Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD	Implications for the SA
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) **Department for Communities and Local Government** **March 2012**	The overall objective is 'achieving sustainable development' with the following sub-objectives: 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good design 8. Promoting healthy communities 9. Protecting Green Belt land 10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment 13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals	• Consider identifying: -strategic sites for local and inward investment -sites to accommodate expanding businesses within the area, any new / emerging sectors and clusters of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries -priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement • Avoid protection of employment sites where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose • Define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas • Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, tourism, cultural, community and residential development needed in town centres • 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 • Consider allocations of sites to -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 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 networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband • 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 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	Ensure all objectives are reflected within the SA objectives

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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 proximity principle; • 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. This document sets out detailed waste planning policies.	• 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 Belt from 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 employment infrastructure 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**	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.	• Take account of sustainable drainage systems when determining site requirements and developing development management policies	Ensure sustainable drainage systems are reflected in the SA objectives
National Planning Policy - House of Commons Written Statement (HCWS488) - Parking **Department for Communities and Local Government** **2015**	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.	• Consider whether it is appropriate to include local parking standards	Ensure management of the local road network is reflected in the 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 **Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014**	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
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 Local Government, 2014**	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
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 Minerals Consultation Area, 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 views 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

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Housing White Paper – Fixing our broken housing market **Department for Communities and Local Government** **2017**	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 their neighbours • Clarifying what land is available for new housing, through greater transparency over who owns land and the options held on it • 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 through the Home Building Fund; • Supporting custom-build homes with greater access to land and finance, giving more people more choice over the design of their home • Encouraging more institutional investors into housing, including for building more homes for private rent, and encouraging family-friendly tenancies • Boosting productivity and innovation by encouraging modern methods of construction in house building. • Continuing to support people to buy their own home – through Help to Buy and Starter Homes • Helping households who are priced out of the market to afford a decent home that is right for them through our investment in the Affordable Homes Programme • Improving neighbourhoods by continuing to crack down on empty homes, and supporting areas most affected by second homes • Encouraging the development of housing that meets the needs of our future population • Helping the most vulnerable who need support with their housing, developing a sustainable and workable approach to funding supported housing in the future • Doing more to prevent homelessness by supporting households at risk before they reach crisis point as well as reducing rough sleeping	• Ensure Delivery DPD is up-to-date and continues to explore all options of sites for development • Update Delivery DPD at least every 5 years • Support 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 • Ensure provision is made to ensure infrastructure is provided in the right place and the right time • Support innovative and custom-built homes • Consider promoting housing quality and sustainability assessments such as the Homes Quality Mark. • Consider reserving a proportion of sites for private rental sector • Encourage modern methods of construction • Encourage development of Starter Homes	Ensure that the following is reflected in the SA objectives: -Housing quality and affordability -Redevelopment of previously developed sites and empty / derelict homes.
National Policy Statement for Waste Water **DEFRA** **2012**	Government policy for the provision of major waste water infrastructure (for 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 Act 20082	• Not relevant for the Delivery DPD	N/A
National Waste Management Plan for England **DEFRA** **2013**	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 provisions of the revised WFD. National Planning Policy for Waste is the planning policy specific document	• Take account of waste management issues	Ensure that the waste management is reflected in the SA objectives

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Noise Policy Statement for England **DEFRA** **2010**	**Noise Policy Vision** Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. **Noise Policy Aims** 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.	• Take account of noise when selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that noise is reflected in the SA objectives
Safeguarding our Soils- A Strategy for England **DEFRA** **2011**	The **Vision** for Safeguarding our Soils means that: • agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them addressed; • soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to adapt to its impacts; • soils in urban areas will be sufficiently valued for the ecosystem services they provide and given appropriate weight in the planning system. • 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.	• Take account of agricultural land, valuable ecosystem soils, the potential for soil pollution, construction practices and remediating contaminated land in selecting sites and developing development management policies	Ensure that agricultural land, valuable ecosystem soils, the potential for soil pollution, construction practices and remediating contaminated land is reflected in the SA objectives
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services **UK Government- Department for of and Rural Affairs** **2011**	**A Vision for England:** By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone. **2020 Mission:** Our mission is to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well functioning 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 • improving our knowledge	• Where possible avoid allocation for development of any site which could have an adverse effect upon biodiversity, or where unavoidable, ensure appropriate mitigation measures are provided for. • Consider whether Nature Improvement Areas should be included in the Delivery DPD	The SA should include an objective relating to protection and enhancement of biodiversity
Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment **English Heritage** **2008**	The main conservation principles are: • The historic environment is a shared resource • Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment. • Understanding the significance of places is vital. • Significant places should be managed to sustain their values. • 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.	• The Delivery DPD will need to take into account any impacts on or opportunities to potentially enhance heritage assets (amongst other considerations) when considering options for development locations and various designations. • Allocations for various development uses can incorporate specific measures to mitigate any identified potentially adverse impacts, as necessary.	The SA should include an objective relating to the management of heritage assets and the historic environment.

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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 developments that: ○ 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 **6C's Partnership** **2010**	The Strategic GI Project Board set the following objectives and strategic purposes for the 6Cs GI Strategy: • 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.	• 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 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**	1. To promote the restoration, management and creation of BAP Priority Habitats 2. To promote the creation of new wildlife habitat in the wider countryside 3. 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 (LTP) 3 **Leicestershire County Council** **April 2011**	1. A transport system that supports a prosperous economy and provides successfully for population growth 2. An efficient, resilient and sustainable transport system that is well managed and maintained 3. A transport system that helps to reduce the carbon footprint of Leicestershire 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	• Consider opportunities to include a better mix of housing and employment to reduce the need to travel (e.g. encourage live-work units in suitable locations) • 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 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.	The SA should include objective(s) relating to sustainable transport and access to facilities.

Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD	Implications for the SA
Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy Update 2011 **Leicestershire Waste Partnership** **January 2012**	1. Manage materials in accordance with the Waste Management Hierarchy – in order of preference, prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery, disposal - except where costs are prohibitive, or where the environmental consequences can be demonstrated to be negative 2. Manage resources and waste in a way that meets the needs of 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 resource management 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.	• Consider opportunities for the encouragement of sustainable waste management within the Delivery DPD, e.g. allocating sites with sufficient space for recycling storage and with good access to recycled aggregate sources	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 Enterprise Partnership** **2014**	'To create a vibrant, attractive and distinctive place with highly skilled people making Leicester and Leicestershire "the destination of choice for successful businesses' By 2020 we will create 45,000 new jobs, lever £2.5bn of private investment and increase GVA by £4bn from £19bn to £23bn. Investing in our Place - To unlock key development sites and improve connectivity to enable the efficient transport of people and goods. 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	• 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 • 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.	The SA should include objective(s) relating to job creation, education and economic growth. Also consider an objective relating to distance of employment sites to residential areas and provision of public transport, ensuring that employment sites are accessible.
Leicestershire Rural Framework, 2014-2020 **Leicestershire Rural Partnership** **2014**	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 sustainable employment opportunities, mix of housing and essential local services'. 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	• 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) • Consider the need to allocate sites to ensure essential services are available in rural areas	The SA should include objective(s) which cover meeting needs in rural areas.

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Leicestershire Together Outcome Framework 2012/2013 **Leicestershire Together**	**Priority Outcomes:** • A reduction in the number of "troubled families" (previously known as families with complex needs) in Leicestershire • Services designed to mitigate the impacts of an ageing population and enable older people to live independently for longer • The growth of the Leicestershire economy • A healthier population with increased life expectancy, and a reduction in health inequalities **Outcomes:** 1. Smoking prevalence and the harm caused by alcohol and drugs are reduced 2. The prevalence of obesity is reduced and people are more physically active 3. Improved care of older people, adults and children with complex needs and their carers, including those with mental health needs and complex disability needs 4. People have more choice and control over their lives through a shift to primary and early intervention 5. Urgent care systems for adults and children work effectively 6. Children in Leicestershire are safe 7. Children in Leicestershire achieve 8. Young people in Leicestershire enjoy high morale and self esteem 9. An ongoing reduction in anti-social behaviour, particularly in those areas with the highest levels of incidents 10. Reoffending is reduced, and there is a particular focus on earlier intervention with troubled families and those at risk of becoming troubled families 11. The most vulnerable in communities are protected, particularly previous and repeat victims of crime 12. Substance related crime and disorder is reduced 13. Our contribution to climate change is reduced and there is high resilience to climate change 14. Less waste is produced and a reduced proportion of this goes to landfill 15. Leicestershire protects and improves its natural and historic landscapes and environment 16. People have better access to and enjoy, value and engage with our environment and valued green spaces 17. Accelerated growth in existing sectors 18. Improved business survival and productivity and increased business in emerging growth sectors 19. People have the right skills to access current job vacancies 20. Funds are aligned to maximise enterprise growth and there is increased enterprise through innovation, research and development 21. Increased availability of employment land 22. Leicestershire's transport system is efficient, effective and safe and prioritises economic growth 23. More joined up, efficient and effective access to information and services 24. New housing meets the needs of people in Leicestershire 25. Existing homes are improved to better meet the needs of the people of Leicestershire 26. Leicestershire is made up of stronger, thriving, integrated and cohesive communities which provide support for the most vulnerable and needy 27. Everyone has opportunities to influence decisions that affect them and communities are empowered to play a role in service delivery. 28. Everyone can be involved in their community and there are more volunteering opportunities provided within and by the community.	Include 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. Allocate employment sites to maximise economic growth 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 disadvantaged areas / communities	Ensure all priority outcomes are reflected within the SA objectives

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Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework – Core Strategy and Development Control Policies up to 2021 **Leicestershire County Council** **2009**	1. To make sufficient provision to meet national, regional and local requirements for all minerals, in particular the sub-regional apportionment requirements for aggregates provision. 2. To attain the maximum possible usage of recycled and secondary materials in meeting recognised national and regional requirements. 3. To safeguard mineral resources from unnecessary sterilisation. 4. To encourage the most efficient use of high quality minerals and the 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.	• Ensure that policies contained within the Minerals Development Framework are incorporated into the local context, where appropriate, through the Delivery DPD • Consider opportunities for the encouragement of sustainable use of mineral resources within the Delivery DPD, e.g. allocating sites with good access to recycled aggregate sources	The SA should include an objective which covers the need to ensure a sensible and prudent use of resources.
Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework – Core Strategy and Development Control Policies up to 2021 **Leicestershire County Council**	1. To promote the implementation of waste minimisation initiatives in the construction and operation of new development. 2. To enable the timely delivery of sufficient waste management facilities in the Waste Development Framework area at the key dates of 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 to meet the waste management capacity apportionment requirement 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.	• Ensure that policies contained within the Waste Development Framework are incorporated into the local context, where appropriate, through the Delivery DPD • Consider opportunities for the encouragement of sustainable waste management within the Delivery DPD, allocating sites with sufficient space for recycling storage and with good access to recycled aggregate sources	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
Leicestershire Minerals & Waste Local Plan Up to 2031 Pre-Submission Draft **Leicestershire County Council** **2016**	SPATIAL VISION 'To enable the provision of sufficient minerals and waste facilities within the County of Leicestershire in locations that meet the economic and social needs of present and future generations whilst seeking to protect and enhance the environment.' STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 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.	• Consider ways to ensure sufficient provision of minerals and waste facilities, identify any sites which need to safeguarded • Consider opportunities for the encouragement of sustainable waste management within the Delivery DPD, allocating sites with sufficient space for recycling storage and with good access to recycled aggregate sources	The SA should include objective(s) relating to protection of mineral resources and sustainable waste management.

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 **Blaby District Council** **2013**	1. To provide the appropriate quantity and mix of housing to meet the needs of the District's current and future populations; 2. To optimise the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs; 3. 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; 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.	• The policies within the Allocations DPD should continue to reflect the vision and strategic objectives set out in the Core Strategy.	The SA should take consideration of the issues raised and be in line with the SA undertaken for the Core Strategy.
Blaby Local Plan **Blaby District Council** **1999**	The main aim is to reconcile need to provide for new development with the need to protect and enhance the quality of the environment to the benefit of all who 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 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 • Identifying land to meet housing and employment development requirements in a manner whereby the scale, nature and location for growth is consistent with the remainder of this statement of aims	• Where appropriate, incorporate the strategic aims of the Local Plan into the Delivery DPD.	The SA should consider issues raised in the plan.

Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How 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 Priority 3 Objectives – Supporting and developing our people • 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	• 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
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". 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	• 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.
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.

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Housing Strategy **Blaby District Council** **November 2015**	Priority 1: Increasing housing supply across the tenures - New affordable housing - Mix and size of market housing - 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	• 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 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	The SA should include an objective on meeting housing needs.
Blaby Housing Mix and Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) **Blaby District Council** **July 2013**	1. To provide guidance regarding the interpretation of policies CS7 and CS8 of the Blaby District Council Local Plan (Core Strategy); 2. To address local imbalances in both the market and affordable housing stock; 3. 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 **Blaby District Council** **May 2014**	The Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) 'sets out the local measures to be implemented in pursuit of the air quality objectives'. The AQAP is expected to include the following: • 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 quality objectives; • 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.	• 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 should be taken. • Ensure that the air quality management department of Blaby District Council are fully consulted in the development of relevant policies of the Delivery DPD.	The SA objectives should include an objective which addresses the air quality issues highlighted in this strategy.

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Blaby Plan 2015-2018 **Blaby District Council** **2015**	**Vision:** Blaby District is made up of thriving and vibrant communities where people are happy to live, work and visit. 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 to training, 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 district safe. • Deliver the right housing and infrastructure. • Increase volunteering within communities. • Improve access to services and opportunities.	• Ensure suitable sites are allocated to enable businesses to grow • Consider accessibility of health and social services, and sports, recreation and open space facilities when allocating sites for new development • 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	Ensure all priorities are reflected within the SA objectives
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 • Provide support 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 Cross-cutting theme: Reducing Harm Caused by Substance Misuse	• 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** **June 2010**	The core aims of this strategy are: 1. Bringing Empty Properties back into use 2. Making homes decent and safe 3. Facilitating new supply of housing for vulnerable people 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.	• 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.

Name of Plan / Author / Date	Aims / Objectives / Outcomes	How can these be addressed in the Delivery DPD	Implications for the SA
Climate Local Commitment Plan **Blaby District Council** **June 2013**	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 • 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 a low carbon community • Work with local organisations to promote sustainable transport • 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. • Establish planning policies that encourage developers to promote sustainable transport choices • Ensure access to green and open space is maintained and enhanced	• 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 • 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	The SA objectives should include an objective which addresses climate change.

