schools to cope with increased demand.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) While the construction of the development will provide some short term, temporary employment, the development will not directly provide long term jobs. The site is 1000m from an employment site at Optimus Point. However, the site has relatively poor access to public transport, being 900m from a bus stop with a regular service, see objective 23 for more details.
				R) 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.

Site Allocations Policy 2.d -			1	
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) The site is greenfield with road access. There is some access to existing utilities infrastructure, but upgrades are required for electricity. R) Developers should undertake detailed transport assessment and ensure that
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\$	P, LT	District	 surface water system is carefully designed to ensure no issues. (C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on the site, however the development presents opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design.
				(R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	P/T, LT/ST	District	(C) Construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste. There are opportunities to minimise waste through the use of sustainable design and construction measures.
			(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.	
22. Access to services	\rightarrow	P/T, LT/ST	District	(C) The site is 480m from the nearest local centre and 469m from a post office. Access to healthcare, leisure and education services are discussed under objectives 2, 3 and 17. The site has relatively poor access to public transport, being 900m from a bus stop with a low frequency service, see objective 23 for more details.
				(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	<i>←</i>	P, LT	District	(C) The site has relatively poor access to public transport, being 900m from a bus stop with a low frequency service. However, the site does have good access to some local services, which may encourage walking and cycling. See objectives 2, 3, 17, 18 & 22 for more details. The site includes a public footpath, V78, which may be affected by development.
				(R) Incorporate well- lit footpaths, cycle-ways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods. Developers should consider incorporating the public footpath within the development where possible. Consider opportunities to increase frequency of buses and/or add new bus stops.

Employment Site Allocation	ns Policy 3 -	Land Betwee	en Leicester Lane	and St. Johns, Enderby
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow		State	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	P/T, LT/ST	Local	 (C) Allocation of this site, which is in a crime hotspot, for employment may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development. (R) Architectural Liaison Officers should be consulted and their recommendations implemented. Also consider Secured by Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	T, ST	Local	 (C) Allocation of this site for employment will provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met. (R) Consultations should be held for each site and appropriate stakeholders
				should be invited to take part, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	↓ ↓	P, LT	District	(C) The site has moderate ecological value and comprises arable fields with a species-rich hedge running east-west across the centre of the site. The species-rich hedge qualifies as a Local Wildlife Site, and there may be protected species in the pond to the north and woodland to the south of the site. Allocation of this site for employment development is likely therefore to have a major adverse effect upon habitats and species. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. This depends to an extent upon the design and layout of the development. The policy includes a requirement for the development to retain the hedgerows and tree belts on the site boundaries which may help to mitigate some of the impact.
				(R) Protected species surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Developers should enhance wildlife corridors, including the plantation of hedgerows and trees along Fosse Way and the western boundary to create wildlife corridors. Developers should retain and enhance areas of woodland and ponds. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	Ļ	P, LT	District	(C) Employment development on this site is considered likely to have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of Enderby. The site oversteps the current boundary of Enderby and will increase the size of the settlement significantly. The policy includes a requirement for the development to provide a masterplan with a landscape structure to identify mitigation for adverse impacts on the landscape and to retain the hedgerows and tree belts on the site boundaries. This may help to mitigate some of the impact.
				(R) Employment development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings. Additional planting should be incorporated into the planning to soften built environment.
8. Historic environment	Ļ	P, LT	District	(C) This site is within 220m of St. John's Church scheduled monument and is located on a Roman Road which forms a historic separation between Enderby and Leicester. Although the site has been classed as having a 'neutral' effect by the Heritage Assets Report, the impact on below-ground archaeology is thought to be 'large'. Therefore, development is likely to have adverse effects upon this objective. The policy does state that the design and layout of the site should seek to retain integrity of the Roman Road by avoiding development along its length which may help to mitigate this. Furthermore, the policy includes a requirement to undertake archaeological evaluation prior to development.
				(R) Undertake archaeological evaluation to determine whether development could cause harm to the Roman Road and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with the County Archaeologist.
9. Rural landscape	↓	P, LT	District	(C) Employment development at this site is likely to have an adverse effect on the rural surroundings of Enderby. The site is within the Sence and Soar Landscape Character Area and development would cause a loss of woodland and vegetation on the settlement boundary. LVIA indicates that the site would have a medium adverse visual effect. The policy includes a requirement for the development to

Employment Site Allocation				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
				 provide a masterplan with a landscape structure to identify mitigation for adverse impacts on the landscape, to retain the hedgerows and tree belts on the site boundaries and to incorporate additional planting to soften the built environment. This may help to mitigate some of the impact. (R) Employment development should undertake a landscape assessment to minimise the effect on the rural surroundings. Additional planting should be
				incorporated into the planning to soften built environment.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	↓↓	P/T, ST/LT	District	 (C) Large scale employment development is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality, particularly as the site is close to the M1. The site is also located adjacent to AQMA 2. These effects are likely to be permanent and long term. There may also be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process. The policy includes measures to seek to reduce reliance on private car use by encouraging use of a travel plan, linking with cycling routes on the B582 and offering financial contributions for local buses where required. In addition it includes a requirement for a comprehensive package of transport improvements which may help to improve the flow of traffic in the area and help to minimise air quality impacts. (R) As detailed within the policy, transport assessment should be produced to judge the impact of development on the site and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.
			District	
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	Ţ	P, LT	District	 (C) Development of this greenfield site is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Site is classified as Grade 3 with a moderate likelihood of being best and most versatile land. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	P, LT	Regional	 (C) Employment development may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments. (R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged to decrease energy and water usage of homes when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	P, LT	International	 (C) Development may result in an increase in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. However, there may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of Low and zero carbon technologies. Increased traffic associated with employment development may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. However, the policy includes measures to undertake a transport assessment to shift reliance from travelling to the site by private car use which should mitigate some of these effects. (R) Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Ţ	P, LT	District	 (C) Development on this greenfield site will increase the area of hard landscaping which could cause issues for surface water run-off. The site is within Flood Zone 1, but parts are within the 1 in 30-year surface water flood range. The policy does include a requirement for development to avoid areas prone to flooding and measures to address / regulate surface water drainage. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) New development may provide people and companies with opportunities to reduce their environmental impacts, for example through the provision of energy and water efficient buildings, smart meters, facilities for waste recycling etc. The site is within 400m from bus stop with a regular service which may help to encourage people to minimise their car use. Furthermore, the policy includes