Blaby District Council Sustainability Appraisal

Baseline Data Spreadsheets

KEY TO BASELINE DATA SPREADSHEETS

/	Not applicable
?	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

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

Indicator ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
								Eco	Soc	Env
Economic Activity										
Economic Activity Rate (aged 16-64)	March 2017	89.5	80.4	77.8	Increase	Recent increase, however over longer term no real trend-rate has both increased and decreased over the past 7 years	www.nomisweb.co.uk	x	x	
	March 2016	82.8	79.8	77.7				x	x	
	March 2015	80.7	79.4	77.4				x	x	
	March 2014	85.6	77.6	77.2				x	x	
	March 2013	80.7	78.4	76.9				x	x	
	2012	81.1	79.1	76.8				x	x	
	2011	80.3	78.9	76.2				x	x	
	2010	77.7	76.6	76.1				x	x	
	2009	80.5	80.3	76.5				x	x	
	2008	84.8	81.7	76.5				x	x	
Unemployment										
Unemployment rate (% all aged 16+)	March 2017	2.4	3.6	4.7	Reduce	Fluctuating	www.nomisweb.co.uk	x	x	
	March 2016	2.3	2.4	5.1				x	x	
	March 2015	?	3.5	6				x	x	
	March 2014	7.2	5.8	7.2				x	x	
	March 2013	2.9	5.2	7.8				x	x	
	2012	2.2	5.1	7.8				x	x	
	2011	5.5	6.4	8				x	x	
	2010	5.3	6.7	7.6				x	x	
	2009	2.3	5.8	7.7				x	x	
	2008	1.9	4.8	5.8				x	x	
Jobseekers Allowance Claimants: % of resident population aged 16-64	March 2017	0.5	0.5	1.3	Reduce	Fluctuating		x	x	
	March 2016	0.8	0.9	1.9				x	x	
	March 2015	1.4	1	2				x	x	
	March 2014	0.9	1.5	2.9				x	x	
	March 2013	2	2.3	3.8				x	x	
	March 2012	2.2	2.5	4				x	x	
	March 2011	2.1	2.3	3.6				x	x	
	March 2010	2.7	2.6	3.9				x	x	
	March 2009	2.6	2.8	3.8				x	x	
	March 2008	1	1.2	2.1				x	x	

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

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

Indicator ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
								Eco	Soc	Env
Industry of Employment										
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing % all in employment	2011	0.45	0.98	0.81		No change	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)	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		?		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 ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
								Eco	Soc	Env
Human health and social work activities % all in employment	2011	11.92	10.86	12.40		?	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)	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		?		x	x	
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies % all in employment	2011	0.01	0.01	0.08		?		x	x	
Occupation										
% all in employment who are: managers, directors and senior officials	2017	13.9	12.4	10.6		Fluctuating	www.nomisweb.co.uk	x	x	
	2016	9.8	11.4	10.3						
	2015	9.5	11.3	10.2				x	x	
	2014	11.2	11.9	10.2				x	x	
	2013	8.4	11.5	10.1				x	x	
	2012	10.4	9.8	10.0				x	x	
% all in employment who are: professional occupations	2017	15.9	17.8	20.3		Decrease from 2012		x	x	
	2016	16.1	20.5	19.8						
	2015	17.8	18.9	19.7				x	x	
	2014	17.4	19.3	19.8				x	x	
	2013	17.8	16.0	19.4				x	x	
	2012	18.9	18.0	19.2				x	x	

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

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

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

Indicator	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	UK	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
ECONOMICS & EMPLOYMENT								**Eco**	**Soc**	**Env**
% of VAT registered businesses showing growth	2008	14.1	14.4	14.2	Increase	No recent data available - replaced by business birth and deaths above	National Indicator Set (http://data.gov.uk)	x		
	2007	13.8	14.3	14.2				x		
Net change in number of VAT registrations (Total)	2007	110	635	51105	Increase		www.nomisweb.co.uk	x		
	2006	90	485	33150				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			x		
Net change in VAT registrations: Wholesale, retail and repairs	2007	5	75	4,060	Increase			x		
Net change in VAT registrations: Hotels and restaurants	2007	-5	45	3,285	Increase			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	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire*	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
HEALTH								**Eco**	**Soc**	**Env**
Life Expectancy at birth										
Life Expectancy Males	2013-2015	80.8	80.5	79.5	Increase	Increasing in line with national average	Public Health England: Health Protection Profiles (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles)		x	
	2012-2014	80.4	80.3	79.4					x	
	2009-2011	80	79.7	78.9					x	
	2007-2009	79.5	79.3	78.3					x	
	2006-2008	79.4	79.1	77.9					x	
	2004-2006	79.2	78.4	77.3					x	
Life Expectancy Females	2013-2015	84.3	83.9	83.1		Increasing in line with national average			x	
	2012-2014	84.5	83.9	83.1					x	
	2009-2011	84.3	83.8	82.7					x	
	2007-2009	83.6	83.1	82.1					x	
	2006-2008	83.1	82.7	81.9					x	
	2004-2006	83	81.9	81.5					x	
Infant Mortality										
Infant deaths aged less than 1 year, per 1,000 livebirths	2013-2015	4.2	4.1	3.9	Reduce	Fluctuating	Public Health England: Health Protection Profiles (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles)		x	
	2011-2013	3.2	3.8	4					x	
	2010-2012	2.6	3.9	4.1					x	
	2009-2011	2	3.5	4.3					x	
	2008-2010	3.3	3.8	4.4					x	
	2007-2009	4.5	3.8	4.6					x	

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

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

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

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

Indicator HEALTH	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire*	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
								Eco	Soc	Env
Lifestyle										
% 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 HEALTH	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire*	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
								Eco	Soc	Env
Excess weight										
% Obese children (Year 6)	2011-2014	16.4	13.5	19.2	Reduce	Increasing	Local Government Association / Public Health Profiles		x	
	2010-2013	15.5	13.6	19.1					x	
	2009-2012	14.7	14	19					x	
% adults classified as overweight or obese	2013-2015	67.3	64.7	64.8	Reduce	?			x	
	2012-2014	68.6	64.7	64.6					x	
% Obese adults	2006-2008	25.7	24.3	24.1	Reduce	?			x	
Teenage Pregnancy										
Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17	2015	15.8	16.3	20.8	Reduce	Overall reducing	Public Health England Profiles (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles) / Local Government Association		x	
	2014	18.8	18.5	22.8					x	
	2013	25	20.9	24.3					x	
	2012	16.1	21.7	27.7					x	
	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 District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
EDUCATION								**Eco**	**Soc**	**Env**
Adults										
% with NVQ4+ - aged 16-64	2016	31.5	35.2	38.2	Increase	Recent reduction but overall increased since 2012	ONS Annual Population Survey www.nomisweb.co.uk		x	
	2015	36.5	34.5	36.8					x	
	2014	38.1	34.7	35.7					x	
	2013	37.9	32.9	34.9					x	
	2012	24.2	30.4	34.2					x	
% with NVQ3+ - aged 16-64	2016	58.7	61.4	56.9	Increase	Increased significantly since 2012			x	
	2015	68.0	60.9	57.1					x	
	2014	61.6	58.1	56.5					x	
	2013	60.5	55.3	55.4					x	
	2012	55.2	54.7	54.9					x	
% with NVQ2+ - aged 16-64	2016	82.8	79.9	74.3	Increase	Increased significantly since 2012			x	
	2015	83.0	77.5	73.4					x	
	2014	74.6	75.8	73.2					x	
	2013	74.9	73.9	72.4					x	
	2012	71.5	72.7	71.7					x	
% with NVQ1+ - aged 16-64	2016	90.7	90.6	85.3	Increase	Increasing			x	
	2015	93.3	90.4	85.0					x	
	2014	86.2	88.9	85.1					x	
	2013	87.8	86.2	84.5					x	
	2012	84.4	86.4	83.8					x	
% with other qualifications - aged 16-64	2016	5.5	5.6	6.6	-	Fluctuating but general decrease			x	
	2015	2.5	4.5	6.6					x	
	2014	6.9	4.2	6.2					x	
	2013	5.8	4.9	6.3					x	
	2012	6.1	5.9	6.3					x	
% with no qualifications - aged 16-64	2016	3.7	3.8	8.0	Reduce	Decreasing			x	
	2015	4.2	5.1	8.4					x	
	2014	6.8	6.9	8.8					x	
	2013	6.4	8.9	9.2					x	
	2012	9.5	7.7	9.9					x	

Children										
% of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including English and Maths) or equivalent	2015-2016	59.6	58.9	57.8	Increase	Recent decrease but overal increasing	Public Health England Profiles (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles) / Office of National Statistics		X	
	2013-2014	62.5	?	56.6					X	
	2012-2013	61.7	?	60.6					X	
	2011-2012	55.2	?	58.8					X	
	2010-2011	53.4	?	58.4					X	
% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Maths	2013-2014	89	?	86	Increase	Fluctuating	Office of National Statistics		x	
	2012-2013	85	?	85					x	
	2011-2012	87	?	84					x	
% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English	2013-2014	89	?	85	Increase	No change			x	
	2012-2013	?	?	?					x	
	2011-2012	89	?	85					x	
% Overall Absence in All Schools	2012-2013	4.9	?	5.3	Reduce	Increasing			x	
	2011-2012	4.7	?	5.1					x	
Participation of 17 year olds in education or training	2012	?	70-74	80	Increase	?	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322512/FT_Ed_17_2012_Final.pdf		x	
	2008-2009	?	79	80	Increase	?	National Indicator Set (http://data.gov.uk)		x	

Indicator	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
POPULATION								**Eco**	**Soc**	**Env**
Total Population										
Total Population	2016	97,700		63,785,900		Population incresasing	ONS Population estimates (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		x	
	2015	96,544	675309	54,786,327			ONS Population estimates (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		x	
	2011	93,915	650489	53,012,456			2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		x	
	2001	90,252	609,579	49,138,831					x	
Population Density										
Density (number of persons per ha)	2011	7.2	3.1	4.1		Increasing in line with national average	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		x	
	2001	6.92	2.93	3.77					x	
Ethnic Group										
% White	2011	90.99	91.43	85.42		Decreasing in line with national average	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		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			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		Ageing population	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)		x	
% Age 18-24	2011	7.6	9.1	9.4					x	
% Age 25-29	2011	5.3	5.4	6.9					x	
% Age 30-44	2011	20.2	19.5	20.6					x	
% Age 45-59	2011	20.8	20.8	19.4					x	
% 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					x	

Indicator	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
QUALITY OF LIFE								**Eco**	**Soc**	**Env**
Social Poverty										
Indices of Deprivation - Average Score	2015	10.37	/	/	Reduce	Increase since 2007	Office of National Statictics	x	x	
	2010	9.53	/	/				x	x	
	2007	8.41	/	/				x	x	
	2004	8.68	/	/				x	x	
Indices of Deprivation- Rank of Average Score	2015	288	1 is the most deprived in England and 354 is the least deprived			Rank has gone down since 2007		x	x	
	2010	297						x	x	
	2007	326						x	x	
	2004	318						x	x	
% 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	
Proportion of children in poverty	2015	9.1	?	19.2	Reduce	Fluctuating	Public Health England: Public Health Profiles	x	x	
	2014	9.9	?	20.6				x	x	
	2013	9.5	?	21.1				x	x	
	2012	10	?	21.9				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, training or employment	2009	?	3.9	?	Increase	Leicestershire-reduction between 2008-2009 - nodata since 2009	National Indicator Set (http://data.gov.uk)	x	x	
	2008	?	4.4	6.7				x	x	

Indicator QUALITY OF LIFE	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
								Eco	Soc	Env
Crime										
Recorded Offences: Burglary in a Dwelling	2012-2013	428	?	219205	Reduce	Increasing	Office of National Statistics		x	
	2011-2012	353	?	236488					x	
	2010-2011	346	?	248711					x	
Recorded Offences: Robbery	2012-2013	20	?	63888	Reduce	Fluctuating			x	
	2011-2012	28	?	73273					x	
	2010-2011	18	?	74561					x	
Recorded Offences: Violence Against the Person	2012-2013	527	?	563702	Reduce	Decreasing			x	
	2011-2012	611	?	589703					x	
	2010-2011	828	?	765618					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	
Recorded Offences: Vehicle (Theft of and from)	2012-2013	695	?	368222	Reduce	Fluctuating			x	
	2011-2012	698	?	396746					x	
	2010-2011	657	?	398023					x	
Violence against the person per 1000 population	2016	7.3	8.6	17.2	Reduce	Reducing	Public Health England Profiles (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles) / Local Government Association		x	
	2015	25.0	29.9	57.4						
	2014	24.0	30.0	46.5					x	
	2013	22.3	29.0	42.0					x	
	2012	23.8	30.4	43.3					x	
	2011	27.8	33.7	46.0					x	

Indicator	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
QUALITY OF LIFE								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 Oaks Homes	2011-2012	85			Increase	Increasing	Blaby Annual Report 2012 (http://www.blaby.gov.uk/about-the-council/performance-spending/council-performance/annual-report/)		x	
	2010-2011	65							x	
% households who own their house	2011	80.9	75.7	63.3		Decreased since 2001 in line with national average	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)	x	x	
	2001	87	81	68.22				x	x	
% households with shared ownership	2011	0.6	0.8	0.8		New measurement		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	
Average house price	2016	£191,173	£196,017	£224,486		Increased since 2011	Land Registry	x	x	
	2015	£178,746	£183,342	£205,936				x	x	
	2014	£173,571	£173,959	£194,251				x	x	
	2013	£159,017	£162,721	£179,900				x	x	
	2012	£160,150	£162,604	£176,543				x	x	
	2011	£160,475	£163,244	£175,490				x	x	
Number of affordable houisng completions	2015-2016	197	?	?		Increase	Blaby District Council Annual Monitoring Report (www.blaby.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=6810)	x	x	
	2014-2015	123	?	?				x	x	
	2013-2014	67	?	?				x	x	
	2012-2013	68	?	?				x	x	
	2011-2012	78	?	?				x	x	

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

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

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

Indicator **TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT**	Date	Blaby District	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
								Eco	Soc	Env
% Households with at least one car or van	2011	86.97	84.7	74.20		Slight increase	2011 Census (www.nomisweb.co.uk)	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	?		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	?	Leicestershire LTP 3 Performance Indicator Set (http://www.leics.gov.uk/ltp3_pi_set_web_publication.pdf)	x	x	x
Public opinion of ease of access to key services (all people)	2011	?	78.60%	?	80% by 2012-13 (Leicestershire LTP 3)	?		x	x	x
Public satisfaction with local bus services	2011	?	56.70%	?	60% by 2013-14 (Leicestershire LTP)	?		x	x	x
Public satisfaction with cycle routes & facilities	2011	?	43.70%	?	50% by 2013-14 (Leicestershire LTP)	?		x	x	x

Indicator AIR AND CLIMATE	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
								Eco	Soc	Env
Emissions of CO_2										
Per capita CO2 emission estimates: Industry and Commercial (t CO2 per person)	2014	1.8	2.6	2.5	Reduce	Decreasing since 2008	Local Government Association http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=52&mod-period=3&mod-area=E92000001&mod-group=AllLaInCountry_England&modify-report=Apply	x	x	x
	2013	1.9	2.6	2.8				x	x	x
	2012	2	2.4	2.9				x	x	x
	2011	1.8	2.3	2.7				x	x	x
	2010	1.9	2.6	3				x	x	x
	2009	1.8	2.5	2.9				x	x	x
	2008	2.1	2.9	3.4				x	x	x
Per capita CO2 emission estimates: Domestic (t CO2 per person)	2014	1.7	1.8	1.7	Reduce	Decreasing since 2008		x	x	x
	2013	2.1	2.1	2				x	x	x
	2012	2.2	2.2	2.1				x	x	x
	2011	2	2	2				x	x	x
	2010	2.3	2.3	2.3				x	x	x
	2009	2.1	2.1	2.1				x	x	x
	2008	2.4	2.4	2.4				x	x	x
Per capita CO2 emission estimates: Road Transport (t CO2 per person)	2014	3.7	2.8	1.9	Reduce	Fluctuating		x	x	x
	2013	3.7	2.8	1.9				x	x	x
	2012	3.6	2.8	1.9				x	x	x
	2011	3.8	2.9	1.9				x	x	x
	2010	3.9	3	2				x	x	x
	2009	3.9	3	2				x	x	x
	2008	4	3.1	2				x	x	x

Indicator AIR AND CLIMATE	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship Eco	 Soc	 Env
Emissions of CO_2										
Energy Efficiency										
Average Consumption of Ordinary Domestic Electricity (Kilowatt Hours)	2014	3,632	?	3,692	Reduce	No significant change	Local Government Association http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=52&mod-period=3&mod-area=E92000001&mod-group=AllLaInCountry_England&modify-report=Apply		x	x
	2013	3,611	?	3,687					x	x
	2012	3,597	?	3,692					x	x
	2011	3,682	?	3,777					x	x
Average Consumption of Economy 7 Domestic Electricity (Kilowatt Hours)	2014	4,249	?	5,288	Reduce	Decreasing			x	x
	2013	4,287	?	5,244					x	x
	2012	4,434	?	5,574					x	x
	2011	4,458	?	5,478					x	x
Average Consumption of Domestic Gas (Kilowatt Hours)	2014	14,268	?	13,226	Reduce	Decreasing			x	x
	2013	14,738	?	13,660					x	x
	2012	15,258	?	14,043					x	x
	2011	15,395	?	14,173					x	x
AQMA										
Number of AQMA	2016	4			Reduce	Reduced since 2013	BDC		x	x
	2013	5							x	x
	2005	3							x	x

Indicator	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	National	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
BIODIVERSITY								**Eco**	**Soc**	**Env**
SSSI - Number										
Number of SSSI	2016	6	/	/	/	No change in condition since 2008	http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx			x
Number of SSSI units	2016	11	/	/	Public Service Agreement target: favourable or recovering condition					x
Number / % of units Favourable	2016	4 / 36.4%	/	/						x
Number / %of units Unfavourable but Recovering	2016	6 / 54.5%	/	/						x
Number / %of units Unfavourable - No Change	2016	1 / 10.1%	/	/						x
Number / % of units Unfavourable & Declining	2016	0	/	/						x
Number / % of units Part Destroyed	2016	0	/	/						x
Number / % of units Destroyed	2016	0	/	/						x
No Information	2016	/	/	/						x
SSSI - Area										
% Area Favourable	2016	45	32.93	38.53	Public Service Agreement target: favourable or recovering condition	Leicestershire-increasing	http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk			x
% Area Unfavourable but Recovering	2016	53.4	52.28	57.22		Leicestershire-decreasing				x
% Area Unfavourable - No Change	2016	1.6	10.19	2.44		Leicestershire-increasing				x
% Area Unfavourable & Declining	2016	0	3.87	1.73		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	No change	http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx		x	x
	2013	3	?	?			Leicestershire County Council		x	x

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

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

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

Indicator CULTURAL HERITAGE	Date	Blaby	Leicestershire	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
								Eco	Soc	Env
Conservation Areas										
Number of Conservation Areas	2017	11	?	?	Maintain	Increased	Blaby District Council		x	x
	2016	10	?	?						
	2013	9	?	?						
Scheduled Monuments										
Number of Scheduled Monuments	2016	16	?	?	Maintain	No change	http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx		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/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results?q=leicestershire&searchtype=harsearch#)		x	x
Listed Buildings										
Number of Listed Buildings	2017	187	?	?	Maintain	Slight increase from 2013	Historic England (historicengland.org.uk)		x	x
	2016	185	?	?						
	2013	185	?	?						

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

Consultee Name & Organisation			Comment	Response
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.

Consultation Comment	Response
5.5.4 Biodiversity and Nature Conservation 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)	This section has been edited accordingly.
5.5.5 Landscape and Visual Amenity We are pleased to note the inclusion of green infrastructure in this section as we 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.	Comment noted.
Table 3 Key Sustainability Issues 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.	Comment noted.
Table 4 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives Natural England suggests that there is an additional objective concerned with Green Infrastructure, for example, "To protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure across Blaby District"	As green infrastructure covers a range of issues from biodiversity, open space, flood risk management, landscape etc., most of which are already covered by SA objectives. It is 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 From a flood risk perspective the document relies on out of date data as the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was produced in 2007, it is considered that this may be a good opportunity to update your SFRA.	The updated SFRA (2014) has been referred to within the updated Water Environment section of the report (section 4.2.10).
We consider there is little reference to flooding and surface water management. Section 5.5.3 fails to take in to account in detail of issues associated with flooding and surface water disposal.	The Water Environment section of the report (section 4.2.10) has been updated to provide more information regarding flooding and surface water management.
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?	Comment removed.
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.	Comment noted.
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 reference to WFD such as ''prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters''	This section details the objectives of the Local Plan, it is not considered that a detailed objective on the WFD is appropriate.
Water Quality On page 17, there is a reference to a study undertaken by the Environment Agency in 2006 – 'Spatial Review of Water Supply and Quality in East Midlands' that considered the effect of the housing growth set out within the (now revoked) East Midlands Regional Plan upon water quality and resources within the region. This study should not be referred to in the plan.	Reference to this study has been removed.
Water Resources We consider the Soar catchment abstraction management (CAMS) needs to be taken into account by the Council as the boundary of Blaby DC is within the Soar CAMS. These documents highlight the availability of water in a given catchment and has been recently been revised in 2013 and a copy is on the website.	The Soar CAMS has been reviewed and referenced within the Water Environment section of the report (4.2.10).
On page 17, paragraph 3 refers to the Water Resource Strategy and we would bring to your attention that there is a revised draft water resource management plan currently in consultation. There are a number of appendices coupled with a main document. It suggests solutions to current identified deficiencies and how these will meet current & future demand.	This document has been reviewed and is referred to within the Water Environment section of the report (4.2.10).

Consultation Comment	Response
Catchments that are underlain by clay (i.e. as here with the Mercia Mudstone), are 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 change as it is suggested that the intensity of rainfall events will increase.	Comment added to the Water Environment section of the report (4.2.10).
Section 7 – Sustainability Objectives We welcome Table 4 which has a range of objectives. We would like to see water efficiency being explicitly mentioned, a good place where this would fit appropriately 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.	SA Objective 13 has been amended to read *'To minimise energy and water use and develop renewable energy resources'.*
Waste Section 4: Review of relevant Plans 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.	The documents listed have been included within the review of plans, policies and programmes.
Section 6: Key Sustainability Issues: 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.	This has been added into the list of sustainability issues (Section 4.3).
Section 7: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: We are pleased that SA Objectives recognise the need to reduce waste production and increase recycling rates as a key sustainability issue. 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 for industrial symbiosis - encouraging traditionally separate industrial sectors to work together in a mutually beneficial way to minimise waste and make efficient use of materials, energy, water, expertise, capacity and logistics.	Comments noted. 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. With regard to industrial symbiosis, it is felt that this is more of a policy approach than an objective and the Council would prefer not to add a new objective with such a specific detail. It is not felt that doing so would add much to the assessment of the Delivery DPD and the SA covers these issues through the existing objectives.
Biodiversity With regards to table 3 Key Sustainability Issues in section 6.0 ''Poor ecological status of some water bodies in the District...The 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.	This has been included in the section detailing the key sustainability issues (Section 4.3).
We welcome 'The need to protect species and habitats listed in the Biodiversity Action 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 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.	This has been included in the section detailing the key sustainability issues (Section 4.3).
A further sustainability issue should cover Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) with the implications for the Allocations DPD being that any development should not cause the spread of INNS.	This has been included in the section detailing the key sustainability issues (Section 4.3).
Groundwater and land contamination We are satisfied that issues relating to land contamination and groundwater protection have been suitably addressed	Comment noted.
Historic England (formerly English Heritage)	
Please note that English Heritage have recently produced guidance entitled 'Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment.' Where we have made comment, below, further guidance on how to address these issues can be found in this document.	Comment noted, we have reviewed and made reference to the guidance document.

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".

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 DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY
OBJECTIVES COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

Key					
Highly Compatible	./	Potentially Compatible	Neutral	Potentially compatible	Highly Incompatible

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

BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

Key: Highly Compatible; ../ Potentially Compatible; - Neutral; " Potentially Incompatible; "" Highly Incompatible

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

to services for all. Objective iv) will help to ensure access to sport and recreation, while objective ~~xii)~~ will ensure retail in accessible locations is protected.

./ ./ Core Strategy objective xi) is highly compaitble with this SA objective as it focuses on through increasing opportunities for people to walk, cycle and use public transport.

./ ./ ./ use of public transport, cycling and developing sustainable forms of transpot. Objectives III}, iv) and xii} are potentially compatible

ASTON FLAMVILLE HOUSING		
SA Objective	**AST001**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑ 5	(C) The site will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing, however it does not have the potential to deliver affordable housing due to its small size. 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 services due to its small size. 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 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 the nearby settlement of Burbage, but this is over 4km away. 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.
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.
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)	↓↓ 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 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	↔	(C) The site is within a rural area and is unlikely to affect nearby settlements. 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

ASTON FLAMVILLE HOUSING		
SA Objective	**AST001**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 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. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised.
10. Water environment	↔	(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.
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. (R) An air quality assessment should be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↓ 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.
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 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. (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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

ASTON FLAMVILLE HOUSING		
SA Objective	**AST001**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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.
18. Enterprise, innovation & 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. (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	↕ Site is greenfield and presumed to have road access. Utilities infrastructure unknown	(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. (R) Consider producing a transport assessment and undertake an assessment of current access to utilities.
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	↕	(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. (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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix E – Site Options Appraisal Tables

BLABY HOUSING SITES																		
SA Objective	**SBLA 001**	**SBLA 004**	**SBLA 005**	**SBLA 006**	**SBLA 007**	**SBLA 008**	**SBLA 009**	**SBLA 014**	**SBLA 018**	**SBLA 019**	**SBLA 020**	**SBLA 021**	**SBLA 024**	**SBLA 025**	**SBLA 026**	**SBLA 027**	**SBLA 030**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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	↕ 842m from health centre	→ 595m from health centre	↕ 914m from health centre	→ 755m from health centre	↕ 1115m from health centre	→ 454m from health centre	→ 500m from health centre	→ 606m from health centre	↕ 859m 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.	(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 SBLA004 which would result in a loss of a golf course. Sites 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

BLABY HOUSING SITES																		
SA Objective	**SBLA 001**	**SBLA 004**	**SBLA 005**	**SBLA 006**	**SBLA 007**	**SBLA 008**	**SBLA 009**	**SBLA 014**	**SBLA 018**	**SBLA 019**	**SBLA 020**	**SBLA 021**	**SBLA 024**	**SBLA 025**	**SBLA 026**	**SBLA 027**	**SBLA 030**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

BLABY HOUSING SITES																		
SA Objective	**SBLA 001**	**SBLA 004**	**SBLA 005**	**SBLA 006**	**SBLA 007**	**SBLA 008**	**SBLA 009**	**SBLA 014**	**SBLA 018**	**SBLA 019**	**SBLA 020**	**SBLA 021**	**SBLA 024**	**SBLA 025**	**SBLA 026**	**SBLA 027**	**SBLA 030**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
8. Historic environment	↓ Site has high heritage potential.	↓ Site has high heritage potential, Grade 2 listed buildings within 550m of site boundary to the south	↓↓ Site within the vicinity of Conserv-ation Area and grade 2 listed buildings which could be affected. High heritage potential.	↓ Could affect nearby grade 2 listed buildings.	↓ Site has medium heritage potential	↓ Site has high heritage potential. Conserva-tion Area within the vicinity of the site.	↓ Site has medium heritage potential	↓ Site has high heritage potential.	↓ Site has medium heritage potential	↓↓ Site within the vicinity of Conserva-tion Area and grade 2 listed buildings which could be affected. High heritage potential.	↔ No known historic environme nt	↓ Site has high heritage potential	↓ Site has high heritage potential	↓↓ Majority of site is within Conserva-tion Area and near to grade 2 listed buildings which could be affected. High heritage potential	↕ Site has uncertain heritage potential, Roman Road in vicinity	↕ Site has heritage potential, Roman Road and finds in vicinity	↓ 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 settle-ments	↓ 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	↔	↓ Develop-ment could affect un-named water bodies	↓ Develop-ment could affect ponds within Bouskell Park.	↔	↓ Develop-ment could affect un-named water bodies	↓ Develop-ment could affect a tributary of the River Sence towards the north of the site	↔	↓ Develop-ment could affect a tributary of the River Sence towards the east of the site	↔	↓ Develop-ment could affect un-named water bodies and ponds in Bouskell Park.	↔	↔	↓ Develop-ment could affect un-named water bodies	↓ Develop-ment could affect un-named water bodies and ponds in Bouskell Park.	↔	↔	↔	(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 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.	↔	↔	↓ Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	↔	↓ 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	↔	↔	↓ Site may be affected by pollution from A426	↔	↔	(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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

BLABY HOUSING SITES																		
SA Objective	**SBLA 001**	**SBLA 004**	**SBLA 005**	**SBLA 006**	**SBLA 007**	**SBLA 008**	**SBLA 009**	**SBLA 014**	**SBLA 018**	**SBLA 019**	**SBLA 020**	**SBLA 021**	**SBLA 024**	**SBLA 025**	**SBLA 026**	**SBLA 027**	**SBLA 030**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix E – Site Options Appraisal Tables

BLABY HOUSING SITES																		
SA Objective	**SBLA 001**	**SBLA 004**	**SBLA 005**	**SBLA 006**	**SBLA 007**	**SBLA 008**	**SBLA 009**	**SBLA 014**	**SBLA 018**	**SBLA 019**	**SBLA 020**	**SBLA 021**	**SBLA 024**	**SBLA 025**	**SBLA 026**	**SBLA 027**	**SBLA 030**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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	↕	↕	↕	(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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

BLABY HOUSING SITES																		
SA Objective	**SBLA 001**	**SBLA 004**	**SBLA 005**	**SBLA 006**	**SBLA 007**	**SBLA 008**	**SBLA 009**	**SBLA 014**	**SBLA 018**	**SBLA 019**	**SBLA 020**	**SBLA 021**	**SBLA 024**	**SBLA 025**	**SBLA 026**	**SBLA 027**	**SBLA 030**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

BRAUNSTONE HOUSING SITES					
SA Objective	**SBRA003***	**SBRA008**	**SBRA009***	**SBRA011**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 17	↑↑ 57	↑↑ 48	↑↑ 28	(C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing and 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	← 1493m from surgery	→→ 352m from surgery	↕ 1048m from surgery	→ Less than 800m from surgery	(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 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 greater than 1.5km from 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.
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.
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	↓ 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 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	↕	↕	↓ 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 character and distinctiveness of Braunstone. The effect could be adverse or beneficial, depending upon 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

BRAUNSTONE HOUSING SITES					
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 effect upon the setting of a Listed Building, while at sites SBRA008 and SBRA009 there may be effects upon un-designated assets. 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	↔	↕	↓ Would cause loss of woodland in between settlements	↔	(C) Housing development could have an impact upon the rural landscape in site SBRA008 which is on the edge of the urban area but is previously developed. Site SBRA009 is likely to impact the rural landscape as there would be a loss of woodland outside of the settlement boundary. The other sites are within the urban area of Braunstone and therefore no significant effects on the rural landscape are anticipated. 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	↓ 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 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	↔	↓ Could be affected by A5460.	↓ Could be affected by A563.	↓ Could be affected by A5460.	(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.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↕ May be an opportunity for land remediation as site could be contaminated. Site is urban / industrial.	↕ May 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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