Employment Site Allocation	s Policy 3 -	Land Betwee	en Leicester Lane	and St. Johns, Enderby
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
				measures to undertake a transport assessment to shift reliance from travelling to the site by private car use.
				(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel. Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged.
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Development of employment land will increase employment opportunities and provide opportunities for enterprise and innovation.
				(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access to employment for all.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	$\uparrow\uparrow$	P/T, ST/LT	District	(C) 33 hectares of B8 (storage and distribution) uses, ancillary uses and B1 (b & c) and B2 uses could be developed on this site, providing long term permanent employment. The construction of the development will also provide some short term, temporary employment.
				(R) 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.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	→	P, LT	District	(C) Allocation of this site presents no opportunity to make use of previously developed land or buildings. A considerable level of new transport infrastructure will need to be provided as two points of access will be required. Access to utilities is unknown.
				(R) As proposed within the policy, developers should undertake a transportation strategy and transport assessment.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔	P, LT	District	(C) There is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on the site, however the development presents opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design.
				(R) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↓	P/T, LT/ST	District	(C) The construction and occupation of a new employment development of this scale is likely to result in increased waste.
				(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Site Waste Management Plan.
22. Access to services	\$	P/T, LT/ST	District	(C) The site is over 1km to the nearest local centre and over 1.3km to the nearest post office. However, public transport links to the site are good. Provision of improved bus services and walking and cycling routes may also help to improve access to services. See objective 23 for more details.
				(R) Consider provision of new local services within the new development. 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.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	$\rightarrow \rightarrow$	P, LT	District	(C) The site is within 400m from bus stop with a regular service. Furthermore, the policy includes measures to reduce reliance on private car use by encouraging use of a travel plan, linking with cycling routes on the B582 and offering financial contributions for local buses where required which may improve access to services.

		(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well- lit footpaths, cycle-ways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods.
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SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical	ies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople will help to meet the housing needs of these groups of people. Prioritising sites within defined settlement boundaries will help to ensure housing links in to the provision of services.
2. Health	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Prioritising sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within settlement boundaries will encourage new developments in locations with good access to existing health and leisure services. However, not all sites are likely to be within the settlement boundary, therefore the likely effect is unclear. Avoiding major transport routes and AQMAs will also help to minimise detrimental impacts upon health.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Prioritising sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within settlement boundaries will encourage new developments in locations with good access to existing heritage, cultural and recreational opportunities. However, not all sites are likely to be within the settlement boundary, therefore the likely effect is unclear.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development.
5. Community empowerment	\$	P, LT	District	 (R) Consult the Local Police when allocating sites. (C) There may be opportunities to involve the local community in making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. (R) Consultations should take place with appropriate stakeholders, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local (national baritage groups).
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure		P, LT	District	 residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups. (C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople may have an effect upon habitats and species and green infrastructure, depending on the biodiversity potential of the site. Ensuring proposals will not adversely affect protected areas and designated wildlife sites will help to mitigate against adverse effects.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	←	P, LT	District	 (R) Habitat surveys of potential sites should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible. C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within settlement boundaries may affect the character, diversity and distinctiveness of
				 the towns and villages within the district. Ensuring proposals are not of a scale that causes overdevelopment will help to minimise adverse effects. (R) Developers should appoint a landscape architect to give recommendations on how to enhance the character of the area. The development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople may affect the historic environment, depending upon the location of the developments. Ensuring proposals will not adversely affect protected areas and scheduled ancient monuments will help to minimise any adverse effects. (R) Developers should ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	<i>←</i>	P, LT	District	 C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople may affect the character, diversity and distinctiveness of the rural landscape within the district. The effect could be adverse or beneficial depending upon the location and detailed design of the developments. Ensuring proposals are not of a scale that causes overdevelopment will help to minimise any adverse effects. (R) Developers should appoint a landscape architect to give recommendations on how to enhance the character of the area. The development should be designed

				carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
10. Water environment	\$	P, LT	Regional	(C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople may have an adverse impact on local water resources and water bodies, depending upon the location and design of the development.
				(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			(C) Given the small scale of sites needed for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople it is considered these are unlikely to create an impact on air quality. Avoiding major transport routes and AQMAs may help to minimise possible detrimental impacts.