BRAUNSTONE HOUSING SITES					
SA Objective	**SBRA003***	**SBRA008**	**SBRA009***	**SBRA011**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
14. Climate change causes	↕	↕	↓ Site is a woodland area	↕	(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.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↓ 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). Site may also be at risk from ground water flooding, and access will need to cross Lubbesthorpe Brook.	↕ No known risk	(C) There are flood risks associated with sites SBRA008, SBRA009 and SBRA011. 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	→ 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 school. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. While the assessment score does not consider the capacity, it is noted that some of the nearest schools (Kingsway Primary, Ravenhurst Primary and Millfield L.E.A.D Academy are expected to be full capacity in the future, however the Fossebrook Primary School has scope for expansion. In addition, all local secondary schools are forecast to be at or near capacity going forward. The closest college, Brockington, is expected to be at full capacity in the future, therefore funding may be sought to secure extra spaces. (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	→ Local employment opportunities within 800m	→→ Site adjoins key employment site	→→ Local employment opportunities within 500m	↕ Site is within 1km of business park	(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	↑↑ Currently in use and has access to utilities and road network. Exact details of gas and electricity supply is unknown, but there are no issues with water.	↑↑ Currently in use and has access to utilities and road network	↓ Greenfield with limited road access (need to cross brook) – electricity infrastructure required. There are no issues with the water supply but gas is unknown.	↑↑ Site is previously developed and has access to utilities and road network	(C) The majority of the sites are previously developed and have access to utilities. SBRA009 is greenfield and will require new infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) If SBRA009 is selected, produce a transport assessment. Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all settlements.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

BRAUNSTONE HOUSING SITES					
SA Objective	**SBRA003***	**SBRA008**	**SBRA009***	**SBRA011**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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	(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 /ortemporary. (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	→→ 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 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 400m of frequent bus, and within walking distance of services and employment	→ → 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 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

COSBY HOUSING SITES							
SA Objective	**SCOS001**	**SCOS002**	**SCOS004**	**SCOS006**	**SCOS007**	**SCOS008**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 73	↑↑ 255	↑↑ 37	↑↑ 286	↑↑ 123	↑↑ 180	(C) All sites will contribute significantly towards the objective of provision of housing and 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	←← 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 health centre, therefore housing on these sites is likely have an adverse effect on health. Large scale housing development may also put pressure on existing healthcare services. Access to leisure facilities and open spaces 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 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.	(C) All sites have good access to open space and other facilities such as golf courses and allotments. Sites SCOS002 and SCOS008 include existing footpaths which, if lost or diverted, could affect access to recreation. 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, varying leisure facilities closer to Cosby. 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 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.
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 by developers 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 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 GI.	↓ 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 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 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 character and distinctiveness of Cosby. Development on sites SCOS001, SCOS002, SCOS006, SCOS007 and SCOS008 which are on the fringe of the village would be likely to have an adverse effect upon the village's character. Any effects are likely to be permanent and longterm. (R) Housing development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

COSBY HOUSING SITES							
SA Objective	**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 sites SCOS002, SCOS006, SCOS007 and SCOS008 may also contain archaeological findings. 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	↓ 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 impact upon the rural landscape associated with the 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 could affect tributary of River Soar.	↔	↔	↓ Development could affect tributary of River Soar and unnamed water bodies within the site boundary.	↔	(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	↓ Adjacent to the M1	↓ Likely to increase traffic on existing roads	↔	↓ 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, SCOS006, SCOS007 and SCOS008 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. Sites SCOS001 and SCOS006 are close to the M1 which could affect air quality in these locations. 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	↕ 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	(C) All sites have at least some element of greenfield land, therefore development of these 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.

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COSBY HOUSING SITES							
SA Objective	**SCOS001**	**SCOS002**	**SCOS004**	**SCOS006**	**SCOS007**	**SCOS008**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↓ 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, SCOS002, SCSO006 and SCOS008. Development of housing at SCOS004 and SCOS007 may affect flooding as the permeable area is likely to be reduced, however there will be opportunities to improve surface water run-off rates through the use of attenuation and 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 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	←← 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 secondary school, but are within 800m of a primary school. 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 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 term jobs, however all sites are within reasonable distance to local employment opportunities. The addition of large housing developments may increase demand on local jobs. New road infrastructure at sites such as SCOS007 could decrease distance to employment opportunities significantly. 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	↑ 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 mainly greenfield so will not make good use of previously developed land or buildings. Road access may be challenging for these two sites as SCOS002 requires a bridge and SCOS004 is landlocked. 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

COSBY HOUSING SITES							
SA Objective	**SCOS001**	**SCOS002**	**SCOS004**	**SCOS006**	**SCOS007**	**SCOS008**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↓ 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 /ortemporary. (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.
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 local services. It does not consider the capacity. All sites except SCOS007 have good access to 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.
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 opportunities to SCOS006 are positive and similar to site SCOS001, however Countesthorpe Rd has poor alternatives to driving due to lack of pavements and lighting which would discourage cyclists and walkers, if the point of access were to be from here. Location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities and employment opportunities will however, 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix E – Site Options Appraisal Tables

COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 1															
SA Objective	**SCOU 002**	**SCOU 004**	**SCOU 006**	**SCOU 008**	**SCOU 011**	**SCOU 014**	**SCOU 015**	**SCOU 019**	**SCOU 021**	**SCOU 022**	**SCOU 023**	**SCOU 024**	**SCOU 025**	**SCOU 026**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 157	↑↑ 34	↑↑ 94	↑↑ 48	↑↑ 361	↑ 14	↑↑ 22	↑ 9	↑↑ 111	↑↑ 181	↑↑ 71	↑↑ 78	↑↑ 25	↑↑ 55	(C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing and all sites except for SCOU014 and SCOU019 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	↕ 1702m from health centre	→ 467m from health centre	↕ 910m 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	↕ 828m from health centre	(C) The sites vary in terms of accessibility to health services. SCOU015 in particular is 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 houses and for those further away from existing health centres.
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	(C) All sites have good access to open space and allotments but are greater than 4km from more formal leisure facilities (i.e. leisure centre and golf course). Development of sites SCOU004, SCOU006, SCOU031, SCOU034 and SCOU035 is likely to result in loss of allotments which would have an adverse effect upon access to recreation. 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 Countesthorpe. 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 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.
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 by the developers 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. 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) 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 upongreen infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and longterm. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 1															
SA Objective	**SCOU 002**	**SCOU 004**	**SCOU 006**	**SCOU 008**	**SCOU 011**	**SCOU 014**	**SCOU 015**	**SCOU 019**	**SCOU 021**	**SCOU 022**	**SCOU 023**	**SCOU 024**	**SCOU 025**	**SCOU 026**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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) Housing development could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Countesthorpe. There are a number of sites which are on the fringe of Countesthorpe 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.
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 sites except for SCOU019 (which is unknown in terms of heritage) are known to have medium or high heritage potential, and some may also affect listed buildings or a Conservation Area. 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	↓↓ 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) Housing development at all sites except for SCOU014 and SCOU019 could have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone 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	↓ 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	↔	↓ 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	↔	↓ No water-bodies near site but within 200m of former landfill site so potential for ground-water pollution	↔	↓ No water-bodies near site but part of site within 250m of contamin-ated land so potential for ground-water pollution	↔	↔	↓ 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 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.	↔	↔	↔	↓ Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	↔	↔	↔	↓ Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	↓ Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	↔	↔	↔	↔	(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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 1															
SA Objective	**SCOU 002**	**SCOU 004**	**SCOU 006**	**SCOU 008**	**SCOU 011**	**SCOU 014**	**SCOU 015**	**SCOU 019**	**SCOU 021**	**SCOU 022**	**SCOU 023**	**SCOU 024**	**SCOU 025**	**SCOU 026**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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	↕ Site may be contamin-ated. Greenfield site, Grade 3	↕ Site may be contamin-ated. Partly greenfield site, Grade 3 / 4 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	↕ 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 are flood risks associated with sites SCOU008, SCOU011, SCOU011, SCOU022, SCOU024, SCOU025 & SCOU026. 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	←← 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	← 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 1km 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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 1															
SA Objective	**SCOU 002**	**SCOU 004**	**SCOU 006**	**SCOU 008**	**SCOU 011**	**SCOU 014**	**SCOU 015**	**SCOU 019**	**SCOU 021**	**SCOU 022**	**SCOU 023**	**SCOU 024**	**SCOU 025**	**SCOU 026**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 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 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 sites except for SCOU019 and part of SCOU026 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 sites.
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 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.
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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 1														
SA Objective	**SCOU 002**	**SCOU 004**	**SCOU 006**	**SCOU 008**	**SCOU 011**	**SCOU 014**	**SCOU 015**	**SCOU 019**	**SCOU 021**	**SCOU 022**	**SCOU 023**	**SCOU 024**	**SCOU 025**	**SCOU 026**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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) 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.

COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 2									
SA Objective	**SCOU 031**	**SCOU 032**	**SCOU 033**	**SCOU 034**	**SCOU 035**	**SCOU037**	**SCOU038**	**SCOU039**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 440	↑↑ 31	↑↑ 24	↑↑ 23	↑ 9	↑↑ 39	↑↑ 146	↑↑ 91	(C) All sites except for SCOU035 will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing and all sites 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	→ 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 sites vary in terms of accessibility to health services. SCOU037 and SCOU039 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 houses and for those further away from existing health centres.
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 sites have good access to open space but are greater than 2.5km from more formal leisure facilities (e.g. golf course and swimming pool). Development of sites SCOU031, SCOU034 and SCOU035 is likely to result in loss of allotments which would have an adverse effect upon access to recreation 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 Countesthorpe. 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 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 2									
SA Objective	**SCOU 031**	**SCOU 032**	**SCOU 033**	**SCOU 034**	**SCOU 035**	**SCOU037**	**SCOU038**	**SCOU039**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 by the developers 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 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 GI.	↓↓ Likely to affect protected species and habitat. Result of Phase 1 needed-assumed worst case. Potential links to GI	↓ 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.	(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. Sites SCOU037 and SCOU039 will require 5m buffer zones to disused railways line and southern hedge. They 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	↓↓ 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) Housing development could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Countesthorpe. All sites are on the fringe of Countesthorpe 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.
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	(C) All sites except for SCOU033, SCOU034 and SCOU035 (which are unknown in terms of heritage) are known to have high heritage potential, and some may also affect a Conservation Area. Sites SCOU031 and SCOU032 contain known 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.
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) Housing development at all sites is likely to have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Landscape Character Area as they are situated on the fringes of Countesthorpe. 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	↓ Develop-ment could affect a tributary of the River Sense near east of 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	↓ 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.	↔	(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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 2									
SA Objective	**SCOU 031**	**SCOU 032**	**SCOU 033**	**SCOU 034**	**SCOU 035**	**SCOU037**	**SCOU038**	**SCOU039**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
11. Air quality	↓ Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓ Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	↔	(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	↓ 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)	(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 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 SCOU031, SCOU033 and SCOU38 have some surface water flood risk. Sites SCOU032, SCOU034, SCOU035, SCOU037 and SCOU039 have no flood risk and are greenfield, surface water run-off rates could be improved to take climate change into account. 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 floodrisk.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 2									
SA Objective	**SCOU 031**	**SCOU 032**	**SCOU 033**	**SCOU 034**	**SCOU 035**	**SCOU037**	**SCOU038**	**SCOU039**	**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	↕ 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 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 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 a local centre	→→ Site is within 500m of a local centre	→→ Site is within 500m 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 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 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 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 sites except 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 sites.
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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

COUNTESTHORPE HOUSING SITES PART 2									
SA Objective	**SCOU 031**	**SCOU 032**	**SCOU 033**	**SCOU 034**	**SCOU 035**	**SCOU037**	**SCOU038**	**SCOU039**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 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.
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 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.
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	(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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

CROFT HOUSING SITES				
SA Objective	**SCRO001**	**SCRO003**	**SCRO005**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 100	↑↑ 56	↑↑ 586	(C) All sites will contribute significantly towards the objective of provision of housing and 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	←← Over 2km from health centre	←← Over 2km from health centre	←← Over 2km from health centre	(C) The sites are all a considerable distance from the nearest health centre, therefore housing on these sites is likely have a major adverse effect upon access to health. Large scale housing development may also 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 if no capacity exists in existing facilities' and for those further away from existing health centres.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↕ Site is less than 400m to open space, 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 400m to open space, 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 open space, but over 5km to nearest leisure centre and golf course. Site also includes footpaths which may have to be diverted.	(C) All sites have good access to open space but are greater than 5km from more formal leisure facilities (i.e. leisure centre and golf course). In addition, all sites include existing footpaths which, if lost or diverted, could affect access to recreation. 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 Croft. 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 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.
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 by potential developers 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 / 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.	(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	↓↓ 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 be affected by development.	(C) Housing development could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Croft. All sites are on the fringe of Croft, and development of these would be likely to 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

CROFT HOUSING SITES				
SA Objective	**SCRO001**	**SCRO003**	**SCRO005**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 potential, and sites SCRO003 and SCRO005 may also affect listed buildings and Croft Conservation Area. Site SCRO005 contains known 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.
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	(C) Housing development at all sites is likely to have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with the Croft Hill 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 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 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. 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 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. Activities at Croft Quarry could affect sites SCRO001 and SCRO003 (it is assumed that site SCRO005 would not be developable until quarry activities have ceased). There is a diesel railway line adjacent to CRO005 which could affect air quality at this site. 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 / 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.	(C) Development of greenfield site SCRO001 is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Site SCRO003 and SCRO005 are brownfield but there is potential for adverse effects upon this objective related to Croft Quarry which is a geological SSSI. 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

CROFT HOUSING SITES				
SA Objective	**SCRO001**	**SCRO003**	**SCRO005**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
15. Flooding & 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 SCRO001 and SCRO005. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate this risk, and future climate change forecasts 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 having 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 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 nearest secondary school and site SCRO005 also has poor accessibility to the local primary school. 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 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 provide long term jobs, however, all 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. In addition, development of site SCRO003 could result in loss of an existing business area. Site SCRO005 is also currently an employment area (quarry) but it is assumed that the site would not be developable until quarry activities have ceased. 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 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 SCRO003 and SCRO005 will make good use of previously developed land. Site SCRO001 is greenfield but will make use of existing road and electricity infrastructure. 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

CROFT HOUSING SITES				
SA Objective	**SCRO001**	**SCRO003**	**SCRO005**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↕	↓ 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. (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.
22. Access to services	→ 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 nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. Sites SCRO001 and SCRO003 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.
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 this is currently infrequent. Location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities and employment opportunities will however, 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

ELMESTHORPE HOUSING SITES					
SA Objective	**SELM001**	**SELM003**	**SELM004**	**SELM005**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 364	↑↑ 64	↑↑ 32	↑↑ 35	(C) All sites will contribute significantly towards the objective of provision of housing and 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	←← Over 2km from health centre	← Over 1.2km from health centre	↕ Within 1.2km from health centre	← Over 1.2km from health centre	(C) The sites are all a significant distance from the nearest health centre, therefore housing on these sites is likely have an adverse effect upon access to health. Large scale housing development may also 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 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.	(C) All sites have good access to open space but are greater than 5km from more formal leisure facilities (i.e. leisure centre and golf course). Site SELM001 includes an existing footpath which, if lost or diverted, could affect access to recreation. 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 Elmesthorpe. 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 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.
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)	↓↓ 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 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	↓↓ 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 impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Elmesthorpe. All sites are on the fringe of the village and development of these would be likely to 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix E – Site Options Appraisal Tables

ELMESTHORPE HOUSING SITES					
SA Objective	**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 known to have high heritage potential, and sites SELM001 and SELM004 may also affect listed buildings. 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	↓↓ 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 have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with the Elmesthorpe Floodplain 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 a stream running through the site	↔	↓ 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 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. 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 SELM001 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. The site is also traversed by a diesel railway line and adjacent to the M69 motorway which could affect air quality. Sites SELM003, SELM004 and SELM005 are close to the Earl Shilton bypass which could affect air quality in these locations. 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 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 development of these 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