				ies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople could result in land pollution. However, prioritising areas within settlement boundaries may help to encourage the re-use of previously developed land which may help to protect undeveloped land and soil. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise
12 Francis Q Materialian		DIT	Deciencel	pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	<i>←</i>	P, LT	Regional	 (C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be potential for provision of onsite small scale renewables as part of the sites. (R) If sanitary facilities provided, ensure these are low water consuming. Encourage the use of onsite small scale renewables as part of the sites.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			(C) Given the small scale of sites needed for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople it is considered these are unlikely to create an impact on climate change.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople may have an impact upon flooding and the impacts of climate change, depending upon the design and location of developments. Avoiding physical constraints such as flood risk will help to minimise any adverse effects.
				(R) If necessary, attenuation should be considered to mitigate flood risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople may help to enable people to reduce their car use, as developments will be close to existing services and facilities, and potentially public transport links. However, not all sites are likely to be within the settlement boundary, therefore the likely effect is unclear.
17. Access to education	•	P, LT	District	 (R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel. Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM and HQM should be encouraged. (C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within
	Ŷ	, _ ,		settlement boundaries will help to enable good access to educational facilities. However, not all sites are likely to be within the settlement boundary, therefore the likely effect is unclear.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within settlement boundaries may help to improve access to jobs. However, not all sites are likely to be within the settlement boundary, therefore the likely effect is unclear.
				(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well-lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access to employment for all.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople may help to encourage the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure. However, this policy could also result in use of undeveloped land.
				(R) Prioritise sites which are previously developed.
20. Sustainable design &	\leftrightarrow			(C) No effects anticipated.
Construction 21. Waste Minimisation and Do gueling	\leftrightarrow			(C) No effects anticipated.
and Re-cycling 22. Access to services	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople settlement boundaries will help to ensure good access to existing services. However, not all sites are likely to be within the settlement boundary, therefore the likely effect is unclear.
23. Public transport,		P, LT	District	 (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages. (C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
cycling and walking	↓ ↓	.,		settlement boundaries will help to ensure good access to existing services which will help to encourage walking and cycling. Development in existing settlements is also more likely to have good public transport links. However, not all sites are likely to be within the settlement boundary, therefore the likely effect is unclear.
				(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages.

Site Allocation Policy 5 – Ke				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) The policy will support proposals for non-employment development where it would result in demonstrable environmental benefits, which may include benefits to biodiversity and/or green infrastructure.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) The policy will support proposals for non-employment development where it would result in demonstrable environmental benefits, which may include benefits to character, diversity and distinctiveness.
8. Historic environment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) The policy will support proposals for non-employment development where it would result in demonstrable environmental benefits, which may include benefits to the historic environment.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) The policy will support proposals for non-employment development where it would result in demonstrable environmental benefits, which may include benefits to the water environment.
11. Air quality	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) The policy will support proposals for non-employment development where it would result in demonstrable environmental benefits, which may include benefits to air quality.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) The policy will support proposals for non-employment development where it would result in demonstrable environmental benefits, which may include benefits to mineral resources and/or soils.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	$\rightarrow \rightarrow$	P, LT	District	(C) Protection of existing employment sites will help to ensure sites are available for new employers and those wishing to expand, which will help to encourage enterprise, innovation and access to employment in the district.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) The policy will allow for development of existing employment sites for other uses where certain conditions are met, which may encourage the use of previously developed land.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects anticipated.

Development Managemen SA Objective	Effect	Development Duration	Geographical	ement Boundaries Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Objective	Effect	Buration	Scale	
1. Housing	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may help to ensure provision of housing with good access to services.
2. Health	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries will encourage new developments in locations with good access to existing health and leisure services. Ensuring consideration of privacy, light, noise etc. will also help to minimise detrimental impacts upon health.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries will encourage new developments in locations with good access to existing heritage and cultural and recreational opportunities.
4. Crime & Safety	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development.
				(R) Developers should consider consulting the Local Police Architectural Liaison Officer and consider use of Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	¢	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met.(D) Consultations of could take place with consumption states and back are met.
				(R) Consultations should take place with appropriate stakeholders, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may have an effect upon habitats and species and green infrastructure, depending on the biodiversity potential of the site and the design of the development. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. The effect could be adverse or beneficial if opportunities are utilised to enhance habitats and green infrastructure.
				(R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	P, LT	District	C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may affect the character, diversity and distinctiveness of the towns and villages within the district. The effect could be adverse or beneficial depending upon the location and detailed design of the developments. Requiring development proposals to be in keeping with character and appearance of the area will help to minimise any adverse effects.	
				(R) Developers should appoint a landscape architect to give recommendations on how to enhance the character of the area. The development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may affect the historic environment within the settlements, depending upon the location and detailed design of the developments. The effect could be adverse or beneficial depending upon the location and detailed design of the developments.
				(R) Developers should ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries is unlikely to have a significant effect upon the rural landscape.
10. Water environment	<i>←</i>	T, LT	Regional	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries could have an adverse impact on local water resources and water bodies, depending upon the location and design of the development.
				(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	€	P/T, LT/ST	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may have a permanent, long term effect upon air quality depending upon the location and size of developments. Development within settlement boundaries may help to minimise the use of the car, particularly if development occurs in areas with good access to public transport services. However, development near existing Air Quality Management Areas could increase traffic in these areas and exacerbate air quality issues. Ensuring consideration of emissions and vehicular activity will also help to minimise detrimental impacts upon air quality. There may also be short term, temporary effects on air quality as a result of construction related activities.
				(R) Consider the need for transport and air quality assessments. Developers should ensure contractors adopt best practice in respect of minimising dust and air pollution.

SA UDIELLIVE	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
SA Objective			Scale	
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may help to encourage the re-use of previously developed land which may help to protect undeveloped land and soil, and enable remediation of contaminated land.
				(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	€	P, LT	Regional	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments.
14. Climate change causes	\$	P, LT	International	 (R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged on all employment sites to decrease energy and water usage of buildings when in use. (C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may have an effect upon greenhouse gas emissions. Development in existing settlements may help to minimise the use of the car, and associated greenhouse gas emissions, particularly if development occurs in areas with good access to public transport services. However, development could also result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy and car use depending upon their location and design. There may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of low and zero carbon technologies.
				(R) Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM and HQM should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to review the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	Ļ	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may have an impact upon flooding and the impacts of climate change, depending upon the design and location of developments. Development within settlement boundaries may help to encourage the re-use of previously developed land instead of greenfield sites. This may help to minimise any increase in impermeable surfaces, which may cause increased surface water run-off and flooding.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change figures should be taken into account. (C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may help to enable people to reduce their car use, as developments will be close to existing services and facilities, and potentially public transport links.
				(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel. Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM and HQM should be encouraged.
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries will encourage new developments in locations with good access to educational facilities.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may help to improve access to jobs through encouraging new employment development in accessible locations, and new housing development near to existing jobs.
				(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access to employment for all.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may help to encourage the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design.
				(R) BREEAM assessment should be encouraged to deliver sustainable buildings.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may have an impact upon waste depending upon the design of developments. Increased development will result in more waste, but there may also be more opportunities to re-use materials within settlements.
				(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.