ELMESTHORPE HOUSING SITES					
SA Objective	**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 SELM001, SELM003 and SELM004. Development of SELM005 may affect flooding as the permeable area is likely to be reduced, however there will be opportunities to improve surface water run-off rates through the use of attenuation and 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 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	←← 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 nearest primary school. 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 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 provide long term jobs, and all sites are over 1k from local employment opportunities. The addition of large housing developments (i.e. at SELM001) 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	↕ 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 make good use of previously developed land or buildings. Road access is limited for sites SELM003, SELM004 and SELM005. 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

ELMESTHORPE HOUSING SITES					
SA Objective	**SELM001**	**SELM003**	**SELM004**	**SELM005**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↓ 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. (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.
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 nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. All sites have limited access to 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.
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 transport. Sites SELM003, SELM004 and SELM005 have access to a bus service but this is currently infrequent. Location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities and employment opportunities will however, 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

ENDERBY HOUSING SITES										
SA Objective	**SEND003**	**SEND004**	**SEND006**	**SEND009**	**SEND016**	**SEND017**	**SEND019**	**SEND020**	**SEND022**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 336	↑↑ 631	↑↑ 37	↑↑ 65	↑↑ 218	↑↑ 29	↑↑ 33	↑ 8	↑↑ 84	(C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing and all sites except SEND020 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	↕ 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	→→ 179m from health centre	← 1224m from health centre	(C) The sites vary in terms of accessibility to health services. SEND004, SEND016 and SEND022 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 houses and for those further away from existing health centres.
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 to leisure and recreational facilities within Enderby. Development of sites SEND003, SEND004, SEND016, SEND017 and SEND022 may affect public footpaths or bridleways which would have an adverse effect upon access to recreation. 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.
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 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.
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 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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix E – Site Options Appraisal Tables

ENDERBY HOUSING SITES										
SA Objective	**SEND003**	**SEND004**	**SEND006**	**SEND009**	**SEND016**	**SEND017**	**SEND019**	**SEND020**	**SEND022**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 could have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Enderby. There are a number of sites which are on the fringe of Enderby which could have an adverse effect upon the settlement's character. The effect will depend 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.
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 SEND009 and SEND020 are known to have medium or high heritage potential, and some may also affect listed buildings or a Conservation Area. Sites SEND004, SEND016 and SEND022 contain or adjoin a Roman Road, and may be subject to concerns from Historic England, therefore 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.
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 all sites except for SEND020 could have an impact upon the rural landscape. 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 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 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. 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.	↔	↓ Site close to B4114, M1 and associated AQMA.	(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. Sites SEND004 and SEND017 are adjacent to the Air Quality Management Area associated with the M1 motorway and therefore major adverse effects are anticipated. 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. 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 sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. A number of sites may contain Grade 3 agricultural land, however this need to be subject to further assessment. A worst case scenario has been assumed. Development of contaminated sites will present opportunities for remediation. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this.

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ENDERBY HOUSING SITES										
SA Objective	**SEND003**	**SEND004**	**SEND006**	**SEND009**	**SEND016**	**SEND017**	**SEND019**	**SEND020**	**SEND022**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 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 associated with all sites except for SEND006, SEND019 and SEND020. 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	↕ 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 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 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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

ENDERBY HOUSING SITES										
SA Objective	**SEND003**	**SEND004**	**SEND006**	**SEND009**	**SEND016**	**SEND017**	**SEND019**	**SEND020**	**SEND022**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 SEND020 and part of SEND019 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 and construction. 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	↕	(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.
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 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.
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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

GLENFIELD HOUSING SITES												
SA Objective	**SGLE008**	**SGLE009**	**SGLE011**	**SGLE013**	**SGLE015**	**SGLE018**	**SGLE019**	**SGLE023**	**SGLE024**	**SGLE025**	**SGLE029***	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↑↑ 34	↑ 13	↑↑ 15	↑↑ 384	↑ 13	↑↑ 55	↑ 7	↑↑ 56	↑↑ 287	↑↑ 403	↑↑ 39	(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.
2. Health	↕ 868m to health centre	→ 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	(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 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	(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.
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.
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	↓ 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.	(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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

GLENFIELD HOUSING SITES												
SA Objective	**SGLE008**	**SGLE009**	**SGLE011**	**SGLE013**	**SGLE015**	**SGLE018**	**SGLE019**	**SGLE023**	**SGLE024**	**SGLE025**	**SGLE029***	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↕	↕	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓↓ Large site which would overstep boundary and contribute to loss of separation between settlements	↔	↔	(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.
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	↓ may affect heritage resources within site	↓ may 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	↓↓ may affect significant heritage resources within site & setting of Scheduled Monument	↓ heritage potential medium but no designated assets in vicinity. Some medieval finds recorded nearby	(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.
9. Rural landscape	↔	↔	— 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	(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.
10. Water environment	↔	↔	↓ could affect nearby Rothley Brook	↓ could affect nearby Rothley Brook	↔	↓↓ potential for issues relating to nearby sewage treatment works	↔	↓ could affect nearby Rothley Brook	↓ could affect nearby Rothley Brook	↓ could affect nearby Rothley Brook	↓ could affect unnamed water body to north of 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	↔	↔	↓ potential for air quality issue as close to A46	↓ may increase traffic given size and location	↔	↔	↔	↓ 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	↔	(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.

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GLENFIELD HOUSING SITES												
SA Objective	**SGLE008**	**SGLE009**	**SGLE011**	**SGLE013**	**SGLE015**	**SGLE018**	**SGLE019**	**SGLE023**	**SGLE024**	**SGLE025**	**SGLE029***	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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.	(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. 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.
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	(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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix E – Site Options Appraisal Tables

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.	←← Over 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	←← Over 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

GLENFIELD HOUSING SITES												
SA Objective	**SGLE008**	**SGLE009**	**SGLE011**	**SGLE013**	**SGLE015**	**SGLE018**	**SGLE019**	**SGLE023**	**SGLE024**	**SGLE025**	**SGLE029***	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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	(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 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.	(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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix E – Site Options Appraisal Tables

HUNCOTE HOUSING SITES						
SA Objective	**SHUN002**	**SHUN004**	**SHUN013**	**SHUN014**	**SHUN015**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 180	↑↑ 24	↑↑ 187	↑ 6	↑ 5	(C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing. Sites SHUN002, SHUN004 and SHUN013 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	←← 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 from the nearest health centre, therefore housing development on these sites is likely have an adverse effect upon access to health. Large scale housing development may also 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 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 space. Other facilities such as The Pavilion Leisure Centre are within walking distance from all sites except SHUN014. 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, varying leisure facilities closer to Huncote. 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 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.
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 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 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	↓↓ 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 impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Huncote. Development on sites SHUN002, SHUN004, SHUN013 and SHUN015 which are on the fringe of the village would be likely to 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

HUNCOTE HOUSING SITES						
SA Objective	**SHUN002**	**SHUN004**	**SHUN013**	**SHUN014**	**SHUN015**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 archaeological findings, but further investigations are required to confirm. Sites SHUN002, SHUN004 and SHUN013 could also affect the setting of listed buildings. 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	↓↓ 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 likely to have an impact upon the rural landscape surrounding Huncote. 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 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.	↔	↓ Development could affect Thurlaston Brook. May also be affected by nearby landfill.	(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	↓ 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 sites SHUN002 and SHUN013 is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality. All sites other than SHUN014 may be affected by dust from the quarry, SHUN014 is close to the M69 which is likely to impact the air quality of the site. 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 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).	↔	↓ Site is mainly greenfield, grade 3. Site may be affected by nearby landfill. Site is within the Mineral Consultation Zone – further information required.	(C) All sites except SHUN014 have at least some element of greenfield land, therefore development of these is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. It is possible that sites SHUN002, SHUN004 and SHUN015 may be affected by the landfill site on Huncote Road. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this and remediate contaminated land where possible.
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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

HUNCOTE HOUSING SITES						
SA Objective	**SHUN002**	**SHUN004**	**SHUN013**	**SHUN014**	**SHUN015**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
15. Flooding & climate 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 sites SHUN004, SHUN013 and SHUN015. Development of greenfield sites will increase the impermeable area, however, there will also be opportunities to improve surface water run-off rates through the use of attenuation and 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 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	← 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 from the nearest secondary school. 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 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 directly provide long term jobs, however all sites are within reasonable distance to local employment opportunities. The addition of large housing developments (i.e. at SHUN002 and SHUN013) 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 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 SHUN004 and SHUN013 as they are both landlocked. Although SHUN014 makes use of previous buildings and road access, it may be rejected on transport sustainability grounds – this is covered in objective 23. 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 and construction. 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	(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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

HUNCOTE HOUSING SITES						
SA Objective	**SHUN002**	**SHUN004**	**SHUN013**	**SHUN014**	**SHUN015**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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.	←← The site 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 to the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. All sites except SHUN014 have good access to 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.
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 driving due to lack of pavements and lighting on Forest Rd which would discourage cyclists and walkers. Location of housing in areas close to local services and facilities and employment opportunities will however, 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

KILBY HOUSING SITES								
SA Objective	**SKIL001**	**SKIL002**	**SKIL003**	**SKIL005**	**SKIL006**	**SKIL007**	**SKIL008**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 15	↑↑ 30	↑↑ 18	↑ 14	↑↑ 17	↑↑ 16	↑ 7	(C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing, and all sites except SKIL005 and SKIL008 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	←← 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 distance from the nearest health centre, therefore housing on these sites is likely to have an adverse effect upon access to health. Large scale housing development may also 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 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.	(C) All sites have good access to open space but are over 5km from other formal facilities such as golf courses. Sites SKIL002 and SKIL007 include existing footpaths which, if lost or diverted, could affect access to recreation. 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, varying leisure facilities closer to Kilby. 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 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.
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 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 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 longterm. (R) Habitat surveys should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, and appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.

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Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix E – Site Options Appraisal Tables

KILBY HOUSING SITES								
SA Objective	**SKIL001**	**SKIL002**	**SKIL003**	**SKIL005**	**SKIL006**	**SKIL007**	**SKIL008**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 have an impact upon the character and distinctiveness of Kilby, which is characterised by farm buildings. Replacing farm buildings with housing developments is likely to have an adverse effect on 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	↓ 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 potential and may affect listed buildings and / or their setting. 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	↓ 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 most sites is likely to have an impact upon the rural landscape, as Kilby is characterised as a rural, farming area, relatively unaffected by human influence. 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 tributary of River Sence	↔	↓ Development could affect tributary of River Sence	↓ Development could affect tributary of River Sence	↓ Development could affect tributary of River Sence	↔	↔	(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	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) None of the sites are near to major roads or other polluting sources. The sites are also small so unlikely to put pressure on existing roads and affect air quality. 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 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 element of undeveloped land. All sites except SKIL002 and SKIL008 contain grade 3 agricultural land. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this and remediate contaminated land where possible.
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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

KILBY HOUSING SITES								
SA Objective	**SKIL001**	**SKIL002**	**SKIL003**	**SKIL005**	**SKIL006**	**SKIL007**	**SKIL008**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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	↓ 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 associated with all sites except SKIL007 and SKIL008. There will be opportunities to improve surface water run-off rates through the use of attenuation and 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 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	←← 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 distance from the nearest secondary school. 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 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 will directly provide long term jobs and all sites are a considerable distance from the nearest major employment opportunity such as Cambridge Road Industrial Estate (a key employment site). 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	↑ 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 challenging for SKIL005 and SKIL006 as they are both landlocked. All sites except SKIL006 and SKIL008 are previously developed to some extent, with agricultural buildings. Site SKIL008 cannot be accessed by road due to unsafe and unsuitable access. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all settlements.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

KILBY HOUSING SITES								
SA Objective	**SKIL001**	**SKIL002**	**SKIL003**	**SKIL005**	**SKIL006**	**SKIL007**	**SKIL008**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 and construction. 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 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.
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 the distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. All sites are a considerable distance from 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.
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 alternatives to driving due to lack of pavements and lighting on parts of Fleckney Rd which would discourage cyclists and walkers. All sites are considerable distances from local services and employment opportunities, which would also discourage walkers and cyclists. 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

KIRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS															
SA Objective	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
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 accordance with local needs.
2. Health	←← 2321m to medical centre	← 1605m to medical centre	←← 1661m to medical centre	←← 2392m to medical centre	←← 3892m to medical centre	← 1430m to medical centre	←← 1887m to medical centre	←← 2179m to medical centre	→ 496m to medical centre	↕ 1029m to surgery	→ 478m to surgery	↕ 855m to surgery	→ 600m to surgery	←← 2300m to surgery	(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 clubband 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.

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KIRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS															
SA Objective	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
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.
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 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 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.	↓ 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.

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KIRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS															
SA Objective	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
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	↔	↔	↓↓ 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	↔	↓↓ 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.

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KIRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS															
SA Objective	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
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	↔	↓ Could affect water bodies on site	↔	↓ Could affect water bodies on site	↔	↓↓ Site adjoins petrol station which could be a contamination 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	↔	↓ 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	↔	↓ Potential for air quality issue as close to M1 and railway, also likely to increase traffic due to size of development.	↔	↓ 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 undertaken to see if mitigation will 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.

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KIRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS															
SA Objective	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
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 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	↕ 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.

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KIRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS															
SA Objective	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
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	←← 1km 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	←← Over 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. (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing schools.
18. 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	← Over 2km to employment opportunities and 4km to local centre	(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 accessibility to employment opportunities for all members of the community.
19. Use of previously developed land, 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.	(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.

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Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix E – Site Options Appraisal Tables

KIRBY MUXLOE HOUSING SITE OPTIONS															
SA Objective	*SKMU001	SKMU002	SKMU003	SKMU004	SKMU005	*SKMU007	SKMU008	*SKMU009	SKMU012	*SKMU015	SKMU016	SKMU017	SKMU018	SKMU019	Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)
20. Sustainable design &	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	(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	↕	↕ 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 walking	← 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 500m 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

LEICESTER FOREST EAST HOUSING					
SA Objective	**SLFE012 & SLFE013***	**SLFE016***	**SLFE017***	**SLFE018***	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 550	↑↑ 55	↑↑ 21	↑↑ 65	(C) All sites will contribute significantly towards the objective of provision of housing and 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	↕ 850m to surgery	→ Within 495m of Medical Centre	↕ 869m to Medical Centre	↕ 919m to Medical Centre	(C) Large scale housing development may put pressure on existing healthcare services, consider provision of new health centre(s). 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) as both sites likely to have a significant number of new houses.
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 affected	→ 307m to open space and just 2km to golf course and Rugby Football club. Footpath W3 adjoins the site which may be beneficial.	(C) 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 in the nearby town. 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 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.
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	↓↓ 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, possible species-rich grassland, hedges and ponds also likely to 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 are likely to be affected if the sites are developed. None of the sites are currently within the Green Infrastructure network. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Phase 1 habitat surveys should be undertaken by qualified ecologists to understand the full impact of development and any mitigation which can be done. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↔	↕ 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 the character of Leicester Forest East as it is outside the settlement boundary and far enough from other settlements so that it will not reduce separation between them. Sites SLFE016, SLFE017 and SLFE018 are within the settlement boundary so any effects depend on the design of the development itself. 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	↓↓ 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 monument and has high heritage potential, therefore development is likely to have an adverse effect. Site SFLE016 has some heritage potential, while sites SFLE017 and SFLE018 have very low heritage potential. 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 groups.