Development Management	t Policy 1 – I	Development	t within the Settle	ement Boundaries
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
22. Access to services	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries will encourage new developments in locations with good access to existing services.
				(R) 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. 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. Public transport, cycling and walking	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries will encourage new developments in locations with good access to existing services which will help to encourage walking and cycling. Development in existing settlements is also more likely to have good public transport links. (R) 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.

Development Management	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
	Lincet	Baration	Scale	
1. Housing	\$	P, LT	District	(C) This policy restricts the amount of housing development within the countryside, but it may allow some essential housing to meet local needs.
2. Health	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring consideration of privacy, light, noise, vibration, emissions etc. will help to minimise detrimental impacts upon health.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Preventing overdevelopment may help to protect the natural environment (species and habitats).
				(R) For any new development, habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring that any development proposals within the Countryside are in keeping with character and appearance of the existing landscape, development form and buildings AND ensuring these will not undermine the vitality and viability of centres will help to minimise any adverse effects upon the character and diversity of rural settlements.
				(R) Developers should appoint a landscape architect to give recommendations on how to enhance the character of the area. The development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring that any development proposals within the Countryside are in keeping with the character and appearance of the existing landscape, development form and buildings will help to minimise any adverse effects upon historic assets.
				(R) Developers should ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring that any development proposals within the Countryside are in keeping with the character and appearance of the existing landscape, development form and buildings will help to minimise any adverse effects upon the rural landscape.
				(R) Developers should ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.
11. Air quality	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring consideration of emissions and vehicular activity will help to minimise potential detrimental impacts upon air quality associated with development in the Countryside.
				(R) Consider the need for transport and air quality assessments. Developers should ensure contractors adopt best practice in respect of minimising dust and air pollution.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	This policy restricts the amount of housing development within the countryside, which should help to protect the best most versatile land from pollution through development.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	C) Ensuring that any development proposals within the Countryside will not undermine the vitality and viability of centres will help to minimise any adverse effects upon employment within rural settlements.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\$	P, LT	District	(C) The criteria relating to replacement of existing dwellings and change of use, adaptation and extension of buildings may restrict to some extent the use of previously developed land and buildings within the Countryside. However, the exact effects are unclear.

Development Management	Development Management Policy 2 – Development within the Countryside				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)	
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.	
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.	
22. Access to services	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	C) Ensuring that any development proposals within the Countryside will not undermine the vitality and viability of centres will help to minimise any adverse effects upon access to services within rural settlements.	
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.	

Development Managemen SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
			Scale	
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage,	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
Culture & Recreation 4. Crime & Safety	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may have an impact upon community safety and the fear of crime. This depends upon the design and implementation of the development.
				(R) Developers should consider consulting the Local Police Architectural Liaison Officer and consider use of Secured By Design.
5. Community empowerment	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may provide opportunities to consult and involve local people to ensure their needs are met.
				(R) Consultations should take place with appropriate stakeholders, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and local/national heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	¢	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may have an effect upon habitats and species and green infrastructure, depending on the biodiversity potential of the sites and the design of the development. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. The effect could be adverse or beneficial if opportunities are utilised to enhance habitats and green infrastructure.
				(R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness		P, LT	District	C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may affect the character, diversity and distinctiveness of the towns and villages within the district. The effect could be adverse or beneficial depending upon the location and detailed design of the developments.
				(R) Developers should appoint a landscape architect to give recommendations on how to enhance the character of the area. The development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	¢	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may affect the historic environment, depending upon the location and detailed design of the developments. The effect could be adverse or beneficial depending upon the location and detailed design of the developments.
				(R) Developers should ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	\$	P, LT	District	C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may affect rural landscape within the district. The effect could be adverse or beneficial depending upon the location and detailed design of the developments.
				(R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised.
10. Water environment	<i>←</i>	T, LT	Regional	 (C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may have an adverse impact on local water resources and water bodies, depending upon the location and design of the development. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water
11. Air quality	\$	P, LT	District	pollution from construction on the site.(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of
	Ť			settlements may have a permanent, long term effect upon air quality depending upon the location and size of developments. Ensuring proposals will avoid an increase in traffic generation may help to minimise detrimental impacts upon air quality.
				(R) Consider the need for transport and air quality assessments. Developers should ensure contractors adopt best practice in respect of minimising dust and air pollution.

Development Management				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
.2. Mineral resources & oil / land pollution	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may result in development on greenfield sites and pollution of undeveloped land. However, giving priority to previously developed land and premises may help to encourage the re-use of previously developed land over greenfield sites and potentially enable remediation of contaminated land.
				(R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	\$	P, LT	Regional	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may result in an increase in the use of energy and water resources. There may be opportunities for improvements in energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy, depending upon the detailed design of developments.
				(R) Environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged on all employment sites to decrease energy and water usage of buildings when in use.
14. Climate change causes	\$	P, LT	International	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may have an effect upon greenhouse gas emissions depending upon the location and size of developments. Ensuring proposals will avoid an increase in traffic generation may help to minimise transport related greenhouse gas emissions. There may be opportunities for reducing carbon emissions through the use of low and zero carbon technologies.
				(R) Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged. A transport assessment should be undertaken to review the suitability of public transport to the site and provide recommendations on how to reduce impact of traffic to/from the site.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may have an impact upon flooding and the impacts of climate change, depending upon the design and location of developments. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate
10 Invelving population		DIT	District	change figures should be taken into account.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	¢	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may have an impact upon this objective, depending upon the location of the developments in relation to public transport (see Core Strategy Policy 6). If public transport links are good, this will help to enable people to reduce their car use.
				(R) A transport assessment and travel plan should be produced and circulated to all building users to encourage green travel. Use of environmental assessments such as BREEAM should be encouraged.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↑ ↑	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements should help to ensure that all businesses (including SMEs) are able to find suitable locations, which will help to ensure employment and innovation opportunities are not stifled.
				(R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access to employment for all.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may result in development on greenfield sites. However, giving priority to previously developed land and premises may help to encourage the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure.
20. Sustainable design &	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of