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LEICESTER FOREST EAST HOUSING					
SA Objective	**SLFE012 & SLFE013***	**SLFE016***	**SLFE017***	**SLFE018***	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 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. However the LVIA states that there is moderate to high capacity to accommodate change. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. Sites SLFE016, SLFE017 and SLFE018 are unlikely to have any effect on the rural landscape as they are adjoined by other developments and judged to be within the settlement boundary. (R) Undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that adverse effects upon the rural landscape are minimised.
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	↔	↓ no contamination but may affect unnamed water body to the west of the site	(C) Large scale housing development could impact on Lubbesthorpe Brook and other unnamed water bodies within and near sites (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	↓ 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 of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality, particularly in the case of SLFE012 / 013. Sites SLFE016, SLFE017 and SLFE018 are close to AQMA 3 and the M1. As they are relatively small scale, the impacts of increased traffic are unlikely to be significant but future residents of these sites may be affected by poor air quality. 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.
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 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 soil and land.
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 some 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. Opportunities for walking and cycling are limited and while there is a bus route nearby the car is likely to be the main mode of transport in these locations. 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	↓ 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 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. There is a need to undertake the sequential and exception tests in terms of flood risk

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LEICESTER FOREST EAST HOUSING					
SA Objective	**SLFE012 & SLFE013***	**SLFE016***	**SLFE017***	**SLFE018***	**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. Opportunities for walking and cycling are limited and while there is a bus route nearby, the car is likely to be the main mode of transport in these locations. 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. Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages as well as good walking and cycling provision.
17. 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 SFLE012/013 is limited in terms of access to educational facilities, 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, it is noted that some of the nearest schools are expected to be full capacity in the future, however the Fossebrook Primary School which is in close proximity to SLFE016, SLFE017 and SLFE018 has scope for expansion. 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 new schools for sites with a significant number of new houses and for those further away from existing schools.
18. Enterprise, 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	(C) None of the developments will directly provide long term jobs and the addition of large housing developments in some areas may increase demand on local jobs and commuting roads. Site SLFE012/13 is more than 2km from employment sites therefore accessibility to local jobs will be limited. See objective 23 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 as well as good walking and cycling provision to ensure good accessibility to employment opportunities for all members of the community. Consider developing a new area for employment e.g. business / industrial park nearby to cater for large developments which are slightly out of town.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and 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.	(C) Sites SLFE012 / 013 and SLFE018 would require significant infrastructure changes (electricity and road construction) which is unlikely to be supported by the Highway Authority. 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) 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) Encourage the use of environmental assessments such as the Home Quality Mark.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↓ Demolition required	↓ Demolition required	↕	↕	(C) The construction and occupation of a new housing development may result in increased waste, particularly for sites SLFE012/ 013 and SLFE016 which require demolition. 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.

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LEICESTER FOREST EAST HOUSING					
SA Objective	**SLFE012 & SLFE013***	**SLFE016***	**SLFE017***	**SLFE018***	**Commentary / Recommendations**
22. Access to services	→ 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 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 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 SLFE012 / 013, has large stretches with no pavement or cycle paths and is 60mph, which is likely to discourage cyclists and walkers. While there is a bus route nearby, the car is likely to be the main mode of transport in this location. Whereas residents of sites SLF016 and SLFE017 may be encouraged to walk and cycle due to close proximity to services and local roads (Wardens Walk / Webb Close) with pavements and lighting. 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.

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LITTLETHORPE HOUSING SITES										
SA Objective	**LIT003**	**LIT008**	**LIT009**	**LIT012**	**LIT013**	**LIT014**	**LIT016**	**LIT020**	**LIT021**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 22	↑↑ 15	↑ 11	↑↑ 173	↑↑ 26	↑↑ 20	↑ 7	↑↑ 211	↑ 10	(C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing and all sites except for LIT009, LIT016 and LIT021 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	↕ 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	(C) All sites are a reasonable distance to local healthcare services. Large scale housing development such as LIT012 and LIT020 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 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	(C) All sites have good access to open space but are over 2km from the District Leisure and Golf Centre. 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 uponcommunity safety and the fear of 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.
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 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) 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.

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LITTLETHORPE HOUSING SITES										
SA Objective	**LIT003**	**LIT008**	**LIT009**	**LIT012**	**LIT013**	**LIT014**	**LIT016**	**LIT020**	**LIT021**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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) 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 Littlethorpe which could have an adverse effect upon the town's character. Sites LIT012, LIT013 and LIT020 are likely to affect separation between Littlethorpe and neighbouring settlements. Effects within the settlement 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.
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) Archaeological findings have been recorded in the vicinity of all sites except LIT016. All sites are likely to have an adverse effect on this objective. 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	↔ 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) Housing development at all sites except for LIT014 could have an impact upon the rural landscape associated with the Blaby, Countesthorpe and Whetstone Landscape Character Area and/or Sence and Soar Floodplain 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 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 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. 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.	↔	↓ Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads. Also likely to be affected by the M1.	↔	(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	↓ 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) Development of greenfield sites is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Sites LIT008, LIT009, LIT012, LIT013, LIT020 and LIT021 have potential to affect sand and gravel resources, and will be subject to a mineral assessment. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

LITTLETHORPE HOUSING SITES										
SA Objective	**LIT003**	**LIT008**	**LIT009**	**LIT012**	**LIT013**	**LIT014**	**LIT016**	**LIT020**	**LIT021**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 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) There are flood risks associated with all sites. 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	← 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 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 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 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.

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LITTLETHORPE HOUSING SITES										
SA Objective	**LIT003**	**LIT008**	**LIT009**	**LIT012**	**LIT013**	**LIT014**	**LIT016**	**LIT020**	**LIT021**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 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 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.
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 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 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) 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.

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Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix E – Site Options Appraisal Tables

NARBOROUGH HOUSING SITE OPTIONS						
SA Objective	**SNAR002***	**SNAR003**	**SNAR004**	**SNAR008***	**SNAR014 / 015***	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↑↑ 45	↑↑ 42	↑↑ 18	↑↑ 42	↑↑ 183	(C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing and 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	→ 651m from health centre	→ 475m from health centre	↕ 840m from health centre	→ 589m from health centre	→ 725m from health centre	(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.
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. Site SNAR002 and SNAR008 are within 1.2km from Enderby Leisure Centre and District Leisure and Golf Centre, the other sites are further from these leisure facilities. 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 for sites further away from existing facilities (e.g. greater than 1.2km away) and/or ensure that there is appropriate public transport / cycling facilities to allow alternative methods of travel to the facilities. 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 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.
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	↓↓ 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 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. All sites are within the risk zones of Narborough Bog SSSI, however sites SNAR014/15 are likely to have less of an impact upon this as they are in the outer zones. 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	↕ 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, SNAR008 and SNAR014/015 are likely to have an adverse effect upon the character and distinctiveness of Narborough. The other two sites could have an adverse or beneficial effect depending on their design. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) New housing developments should be designed to be in keeping with the surroundings.

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NARBOROUGH HOUSING SITE OPTIONS						
SA Objective	**SNAR002***	**SNAR003**	**SNAR004**	**SNAR008***	**SNAR014 / 015***	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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 have some heritage potential and/or proximity to conservation areas, and therefore likely to have adverse effects upon this objective. SNAR0014/015 may have an impact on the post-medieval watercourse onsite. 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	↔	↔	↔	↓ 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 SNAR014/15 is likely to have an impact upon the rural landscape, as the sites are located on the boundaries of Narborough which is characterised by rural landscape and vegetation. As site SNAR014/15 is large it is thought to have a significant adverse impact. Site SNAR002 is previously developed and sites SNAR003 and SNAR004 are within industrial areas. 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	↔	↓ 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	↔	(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. A contamination assessment should be undertaken on site SNAR004 in particular as it is nearby to River Soar and on top of an aquifer. Previous industrial use of this site suggests it may be contaminated.
11. Air quality	↔	↓ Could be affected by M1 and industrial estate	↔	↓ Could be affected by M1	↓ Could be affected by M69 and may increase traffic to the area	(C) Large scale housing development, particularly with site SNAR014/15, 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.
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 result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. Development of sites which are contaminated presents an opportunity for remediation. 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

NARBOROUGH HOUSING SITE OPTIONS						
SA Objective	**SNAR002***	**SNAR003**	**SNAR004**	**SNAR008***	**SNAR014 / 015***	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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 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 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 of flooding. Site SNAR008 has a significant 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. A full FRA should be undertaken on sites, particularly site SNAR004 where sources are inconsistent. 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	↕ 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 nearest school. Although the capacity isn't assessed within the scoring, it has been noted that local primary schools (Red Hill Field, Pastures and Greystoke) will have a surplus of places until 2020 /21. The closest secondary school, Brockington College, is forecast to be oversubscribed, therefore contributions may be sought to secure extra spaces. 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	→→ 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 provide long term jobs and may take away sites which could be appropriate for employment uses. However, all 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	↑ 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 at site SNAR002 will have a beneficial effect upon this objective. SNAR004 is also previously developed, but likely to require significant infrastructure works. SNAR003, SNAR008 and SNAR014/015 are all greenfield. 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

NARBOROUGH HOUSING SITE OPTIONS						
SA Objective	**SNAR002***	**SNAR003**	**SNAR004**	**SNAR008***	**SNAR014 / 015***	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↓ Demolition required	↓ Demolition required (small building shown on map)	↕	↕	↕	(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. Sites requiring demolition will produce significant levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. Contractors should be encouraged to produce a Pre-Demolition Audit and Site Waste 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	(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. Also see objective 23 for whether these sites are accessible for walkers/cyclists. 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 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 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, cycle ways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods.

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SAPCOTE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	**SSAP 001**	**SSAP 004**	**SSAP 007**	**SSAP 009**	**SSAP 010**	**SSAP 011**	**SSAP 013**	**SSAP 014**	**SSAP 015**	**SSAP 016**	**SSAP 019**	**SSAP 020**	**SSAP 023**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 64	↑↑ 115	↑↑ 19	↑↑ 145	↑↑ 43	↑↑ 90	↑↑ 122	↑↑ 55	↑↑ 787	↕ 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 tenures in accordance with local needs.
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	←← 1728m from health centre	←← Over 3km from health centre	← Over 1km from health centre	←← 2.5km from health centre	← 1452m from health centre	(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 houses and for those further away from existing health centres.
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	(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.
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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

SAPCOTE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	**SSAP 001**	**SSAP 004**	**SSAP 007**	**SSAP 009**	**SSAP 010**	**SSAP 011**	**SSAP 013**	**SSAP 014**	**SSAP 015**	**SSAP 016**	**SSAP 019**	**SSAP 020**	**SSAP 023**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 GI 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

SAPCOTE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	**SSAP 001**	**SSAP 004**	**SSAP 007**	**SSAP 009**	**SSAP 010**	**SSAP 011**	**SSAP 013**	**SSAP 014**	**SSAP 015**	**SSAP 016**	**SSAP 019**	**SSAP 020**	**SSAP 023**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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	↔	↔	↓ Development could affect an un-named waterbody within the site	↔	↔	↓ 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	↔	(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.	↔	↓ Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	↔	↔	↓ Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	↔	↓ Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	↓ Site near to M69 which could have an effect upon air quality	↔	↓ Site near to M69 which could have an effect upon air quality. Also large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	↔	(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	↔ Site partly previously developed with no known contamination issues	↓ 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

SAPCOTE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	**SSAP 001**	**SSAP 004**	**SSAP 007**	**SSAP 009**	**SSAP 010**	**SSAP 011**	**SSAP 013**	**SSAP 014**	**SSAP 015**	**SSAP 016**	**SSAP 019**	**SSAP 020**	**SSAP 023**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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	←← 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

SAPCOTE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	**SSAP 001**	**SSAP 004**	**SSAP 007**	**SSAP 009**	**SSAP 010**	**SSAP 011**	**SSAP 013**	**SSAP 014**	**SSAP 015**	**SSAP 016**	**SSAP 019**	**SSAP 020**	**SSAP 023**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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	←← 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 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

SAPCOTE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	**SSAP 001**	**SSAP 004**	**SSAP 007**	**SSAP 009**	**SSAP 010**	**SSAP 011**	**SSAP 013**	**SSAP 014**	**SSAP 015**	**SSAP 016**	**SSAP 019**	**SSAP 020**	**SSAP 023**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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. (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 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.	(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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

SHARNFORD HOUSING SITES					
SA Objective	**SSHA002**	**SSHA003**	**SSHA006**	**SSHA007**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 75	↑↑ 79	↑↑ 15	↑↑ 49	(C) All sites will contribute towards the objective of provision of housing and all sites 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	←← 2617m from doctor's surgery	←← 3233m from doctor's surgery	←← 3124m from doctor's surgery	←← 2617m from doctor's surgery	(C) The sites all have poor accessibility to health services. SSHA003 and SSHA006 in particular 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 houses and for those further away from existing health centres.
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.	(C) All sites have good access to open space and allotments but are greater than 6km 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 Sharnford. 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 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.
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 is potentially species rich and likely to contain protected species and habitat. Additional surveys needed- assumed worst case. No direct impacts on GI.	↓↓ Site is potentially species rich and likely to contain protected species and habitat. Additional surveys needed- assumed worst case. No direct impacts on GI.	↓↓ Site is potentially species rich and likely to contain protected species and habitat. Additional surveys needed- assumed worst case. No direct impacts on GI.	↓↓ Site is potentially species rich and likely to contain protected species and habitat. Additional surveys needed- assumed worst case. No direct impacts on 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.
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 upon the character and distinctiveness of Sharnford. All sites are on the fringe of Sharnford which could have an adverse effect upon the village's character. SSHA003 is the largest of the sites at over 4 hectares and is likely to have a significant impact on the character of the village. 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.
8. Historic environment	↓ Site has high heritage potential.	↓↓ Site has high heritage potential and could affect setting of Grade 2 Listed Buildings located adjacent to the site entrance. Site located in Sharnford Historic core.	↓↓ Site has high heritage potential and could affect setting of Grade 2 Listed Buildings located adjacent to the site entrance. Potential for archaeological remains. Site located in Sharnford Historic core.	↓ Site has high heritage potential.	(C) All sites have medium or high heritage potential, SSHA003 and SSHA006 may also affect listed buildings. Sites SSHA003 and SSHA006 are located in Sharnford Historic core and may also 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

SHARNFORD HOUSING SITES					
SA Objective	**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 an impact upon the rural landscape. The largest site, SSHA003 is 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	↓ 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 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	↔	↔	↔	↔	(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.	↓ Greenfield site, grade 3 / 4.	↓ Part greenfield, grade 3.	↓ 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.
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 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 SSHA003 and SSHA006. 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.

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SHARNFORD HOUSING SITES					
SA Objective	**SSHA002**	**SSHA003**	**SSHA006**	**SSHA007**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
17. Access to education	←← Site is within 235m of primary school but over 4km of secondary school	←← 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 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 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 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	↕ 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 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	(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.
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 nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. Most sites are within easy walking distance of a post office but over 2km of other 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.
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 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.

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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 house types and tenures in accordance with local needs.
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	(C) Sites vary in terms of access to health centres. Large scale housing development such as SSTO002 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 SSTO002, SSTO008, STO015 and SSTO019 contain public footpaths and could have an adverse or beneficial impact, depending on whether the paths can be diverted. Site SSTO009 may also disrupt a bridleway, but this effect is dependent on where access will be obtained from. Site SSTO022 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.

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STONEY STANTON HOUSING SITES												
SA Objective	**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 SSTO006 and SSTO022 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	↔	↓ Development could affect drain within site	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓ 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.