Construction	\rightarrow	.,		(c) supporting employment accorporate on an accord step of the edge of settlements may present opportunities to incorporate sustainability into the design.(R) BREEAM assessments should be encouraged to deliver sustainable buildings.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may have an impact upon waste depending upon the design of developments.
				(R) Measures could be incorporated to reduce waste and encourage re-cycling and/or re-using of materials during construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste Management Plan.

Development Management	t Policy 3 – E	mployment	Development on	Unallocated Sites
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
22. Access to services	\$	P, LT	District	 (C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may have an impact upon access to services, depending upon the locations of development. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport
				linkages and incorporate well lit footpaths, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to enhance access of the sites to services.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\$	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of settlements may have an impact upon this objective, depending upon the location of the developments in relation to public transport (see Core Strategy Policy 6) as well as cycling and walking routes.
				(R) 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.

1. Housing	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
2 Health			Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
2. Health	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
1 Crime 8 Sefety	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring all new properties are served by a fast affordable and reliable broadband connection may help to support empowerment of local communities.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring all new properties are served by a fast affordable and reliable broadband connection may help to encourage working from home thus potentially reducing the reliance on the private car and helping to protect air quality.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\rightarrow	P, LT	International	(C) Ensuring all new properties are served by a fast affordable and reliable broadband connection may help to encourage working from home thus potentially reducing the reliance on the private car and helping to minimise transport related greenhouse gas emissions.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring all new properties are served by a fast affordable and reliable broadband connection may help to encourage working from home thus enabling people to reduce their environmental impacts.
17. Access to education	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring all new properties are served by a fast affordable and reliable broadband connection may help to improve access to education (for example distance learning opportunities).
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring all new properties are served by a fast affordable and reliable broadband connection will help to ensure businesses can compete globally and provide better opportunities for people to access employment (e.g. through working from home).
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20 Sustainable design &	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21 Waste Minimisation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to comisee	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring all new properties are served by a fast affordable and reliable broadband connection will help to improve access to services available online.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\rightarrow	P, LT	Local	C) Maintaining a high proportion of retail uses in the Primary Frontage will help to maintain the character and distinctiveness of the town centre. The policy also requires other uses to demonstrate a positive impact on the vitality and viability of Blaby town centre.
				(R) Any development / change of use within Blaby town centre should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Maintaining a high proportion of retail uses in the Primary Frontage should help to ensure the economic viability of Blaby town centre, which may contribute towards ensuring access to employment. The policy also requires other uses to demonstrate a positive impact on the vitality and viability of Blaby town centre.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Maintaining a high proportion of retail uses in the Primary Frontage and a diversity of uses in the Secondary frontage should help to ensure good access to services for people within the District, particularly those without a car. The policy also requires other uses to demonstrate a positive impact on the vitality and viability of Blaby town centre, which should also have a beneficial effect.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Maintaining a high proportion of retail uses in the Primary Frontage and a diversity of uses in the Secondary frontage should help to encourage people to use services within Blaby town centre, which are more likely to be accessed through walking, cycling and public transport, as compared with out of town shopping centres for example.
				(R) 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.

Development Management	t Policy 6 –	Neighbourho	od Parades	
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	C) Maintaining and enhancing Neighbourhood Parades will help to maintain the character and distinctiveness of towns and villages.
				(R) Any development / change of use within Neighbourhood Parades should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.
8. Historic environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Maintaining and enhancing Neighbourhood Parades should help to ensure the economic viability of these areas, which may contribute towards encouraging enterprise and innovation, and maintaining access to employment.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Maintaining and enhancing Neighbourhood Parades should help to ensure good access to services for people within the District, particularly those without a car.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Maintaining and enhancing Neighbourhood Parades should help to encourage people to use local services, which are more likely to be accessed through walking, cycling and public transport, as compared with out of town shopping centres for example.

Development Management	Policy 7 –	Road Related	Facilities for HG	Vs
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\rightarrow	P, LT	Regional	(C) Provision of facilities for HGV drivers will help to support the haulage industry, which may help to protect employment.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
			Scale	
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments may help to ensure health care services are more accessible for people within the district (including by public transport and the private car). In addition, ensuring adequate disabled parking may help to reduce health inequalities.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	→	P, LT	District	(C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments may help to ensure heritage, culture and recreational opportunities are more accessible for people within the district (including by public transport and the private car).
4. Crime & Safety	→	P, LT	District	(C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments (for example ensuring suitable street lighting) may help to minimise crime and improve personal safety.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments (for example protecting trees and avoiding the bird nesting season) may help to protect species and habitats.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments (for example provision of landscaping and well-designed parking and access routes) may help to protect and enhance the character of towns and villages.
8. Historic environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments may help to encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport, which in turn may help to improve air quality.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\rightarrow	P, LT	International	(C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments may help to encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport, which in turn may help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
15. Flooding & climate	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
change impacts 16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments may help to encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport.
17. Access to education	→	P, LT	District	(C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments may help to ensure educational facilities are more accessible for people within the district (including by public transport and the private car).
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments may help to ensure employment sites are more accessible for people within the district (including by public transport and the private car).
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
and Re-cycling 22. Access to services	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments may help to ensure services are more accessible for people within the district (including by public transport and the private car)
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Use of the 6Cs Design Guide for parking and highway design standards for new developments may help to encourage people to work, cycle and use public transport.

Development Management	Policy 9 –	A47 High Loa	d Road Route	
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\rightarrow	P, LT	Regional	(C) Not supporting development which would impede the passage of high loads along the High Load Route will help to support the haulage industry, which may help to protect employment.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
		Darution	Scale	
1. Housing	Ŷ	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting proposals for self and custom build housing and requiring large developments to supply 5% of dwellings as self and custom build housing plots will help to ensure that new housing within the district will meet people's needs. This is likely to be minor in scale as the numbers of self-builders are likely to be small.
2. Health	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting self and custom build housing may help to ensure housing better meets the needs of occupants, including health care needs. This is likely to be minor in scale as the numbers of self-builders are likely to be small.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			
5. Community empowerment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting self and custom build housing will help to empower people. This is likely to be minor in scale as the numbers of self-builders are likely to be small.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow			
8. Historic environment	\leftrightarrow			
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\leftrightarrow			
13. Energy & Water Use	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting self and custom build housing may enable people to directly reduce their impact upon energy and water use, for example through building energy and water efficient homes. This is likely to be minor in scale as the numbers of self-builders are likely to be small.
14. Climate change causes	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 (R) Consider encouraging sustainable self build homes. (C) Supporting self and custom build housing may enable people to directly reduce their impact upon climate change, for example through building energy efficient homes. This is likely to be minor in scale as the numbers of self-builders are likely to be small.
				(R) Consider encouraging sustainable self build homes.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting self and custom build housing may enable people to directly reduce their environmental impacts, for example through building energy efficient homes. This is likely to be minor in scale as the numbers of self-builders are likely to be small.
				(R) Consider encouraging sustainable self build homes.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\leftrightarrow			
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting self and custom build housing may enable people to use more sustainable methods of design and construction. This is likely to be minor in scale as the numbers of self-builders are likely to be small.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 R) Consider encouraging sustainable self build homes. (C) Supporting self and custom build housing should help to minimise waste as occupants will be less likely to make changes to the house e.g. change flooring / internal lay outs. There may also be opportunities for occupants to install composting facilities etc. This is likely to be minor in scale as the numbers of self-builders are likely to be small. R) Consider encouraging sustainable self build homes.

Development Management	Policy 10 -	Self & Custo	m Build Housing	
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
			Scale	
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow			
23. Transport	\leftrightarrow			

Development Management	t Policy 11 -	- Accessible a	and Adaptable Ho	omes
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
4. Housing	•		Scale District	(C) Requiring 5% of housing developments over 35 dwellings to meet the
1. Housing		P, LT	District	optional Building Regulations standard for accessible and adaptable homes will
				help to ensure that new housing meets local needs.
2. Health		ріт	District	(C) Requiring 5% of housing developments over 35 dwellings to meet the
2. Health	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	optional Building Regulations standard for accessible and adaptable homes may
				help to reduce health inequalities within the district.
3. Access to Heritage,				(C) No significant effects anticipated.
Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			(c) No significant effects anticipated.
				(C) No significant offects enticipated
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community				(C) No significant effects anticipated.
empowerment	\leftrightarrow			(c) No significant creets anticipated.
6. Natural species &				(C) No significant effects anticipated.
habitats, green	\leftrightarrow			(c) No significant effects anticipated.
infrastructure				
7. Character, Diversity &				(C) No significant effects anticipated.
Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow			(c) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment				(C) No significant effects anticipated.
	\leftrightarrow			
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment				(C) No significant effects anticipated.
	\leftrightarrow			
11. Air quality				(C) No significant effects anticipated.
	\leftrightarrow			
12. Mineral resources &	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
soil / land pollution				
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14 Climate shares sources				(C) No significant officets outisingted
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
change impacts	. ,			
16. Involving people in	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
reducing environmental	~ /			
impacts				
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
	17			
18. Enterprise, innovation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
& employment				
19. Use of previously	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
developed land, buildings				
and infrastructure				
20. Sustainable design &	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
Construction				
21. Waste Minimisation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
and Re-cycling				
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport,	\leftrightarrow		1	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
cycling and walking	$\overline{}$			
	.	1	1	1

Development Management	t Policy 12 -	Designated	and Non-Designa	ted Heritage Assets
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Requiring consideration of heritage assets by developers as set out within this policy may help to improve people's access to and understanding of local heritage.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	 C) Requiring consideration of heritage assets, including Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas by developers as set out within this policy will help to protect and enhance the character, diversity and distinctiveness of towns and villages. (R) Any development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surrounding.
8. Historic environment	$\rightarrow \rightarrow$	P, LT	District – National	 surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings. C) Requiring consideration of heritage assets by developers as set out within this policy will help to protect and enhance the historic environment.
				(R) Developers should ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring detailed investigation and mitigation of any adverse contamination and pollution issues will help to protect the health of the population.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring detailed investigation and mitigation of any adverse contamination and pollution issues will help to protect biodiversity within the District.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↑	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring detailed investigation and mitigation of any adverse contamination and pollution issues will help to protect water environment within the District.
11. Air quality		P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring detailed investigation and mitigation of any adverse contamination and pollution issues will help to protect air quality within the District.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	1	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring detailed investigation and mitigation of any adverse contamination and pollution issues will help to protect soils and minimise land pollution within the District.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\$			(C) Ensuring detailed investigation and mitigation of any adverse contamination and pollution issues may discourage some development of previously developed sites which may also be contaminated. However, the policy will support (and may encourage) development of contaminated sites where adverse impacts can be avoided.
				(R) Consider ways to further encourage the use of previously developed sites, so that contamination does not prevent their utilisation.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring detailed investigation and mitigation of any adverse contamination and pollution issues will help to encourage high standards of construction.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management	Policy 14 -	Hazardous S	ites and Installat	ions
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring housing and other land uses that may be incompatible are kept separate from major hazards and hazardous uses should help to protect health within the district.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management	Policy 15 -	Mineral Saf	eguarding Areas	
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\rightarrow	P, LT	Regional	(C) This policy may help to manage mineral resources within the district.
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management	Policy <u>16 –</u>	Advertisem	ents & Signs				
SA Objective	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)			
1. Housing	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
2. Health	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring advertisements do not cause hazards and distractions to users of the highway or cause light pollution into residential properties will help to protect health and well-being.			
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
4. Crime & Safety	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
5. Community empowerment	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring advertisements are sensitive to the character of the area may help to protect the character of settlements.			
8. Historic environment	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring advertisements do not adversely affect the significance of heritage assets and their settings will help to protect the historic environment.			
9. Rural landscape	\rightarrow	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring advertisements are sensitive to the character of the area may help to protect the rural landscape.			
10. Water environment	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
11. Air quality	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
13. Energy & Water Use	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
14. Climate change causes	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
17. Access to education	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
20. Sustainable design & Construction	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
22. Access to services	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	\leftrightarrow			No significant effects.			