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STONEY STANTON HOUSING SITES												
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	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	(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	↕ Greenfield, flood zone 1	↕ Greenfield, flood zone 1	↕ Greenfield, flood zone 1	↕ Greenfield, flood zone 1	↕ Greenfield, flood zone 1	↕ Greenfield, flood zone 1	↕ 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.

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STONEY STANTON HOUSING SITES												
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	←← Site is within 500m 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

STONEY STANTON HOUSING SITES												
SA Objective	**SSTO002**	**SSTO006**	**SSTO008**	**SSTO009**	**SSTO013**	**SSTO015**	**SSTO016**	**SSTO018**	**SSTO019**	**SSTO021**	**SSTO022**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
21. 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. (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.
22. Access to services	→ 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. (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 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 required on Huncote Road.	↕ Site is within 136m of infrequent bus and within walking distance of employment and services. Additional footpath may be required on Huncote Road.	← 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 required on Huncote Road.	↕ 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. (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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

THURLASTON HOUSING 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 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	←← 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 likely have a major adverse effect upon access to health. Large scale housing development may also 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 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.e. leisure centre and golf course). 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 Thurlaston. Ensure open space is protected / maintained.
4. Crime & Safety	↕	↕	(C) Provision of housing at both 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.
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 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 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 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 sites are on the fringe of Thurlaston, and development of these would be likely to 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, 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 term. (R) Undertake assessments to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

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 Normanton Agricultural Parkland 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	↔ 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 issues. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
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 unlikely to produce a large amount of traffic. There may be short term and temporary effects upon air quality as a result of the construction process, but these are not considered to be significant. (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.
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 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	↕ 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 flooding. However, there are opportunities for attenuating run-off 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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

THURLASTON HOUSING 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 schools. 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 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 to employment. 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	↑ 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 also be some opportunities to make use of existing buildings on the site. Site STHU002 is greenfield but will make use of existing road infrastructure. 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 site, 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. 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.
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. Both sites are a considerable distance from local services, therefore development of these will have a major adverse effect upon access to 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 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 from local services and employment, which will not help to 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 footpaths, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

WHETSTONE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	**SWHE003**	**SWHE004**	**SWHE005**	**SWHE006**	**SWHE009**	**SWHE015**	**SWHE016**	**SWHE017**	**SWHE021**	**SWHE022**	**SWHE023**	**SWHE024**	**SWHE025**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↑↑ 106	↑↑ 22	↑↑ 43	↑↑ 24	↑ 10	↑↑ 43	↑↑ 25	↑↑ 68	↑ 11	↑↑ 195	↑↑ 764	↑ 4	↑ 7	(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.
2. Health	←← 1647m from health centre	← 1267m from health centre	↕ 1164m from medical centre	← 1272m from health centre	← 1339m from health centre	↕ 1164m from medical centre	← 1272m from health centre	←← 1822m from health centre	←← 1641m from health centre	←← 2189m from health centre	←← 2290m from health centre	← 1312m from health centre	→ 610m from health centre	(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.
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 to open space, and adjacent to Bridleway Z47 and path 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.
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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

Blaby Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix E – Site Options Appraisal Tables

WHETSTONE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	**SWHE003**	**SWHE004**	**SWHE005**	**SWHE006**	**SWHE009**	**SWHE015**	**SWHE016**	**SWHE017**	**SWHE021**	**SWHE022**	**SWHE023**	**SWHE024**	**SWHE025**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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)	↓↓ 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 GI 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 GI.	↓↓ Potentially species rich grassland and hedgerows. Along three wildlife corridors. NPPF recommends that this site should not be developed as it is likely to be harmful to wildlife corridor.	(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 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.
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 bordered by road, rail line and access track. Adjacent to Industrial estate on rural fringe.	↓ 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 key location for separating Glen Parva and Blaby / Whetstone settlements.	(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.
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 to Grand Union Canal Conservation Area.	(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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

WHETSTONE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	**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	↔	↓ Development located on aquifer. May cause groundwater pollution	↔	↓ NE boundary overlaps sewage works cordon sanitaire however site unlikely to cause groundwater pollution.	↓ Development located on aquifer. May cause groundwater pollution	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓ 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.	↔	↓↓ Site adjacent to Air Quality Management Area 4B. Close to rail line and A road.	↔	↓↓ 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.	↔	↓ 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).	↔	(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.	↓ 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

WHETSTONE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	SWHE003	SWHE004	SWHE005	SWHE006	SWHE009	SWHE015	SWHE016	SWHE017	SWHE021	SWHE022	SWHE023	SWHE024	SWHE025	Commentary / Recommendations
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	↓↓ 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.	↑ 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 flood zone 3	(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.
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.

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WHETSTONE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	**SWHE003**	**SWHE004**	**SWHE005**	**SWHE006**	**SWHE009**	**SWHE015**	**SWHE016**	**SWHE017**	**SWHE021**	**SWHE022**	**SWHE023**	**SWHE024**	**SWHE025**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 within 1km of primary school and over 2km from 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 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 within 500m of Industrial Estate and Business Park	(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 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 site and road access not likely to be possible as site is land locked.	(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.
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.

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WHETSTONE HOUSING SITES														
SA Objective	**SWHE003**	**SWHE004**	**SWHE005**	**SWHE006**	**SWHE009**	**SWHE015**	**SWHE016**	**SWHE017**	**SWHE021**	**SWHE022**	**SWHE023**	**SWHE024**	**SWHE025**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↕	↓ Demolition required	↕	↓ Demolition required	↓ Demolition required	↕	↓ Demolition required	↓ 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 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.
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 within 654m of a local centre and 753m 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. 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 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 within 584m of a frequent bus and within walking distance of services and employment. However, access is unknown.	(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.

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BLABY EMPLOYMENT SITES				
SA Objective	**EBLA002**	**EBLA003**	**EBLA004**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↕	↕	↕	(C) Provision of employment land 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.
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 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	↓ May affect protected species & habitats, including badger. Site adjoins green infrastructure network.	↓↓ Likely to result in loss of species rich grassland. Site adjoins green infrastructure network.	↓ May affect protected species & habitats. Site is part of green infrastructure network.	(C) Employment 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 is located within green wedge which currently prevents merging of Blaby and Whetstone	↓ 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 Character Area and the Whetstone, Blaby and Countesthorpe Green Wedge. Development of sites EBLA003 and EBLA004 may contribute towards loss of separation between the settlements of Blaby and Whetstone. Site EBLA002 is in a rural area so is therefore unlikely to affect the town character. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should undertake a landscape assessment to give recommendations on how to enhance, or at least conserve 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	↓ May affect setting of listed buildings	↔	↓ May affect setting of a listed building	(C) Development of sites EBLA002 and EBLA004 could affect the setting of nearby listed buildings. 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 Whetstone, Blaby and Countesthorpe Green Wedge, and could therefore affect the rural landscape. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should undertake a landscape assessment to give recommendations on how to enhance, or at least conserve 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	↓ Site could affect nearby Whetstone Brook	↔	↔	(C) Large scale employment development could impact on local water resources and water bodies. 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

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BLABY EMPLOYMENT SITES				
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 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 housing will help to minimise this. See objectives 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 also be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↓↓ site is greenfield, grade 2 agricultural	↓ site is greenfield, mainly grade 5 agricultural, some grade 2	↓ 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, facilities and housing will help to minimise this. See objectives 22 & 23 for more details. Any effects are likely to be permanent and longterm. (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 (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 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	→	→	→	(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	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	(C) Development of employment land will increase employment opportunities and provide opportunities for enterprise and innovation. The location of the employment sites within Blaby 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 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 may vary depending on the current use. Sites EBLA002 and EBLA003 are likely to be unacceptable to the Highway Agency as the access would be straight off a 50mph road. 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 both sites. Highways Agency should be consulted for both sites and any recommendations implemented.

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BLABY EMPLOYMENT SITES				
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, 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.
22. Access to services	←← Within 1.8km to Blaby town centre and 1.7km to the nearest Post Office	← Within 1.3km of Blaby town centre and 1.4km of Blaby Post Office.	↕ 1050m to Blaby town centre and 1.1km to the nearest Post Office.	(C) Access to services is limited (over 1.2km away) on sites EBLA002 and EBLA003 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	↓ Site is within 350m of frequent bus, however access by foot / cycle may be difficult	↓ Site is within 300m of frequent bus, however access by foot / cycle may be difficult	→ Site is within 600m of frequent bus	(C) Sites EBLA002 and EBLA003 can only be accessed off the 50mph A426, the road currently has no footpaths or cycleways, therefore access to local bus stop could be difficult. 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.

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BRAUNSTONE EMPLOYMENT SITES			
SA Objective	**EBRA001**	**EBRA002**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↕	↕	(C) Provision of employment land 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.
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 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	↓ 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, 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	↕	↕	(C) Both sites are within the Meridian Business Park and built employment development would likely fit in with the surroundings, however this does depend upon the detailed design of the developments. There will be opportunities to enhance the diversity and 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 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	↓	↔	(C) Development of Site EBRA001 could affect nearby Lubbesthorpe deserted medieval village (170m away). 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) Both sites are within the Meridian Business Park and there are unlikely to be any effects upon the rural landscape.
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. 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	↓ 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 road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality. See objectives 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.
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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

BRAUNSTONE EMPLOYMENT SITES			
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 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 at these sites 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 these sites may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. 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 greenfield	↓↓ 23% of site is flood zone 2	(C) Site EBRA002 is partially within flood zone 2, therefore development would have an adverse effect upon this objective. For Site EBRA001, as the site is greenfield, 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) Both sites do have access to an hourly bus service and shared cycle/footpath on the A563 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 developments should extend cycle paths/footpaths from the A563.
17. Access to education	→	→	(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	↑↑	↑↑	(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	↓ 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 effect upon this objective. Development of the greenfield EBRA001 will not make use of previously developed land and infrastructure. 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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

BRAUNSTONE EMPLOYMENT 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	→ Within 600m of retail area and post office	(C) Access to services is limited at EBRA001 so development here may have an indirect adverse effect upon this objective. Site EBRA002 has good access to services and therefore is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect. Also see objective 23 for whether these sites are accessible for walkers/cyclists. 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	→→ Site is within 150m of hourly bus service	→→ 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 A563 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) 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.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

ELMESTHORPE EMPLOYMENT SITE		
SA Objective	**EELM001**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔	(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 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.
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 the site and appropriate stakeholders should be invited to attend, such as: local residents, intended building users if known and 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 unknown. 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 improve the green infrastructure network should be sought where possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↔	(C) Given the size and location of the site outside of Elmesthorpe village and away from other settlements, no significant effects upon this objective are anticipated.
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 510m away. Any effects are likely to 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 open character of the landscape. Any 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 landscape assessment should be undertaken to minimise impact on the rural landscape.
10. Water environment	↓	(C) Employment development could impact on local water resources and water bodies - there are a few unnamed bodies of water around the site which could be 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	↓	(C) Site may increase air pollution in the area and may be affected by pollution from A47. 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	↓↓	(C) Development of this greenfield site is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. The site is also Grade 2 agricultural, valuable farmland will be lost. Any 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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

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	↓	(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	→	(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 construction and occupation. Contractors should be encouraged 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	→	(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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

ENDERBY EMPLOYMENT SITES						
SA Objective	**EEND009**	**EEND010***	**EEND011**	**EEND013***	**EEND014**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	(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. Provision of employment land 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.
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 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)	↓↓ 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 and species rich grassland which would require further surveys prior to approval. Sites EEND010 and EEND013 may affect badgers and Great Crested Newts which are protected species. No notable ecology is present within sites EEND011 and EEND014. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Further surveys are needed on site EEND009, and species-specific surveys are required for site EEND013. These should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist. All recommendations and mitigation should be implemented. Mitigation has been specified for site EEND010 – boundary hedges should be retained with a 5m buffer and a 10m buffer to woodland with no lighting spill. Mitigation for sites EEND011 also includes retaining hedgerows 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 EEND009 and END014 is likely to fit in with the landscape due to the context of the surrounding urban area, however this does depend upon the detailed design of the developments. However sites EEND010, EEND011 and EEND013 are within the areas which are characterised by vegetation and woodland on their boundaries. Developing these sites could negatively impact on the characteristics of the area. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) A landscape assessment should be undertaken to give recommendations on how to minimise impact of sites EEND010, EEND011 and EEND013. All five developments should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

ENDERBY EMPLOYMENT SITES						
SA Objective	**EEND009**	**EEND010***	**EEND011**	**EEND013***	**EEND014**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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, EEND011 and EEND013 are likely to have major adverse effects upon this objective due to the Roman Road which runs through the area. Development of sites EEND009 could have an impact upon nearby listed buildings. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) An archaeological desk study should be completed on sites where previously undisturbed land is disturbed or archaeological features are unknown, followed by a walk around / trench evaluation where necessary. Sites EEND010, EEND011 and EEND013 will need a trench evaluation due to the Roman Road. English Heritage should be consulted to assess where there is a possibility of mitigation regarding the setting of the monument close to sites EEND010, EEND011 and 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.	↔	(C) Development of sites EEND009, EEND010, EEND011 and EEND013 will result in loss of greenfield land which will impact the surrounding rural area. Sites EEND010, END011 and EEND013 in particular are likely to contribute to increasing urbanisation of the area. Site EEND009 is previously developed but still contains vegetation which may be lost. Site EEND014 is surrounded by a business park so should not affect any rural landscape. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) A landscape assessment and / or phase one study should be undertaken to give recommendations on how to minimise impact of sites EEND009, EEND010, EEND011 and EEND013.
10. Water environment	↓ Could affect groundwater – possible landfill gas contamination	↔	↓ Could affect nearby body of water	↓ Could affect nearby body of water	↓ Could affect nearby body of water	(C) Employment development could impact on local water resources and water bodies. Sites EEND009 may be affected by contamination from landfill gas and could potentially pollute ground water. Development areas EEND011, EEND013 and EEND014 are close to a body of water which could be affected by the construction. 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. Contamination reports should be completed for site EEND009 to see whether it is contaminated and how this may be mitigated.