Blaby Delivery DPD - Sustainability Appraisal Appendix H - Cumulative Effects of Delivery DPD

	Delivery [DPD (Publ	ication Dr	aft) Policy	/																				
SA Objective	Updated CS15	SA 1	SA 2a	SA 2b	SA 2c	SA 2d	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6	DM7	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16
1	\leftrightarrow	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	$ \leftrightarrow $	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\uparrow	\uparrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow
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5	\leftrightarrow	€	\$	\$	€	\$	\$	\$	\leftrightarrow	\$	\leftrightarrow	\$	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow
6	\$	$\downarrow\downarrow$	↓	\$	€	\$	$\downarrow\downarrow$	←	\rightarrow	\$	\rightarrow	\$	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow
7	\$	$\downarrow\downarrow$	\leftrightarrow	\$	€	↓	↓	←	\rightarrow	\$	\rightarrow	\$	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow
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14	\rightarrow	€	\$	\$	€	\$	\$	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\$	\leftrightarrow	\$	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow
15	¢	↓	↓	↓	€	\$	↓	\$	\leftrightarrow	←	\leftrightarrow	\$	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow								
16	\rightarrow	€	\$	\$	€	\$	\$	\$	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	€	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow
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Blaby Delivery DPD - Sustainability Appraisal Appendix I - Suggested Indicators and Targets for Monitoring

Blaby District Specific Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets	Number of new houses completed	BDC	By 31 March 2021: a) 5729 houses in the District b) 3318 houses in the PUA c) 2411 houses in the non-PUA By 31 March 2026: a) 7750 houses in the District b) 4973 houses in the PUA c) 2777 houses in the non-PUA By 31 March 2029: a) 8740 houses in the District b) 5750 houses in the PUA c) 2990 houses in the non-PUA
local needs and links into the provision of services.	Number of new affordable houses completed	BDC	Number of new affordable houses in the District by: -31 March 2021 – 1,242 affordable houses -31 March 2026 – 1,726 affordable houses -31 March 2029 – 1,960 affordable houses
	% affordable homes of total housing completions	BDC	30% affordable housing on qualifying sites
	% of schemes of 10 or more dwellings that are achieving an appropriate mix of housing.	BDC	100% of schemes are achieving an appropriate mix of housing
	% of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP	BDC	Increase
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting	% of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital	BDC	Increase
healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	% physically active adults (participation in physical activities for at least 150 mins a week)	Public Health Profiles	Increase
	Mortality due to circulation disease per 100000 population of those under 75	Public Health Profiles	Reduce
	Mortality due to cancer per 100000 population of those under 75	Public Health Profiles	Reduce
	Area of development granted on existing sport and recreation space	BDC	No net reduction in amount of formal and informal space per head of population
3. To provide better opportunities	Creation of new formal and informal open space	BDC	100% of new housing developments to provide play and open space facilities to meet the requirements set out in Policy CS15, or make a commensurate financial contribution
for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in	Amount of completed retail and leisure development in town and village centres	BDC	Increase
cultural and recreational activities.	Vists to the Pavillion	BDC	Increase
	Vists to Enderby Leisure Centre	BDC	Increase
	Number of archaeological interpretation facilities provided as a result of new development	?	Increase
	Recorded Offences: Burglary in a Dwelling	Office of National Statistics	Reduce
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	Recorded Offences: Vehicle (Theft of and from)	Office of National Statistics	Reduce
	Violence against the person per 1000 population	Local Government Association	Reduce
5. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities	% of residents who feel they are living in a cohesive community	?	Increase
in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs	Number of initiatives for young people	?	Increase
focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	Number of voluntary and community groups	?	Increase
	The delivery of GI projects identified in the Policy	BDC	To deliver the GI projects identified in Policy 14 by 2029 in accordance with Blaby District Council's Green Space Strategy
6. To protect and enhance the	Creation of new Local Wildlife Sites	BDC	Increase the number of Local Wildlife Sites from the baseline position in partnership with the Local Wildlife Trust and County Ecologist.
natural environment (including species, habitats and green infrastructure) whilst contributing to the achievement of BAP targets.	The number of planning decisions which have a harmful effect on Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	BDC	0 permitted planning applications have a harmful effect on SSSIs
	Area / number of statutory / non-statutory designated sites of ecological importance	BDC / Natural England	No reduction in number of sites or area
	Number of planning applications involving a BAP habitat being created as a result of new development	?	Increase

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 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NB}}$ some indicators may be used to monitor more than one objective.

Blaby Delivery DPD - Sustainability Appraisal Appendix I - Suggested Indicators and Targets for Monitoring

Blaby District Specific Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target				
	Loss and creation of Areas of Separation and type of planning permissions granted in these areas.	BDC	No permissions of inappropriate uses in Areas of Separation that would result in the separation being undermined.				
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and	Amount of completed retail and leisure development in town and village centres	BDC	Increase				
villages in Blaby district.	Number of vacant retail units within Blaby town centre	?	Reduce				
	Number of listed buildings at risk	Leciestershire County Council	Reduce				
	Number of designated heritage assets at risk in the District	BDC	No net increase in the number of designated heritage assets at risk in the District				
8.To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.	Number of listed buildings at risk	Leciestershire County Council	Reduce				
	Number of watching briefs undertaken for new developments	?	Increase				
9. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local	Loss and creation of Green Wedges and type of planning permissions granted in these areas.	BDC	No permissions of inappropriate uses in Green Wedges resulting in the Green Wedge functions being undermined.				
distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the district.	Loss of Countryside - planning permissions granted in these areas.	BDC	No permissions of inappropriate uses in countryside that would undermine its open character.				
	% of new houses built on greenfield land	?	Reduce				
10. To manage prudently water resources and to improve water	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds	BDC	No planning permissions to be granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency).				
quality.	Number of substantiated pollution incidents (water)	Environment Agency	Reduce				
	Number of planning applications involving SUDS being incorporated in development	?	Increase				
11. To improve air quality	Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	BDC	No additional AQMAs designated				
particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	Number of days when air quality standards have been breached	www.airquality.co.uk	Reduce				
	% of new houses on previously developed land	BDC	Increase				
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	Number of contaminated sites on Part IIA register held by Blaby Council	BDC	Reduce				
	Number of substantiated pollution incidents (land)	Environment Agency	Reduce				
	Installed capacity of renewable energy sources in new development per annum	BDC	Increase				
13. To minimise energy and water use and develop renewable energy	Average Consumption of Ordinary Domestic Electricity (Kilowatt Hours)	Local Government Association	Reduce				
resources.	Average Consumption of Domestic Gas (Kilowatt Hours)	Local Government Association	Reduce				
	Number of new buildings achieving more than a BREEAM Very Good rating	?	Increase				
	Installed capacity of renewable energy sources in new development per annum	BDC	Increase				
	Per capita CO2 emission estimates: Domestic (t CO2 per person)	Local Government Association	Reduce				
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of	Per capita CO2 emission estimates: Road Transport (t CO2 per person)	Local Government Association	Reduce				
climate change.	% Residents driving a car or van to work	Office of National Statistics	Reduce				
	Number of new buildings achieving more than a BREEAM Very Good rating	?	Increase				
15. To avoid development in the	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood defence grounds	BDC	No planning permissions for sensitive development to be granted in flood plains (contrary to advice from the Environment Agency).				
floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	Number of buildings built in the 1 in 100 year floodplain	?	Reduce				
	Number of planning applications involving SUDS being incorporated in development	?	Increase				
16. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in	% of employees working for major employees covered by transport plans	?	Increase				
preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	% Residents driving a car or van to work	Office of National Statistics	Reduce				

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NB}}$ some indicators may be used to monitor more than one objective.

Blaby Delivery DPD - Sustainability Appraisal Appendix I - Suggested Indicators and Targets for Monitoring

Blaby District Specific Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target			
	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a Primary School	BDC	Increase			
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a Secondary School	BDC	Increase			
people and adult learners.	% of pupils achieving 5 GCSE A* to C grades (including English & Maths) or equivalent	Office of National Statistics	Increase			
	% people with no qualifications - aged 16-64	Office of National Statistics	Reduce			
	Employment land to be provided across the District over the plan period	BDC	68ha of employment land to be provided across the District by 2029			
	Employment land to be provided within or adjoining the PUA over the plan period	BDC	At least 57ha of the employment land will be provided within or adjoining the PUA			
18. To develop a strong culture of	Loss of key employment sites	BDC	No loss of key employment sites (subject to the criteria set out in the policy)			
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 a areas of employment	BDC	Increase			
	Unemployment rate: claimant count as % of working age population	www.nomisweb.co.uk	Reduce			
	Business Births	www.nomisweb.co.uk	Increase			
	Business Deaths	www.nomisweb.co.uk	Reduce			
19. To optimise the use of previously developed land,	% of houses built on previously developed land	BDC	Increase			
buildings and existing infrastructure.	% of new houses built on greenfield land	BDC	Increase			
20. To promote and ensure high	Number of new buildings achieving more than a BREEAM Very Good rating	?	Increase			
standards of sustainable design and construction.	Installed capacity of renewable energy sources in new development per annum	BDC	Increase			
	Number of kilograms household waste collected per head	Waste Data Flow	Reduce			
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	% household waste sent for re-use / recycling / anerobic digestion / composting	BDC	Increase			
	Uptake of green bins	BDC	Increase			
22. To improve access to services,	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 centres	BDC	Increase			
particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	Amount of new residential development in arge villages to have access to a 20 minute frequency public transport.	BDC	100% of houses in the large villages to be within 400m of a (minimum 20 minute frequency) Local Bus service.			
	% of houses in other areas to have access to an hourly bus service linking to higher order centres	BDC	95% of new houses to be within 800m of a (minimum hourly) Local Bus service.			
	Amount of new residential development in arge villages to have access to a 20 minute frequency public transport.	BDC	100% of houses in the large villages to be within 400m of a (minimum 20 minute frequency) Local Bus service.			
	% of houses in other areas to have access to an hourly bus service linking to higher order centres	BDC	95% of new houses to be within 800m of a (minimum hourly) Local Bus service.			
23. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	New developments above 200 units that provide new cycle and footpaths which link in with existing networks.	BDC	100% of new developments of 200 or more houses to provide dedicated cycle and pedestrian routes & to link in with networks abutting the site.			
	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP,	PDC	Increase			

	30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres	BDC	Increase
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