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ENDERBY EMPLOYMENT SITES						
SA Objective	**EEND009**	**EEND010***	**EEND011**	**EEND013***	**EEND014**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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.	↔	(C) Large scale employment 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 housing will help to minimise this. See objectives 22 & 23 for more details. The larger sites; EEND009, EEND010, EEND011 and EEND013 may increase traffic, causing an increase in air pollution. Sites EEND010, EEND011 and EEND013 are close to the M1, with sites EEND010 and EEND013 being adjacent to Air Quality Management Area 2: M1 Corridor. 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 developments EEND009, EEND010, EEND011 and EEND013 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 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 EEND014 are greenfield, which is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. There is thought to be land contamination on site EEND009 from landfill gas which could be remediated. No sites are in mineral consultation zones or safeguarded for waste facilities. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) A site inspection report should be undertaken to see how the contaminated land on site EEND009 can be remediated. Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise land and soil pollution.
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 the development. 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. Employment development in this site will have good access to public transport, local services, facilities and housing and therefore will help to minimise car use and associated 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

ENDERBY EMPLOYMENT SITES						
SA Objective	**EEND009**	**EEND010***	**EEND011**	**EEND013***	**EEND014**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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, however all sites other than EEND014 are at risk from surface water flooding. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate these risks, and future climate change figures should be taken into account on all sites. Avoid areas of surface water risk when locating buildings, but retain as open space, SuDS attenuation, conveyance features and green corridors.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	(C) Employment development in these sites are close to local services and housing, and have good access to public transport, so may 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	→	→	→	→	→	(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	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	(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	↕ 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 EEND009 makes use of previously developed land as it was a quarry site. Utilities to all sites are unknown. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Produce transport assessments for all sites, implement their recommendations and recommendations from Highways Agency. Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all sites.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	(C) These is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on these 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 Site Waste Management Plan.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

ENDERBY EMPLOYMENT SITES						
SA Objective	**EEND009**	**EEND010***	**EEND011**	**EEND013***	**EEND014**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
22. Access to services	→ 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 EEND009 and EEND014 would enable employees to have good access to services. Sites EEND010, EEND011 & EEND013 are further from local 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	→ 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 sites with access to public transport services, footpaths and cycleways will contribute towards this objective. In addition, location of employment in areas close to local services and facilities and housing will help to encourage walking and cycling. See objective 22 for more details. All five sites are considered in a good location for public transport, with sites EEND010, EEND013 and EEND014 having particularly good pedestrian and cyclist access. EEND011 cycle and pedestrian access is unknown, as it is unclear where access to the site will come from. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary (R) Ensure that any 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 undertaken to provide more recommendations on this.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

GLEN PARVA EMPLOYMENT SITE		
SA Objective	**EGPA002**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔	(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 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.
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 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	↓	(C) This site may affect protected habitats, including woodland, grassland, scrub mosaic and ponds. It may also affect the following protected species - bat, badger and great crested newt. The site adjoins the Grand Union Canal corridor which is a green infrastructure resource. 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 improve the green infrastructure network should be 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 boundary of the Glen Parva settlement and on 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 the canal side environment to keep 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 surroundings.
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. Historic buildings in the area include a 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 archaeological desk study should be completed, followed by a trench if necessary.
9. Rural landscape	↔	(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 from historical uses and landfill gas. The development area is close to the canal and River Sence, which could be affected by the construction. 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	↔	(C) Large scale employment 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 housing will help to minimise this. See objectives 22 & 23 for more details. This development may increase traffic on the A426 and B582, causing an increase in air pollution. 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 also be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

GLEN PARVA EMPLOYMENT SITE		
SA Objective	**EGPA002**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↕	(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 thought that this would not have significant impacts. There is thought to be land contamination on the site caused by historical uses and landfill gas. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) A site inspection report should be undertaken to see how the contaminated land can be remediated.
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 the development. 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. Employment development in this site will have good access to public transport, local services, facilities and housing and therefore will help to minimise car use and associated 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) 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 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 development in this site is close to local services and housing, and has good access to public transport, so may 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	→	(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	↑↑	(C) Development of employment land will increase employment opportunities and provide opportunities for enterprise and innovation. The location of the employment site within Glen Parva 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. (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 a mix of commercial and residential uses. It currently has site access but the Highways Agency require a transport assessment to be submitted and 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 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. This site will also require demolition. 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.

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GLEN PARVA EMPLOYMENT SITE		
SA Objective	**EGPA002**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
22. Access to services	→→	(C) The site is within 300m of a local centre and 500m of post office, therefore development of employment would enable employees to have good access to 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	→→	(C) Site is within 450m of regular bus service. Location of employment land on sites with access to public transport services, footpaths and cycleways will contribute towards this objective. In addition, location of employment in areas close to local services and facilities 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 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 undertaken to provide more recommendations on this.

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GLENFIELD EMPLOYMENT SITES					
SA Objective	**EGLE004**	**EGLE005**	**EGLE006**	**EGLE007**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔	↔	↔	↔	(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 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.
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 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	↓↓ 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 would have a major adverse effect upon this objective as they are within a green wedge and contain species rich grassland, hedgerow or woodland. Site EGLE005 is thought to be acceptable but may have an effect on protected species such as badger and bat. Development may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Further habitat surveys, including species specific studies, should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist. Appropriate mitigation should be implemented. Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↕ Site adjoins area of industrial character	↔	↔	↔	(C) Development of site EGLE004 may have a beneficial or adverse effect depending upon the design as it is within an industry character area. The other three sites are unlikely to have an effect on town character as they are outside the boundary of the settlement. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) A landscape assessment should be undertaken to give recommendations on how to minimise impact of development. All four developments should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding 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 Groby Mineral Railway, Roman, Medieval and Iron Age finds. Acceptable mitigation to avoid damage to the nearby moated site and garden enclosure schedule monument may not be possible for sites EGLE005 and EGLE007. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) An archaeological desk study should be completed on all sites, followed by a walk around / trench evaluation where necessary. Sites EGLE005 and EGLE007 in particular are likely to require a trench evaluation due to a possible windmill site. Heritage England should be consulted to assess where there is a possibility of mitigation regarding the setting of the monument close to sites EGLE005 and EGLE007.

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GLENFIELD EMPLOYMENT SITES					
SA Objective	**EGLE004**	**EGLE005**	**EGLE006**	**EGLE007**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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, however this is on lower land than the other sites, is much smaller, and adjacent to an industrial park therefore the effect on rural landscape would be negative but not as detrimental as other sites. Sites EGLE005, EGLE006 and EGLE007 are within the Rothley Brook Fringe Landscape Character area and development is likely to reduce the current separation between settlements. These three sites are also on high land which is currently greenfield, so would have a visual impact on settlements on lower ground. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) A landscape assessment should be undertaken to give recommendations on how to minimise impact of 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 on local water resources and water bodies. Sites EGLE004, EGLE005 and EGLE007 may be affected by contamination from landfill gas. All sites are close to the Rothley Brook which could be affected by the construction. 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. Contamination reports should be completed for sites EGLE004, EGLE005 and EGLE007 to see whether they are contaminated and how this may be mitigated.
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 increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality. All developments could be affected by air pollution from the M1 / A46. The larger sites; EGLE005, EGLE006 and EGLE007 may increase traffic on the A46 and B50, causing an increase in air pollution. 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 developments EGLE005, EGLE006 and EGLE007 and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should also be undertaken to see if mitigation will be required on all four sites.
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, which is likely to result in pollution of undeveloped land and soil. The two sites within a mineral conservation zone for sand and gravel are thought to have no significant impacts. There is thought to be land contamination on sites EGLE004, EGLE005 and EGL007 from landfill gas which could be remediated. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) A site inspection report should be undertaken to see how the contaminated land on sites EGLE004, EGLE005 and EGL007 can be remediated. Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise land and soil pollution.
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 the development. 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.

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GLENFIELD EMPLOYMENT SITES					
SA Objective	**EGLE004**	**EGLE005**	**EGLE006**	**EGLE007**	**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 these sites 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	↓ 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 within zone 3. Site access to sites EGLE005 and EGLE007 may need to cross Rothley Brook which could pose a flood risk. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered to mitigate these risks, and future climate change figures should be taken into account on all sites. Sites EGLE005 and EGLE007 will need to demonstrate safe access.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↕	↕	↕	↕	(C) Employment development in these sites are close to local services and housing, and has good access to public transport, so may 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	→	→	→	→	(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	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	(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	↓↓ 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 developed land. Road infrastructure is limited. Utilities to all sites are 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 all sites. Highways Agency should be consulted and any recommendations implemented.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↕	↕	↕	↕	(C) These is no current infrastructure for renewable technologies on these 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 Site Waste Management Plan.

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GLENFIELD EMPLOYMENT SITES					
SA Objective	**EGLE004**	**EGLE005**	**EGLE006**	**EGLE007**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
22. Access to services	↕ Under 1200m from local centre	→ Under 700m from local centre	← Over 1400m from local centre	→ Under 800m from local centre but 850m from post office	(C) Development of employment at site EGLE005 and EGLE007 would enable employees to have good access to services. Sites EGLE004 & EGLE006 are further from local 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	← 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 transport, cycling and walking opportunities. The location of employment relative to local services, facilities and housing will also have an influence on walking and cycling. See objective 22 for more details. All four sites would struggle with pedestrian and cyclist access. Sites EGLE005 and EGLE007 cause problems due to the nature of Barrows Lane which is a narrow, single lane road over Rothley Brook. This Lane is un-lit and only 4-5m wide without any pavements. The A46 which would potentially give access to sites EGLE004 and EGLE006 stems directly from the M1 and so does not have cyclist and pedestrian access. Pedestrian and cyclist access to these sites would not be deemed safe unless major works were done on Barrows Lane and alternative access from the A46 was found. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /ortemporary. (R) Consider alternative access strategies e.g. third party land. 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 consultant should be able to provide more recommendations on this.

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NARBOROUGH EMPLOYMENT SITE				
SA Objective	**ENAR001**	**ENAR002**	**ENAR003***	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↕	↕	↕	(C) Provision of employment land 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.
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	↓ 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 Green Wedge.	(C) Development of the sites may affect protected species & habitats. ENAR001 may contain a badger population. ENAR002 may affect badger, otter, water vole and crayfish. All sites are within the Narborough Bog SSSI risk zones. It may also have an impact upon green infrastructure. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) On both sites, 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 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 'low adverse'.	(C) Sites ENAR001 and ENAR002 are likely to fit in with the landscape due to the surrounding urban area, however this does depend upon the detailed design of the developments. ENAR003 is on the edge of the settlement boundary and may reduce separation between Narborough and Littlethorpe. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) All developments should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings. More care is needed with ENAR002 and ENAR003, a landscape assessment and ecology study should be undertaken to provide recommendations on how to conserve as much of the characteristic vegetation as possible.
8. Historic environment	↓ Medium heritage potential	↔	↓ 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 prehistoric flints and Roman coins found in the area. Furthermore ENA003 has high heritage potential. ENAR002 has been disturbed by railway therefore any development is unlikely to have further effect. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) On sites ENAR001 and ENAR003 ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups. ENAR002 is unlikely to need further archaeological assessment.
9. Rural landscape	↔	↓	↔	(C) Site ENAR001 is within an urban site and will not have an effect on rural landscape. Sites ENAR002 and ENAR003 are within the Sence and Soar Floodplain Landscape Characteristic Area which characteristically includes woodland and vegetation. However, ENA003 is within an industrial area so effects on the rural landscape are likely to be negligible. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) For site ENAR002 a landscape assessment and ecology study should be undertaken to provide recommendations on how to conserve as much of the vegetation as possible.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

NARBOROUGH EMPLOYMENT SITE				
10. Water environment	↔	↓	↓	(C) Large scale employment development could impact on local water resources and water bodies. Site ENAR001 is unlikely to affect water quality as it is not close to any water sources. Site ENAR002 sits on top of an aquifer and the site may be contaminated. Site ENA003 could affect nearby un-named water body. When disturbed the contamination could affect the aquifer and nearby River Soar. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this effect on watercourses. A contamination report is required on Site ENA002 and appropriate remediation should be implemented.
11. Air quality	↓ May increase traffic	↔	↓ Could be affected by M1 and industrial estate	(C) Large scale employment 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 housing will help to minimise this. See objectives 22 & 23 for more details. It is thought that ENAR001 may increase traffic in the 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 sites and to also provide recommendations on how to reduce car travel. An air quality assessment should also be undertaken to 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 undeveloped land and soil. All sites are grade 3 agricultural, and ENAR002 is also safe guarded for waste, although this application has expired so it is thought that this will not have an adverse effect. Any 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 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. Employment development in this site will have good access to public transport, local services, facilities and housing and therefore will help to minimise car use and associated 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	↕ 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 landscaping could cause issues for surface water run-off. A significant proportion of site ENAR003 is located within a flood risk zone. Site ENAR002 flood zones may be out of date, recent maps show that more of the site is in zone 2. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Attenuation should be considered for both sites to mitigate these risks, and future climate change figures should be taken into account. The FRA for site ENAR002 should be updated to confirm flood risk.

*Indicates site was a ‘Reasonable Alternative’ (Stage 2)

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	→	→	→	(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	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	(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	↕	↕	↕	(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 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.	→ → 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

SAPCOTE EMPLOYMENT SITES								
SA Objective	**ESAP001***	**ESAP002**	**ESAP003***	**ESAP004**	**ESAP005***	**ESAP006***	**ESAP007**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
1. Housing	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	(C) Provision of employment land 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.
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 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 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 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 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) Employment development should be designed carefully, to reduce the effect on the surrounding area and fit in with its surroundings.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

SAPCOTE EMPLOYMENT SITES								
SA Objective	**ESAP001***	**ESAP002**	**ESAP003***	**ESAP004**	**ESAP005***	**ESAP006***	**ESAP007**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 ESAP001 are known to have high heritage potential. Sites ESAP002, ESAP003, ESAP004 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.
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 at all sites 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	↔	↓ 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	↔	↔	↔	(C) Large scale employment 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.	↔	↔	↓ Large site which is likely to increase traffic on local roads.	↔	↔	(C) Large scale employment 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	↓ 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 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) 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 homes when in use.
14. Climate change causes	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	(C) Development of employment sites 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. 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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

SAPCOTE EMPLOYMENT SITES								
SA Objective	**ESAP001***	**ESAP002**	**ESAP003***	**ESAP004**	**ESAP005***	**ESAP006***	**ESAP007**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
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 associated with all sites except for ESAP001. 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) Employment developments which are close to local services and employment, 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	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	(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	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	(C) Development of employment land will increase employment opportunities and provide opportunities for enterprise and innovation. The location of the employment sites within Blaby 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	↓↓ 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 part of ESAP001 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 BREEAM.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↓ Demolition required	↕	↕	↕	↓ Demolition required	↕	↓ Demolition required	(C) The construction and occupation of new employment developments 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.

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SAPCOTE EMPLOYMENT SITES								
SA Objective	**ESAP001***	**ESAP002**	**ESAP003***	**ESAP004**	**ESAP005***	**ESAP006***	**ESAP007**	**Commentary / Recommendations**
22. Access to services	↕ 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 distance to the nearest local services. It does not consider the capacity. Most sites are within easy walking distance of local services, with ESAP001 being slightly further from 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	← 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.	(C) Bus services to Sapcote are infrequent, therefore there will be limited opportunities to encourage public transport access. 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.

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STONEY STANTON EMPLOYMENT SITES								
SA Objective	**ESTO002***	**ESTO003**	**ESTO004**	**ESTO005**	**ESTO006**	**ESTO007***	**ESTO008***	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	(C) Provision of employment land 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.
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 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	↕ 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 GI.	(C) Development may affect protected species and habitats. In particular, site ESTO004 has potential to affect the adjacent local wildlife site and River Soar wildlife corridor, which will need a 10m buffer. 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. For Site ESTO002, retain hedge with 5m buffer zone.
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 ESTO004 may affect the character of Stoney Stanton, particularly as it is a small settlement. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should undertake a landscape assessment 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.

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STONEY STANTON EMPLOYMENT SITES								
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 designated heritage assets, there is heritage potential at each site, which could be affected by development. Sites ESTO007 and ESTO008 have a slight potential to affect Grade II listed churches. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups. Further investigation should be carried out where required.
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 rural area, and may effect the Stoney Stanton Rolling Farmland and Croft Hill Landscape Character Areas. Development could have an adverse effect upon the rural landscape in these locations. Any 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 landscape assessment could be undertaken to minimise impact on the rural landscape.
10. Water environment	↔	↓ 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.	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) Development of Site ESTO004 could affect the River Soar and nearby lake. There may also be ground water contamination given the former use of the site. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. For the other sites, no significant effects are anticipated as no water bodies within or near the sites and groundwater pollution unlikely. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water 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	↔	↔	↔	(C) Employment development is likely to increase the amount of traffic on local road networks, with potential for impacts upon air quality. Employees are likely to access the site predominantly using cars. See objectives 22 & 23 for more details. Site ESTO003 is within the Hazard Consultation Zone for Calor Gas, more investigation is required regarding acceptable uses within this zone. 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	↓ 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 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

STONEY STANTON EMPLOYMENT SITES								
SA Objective	**ESTO002***	**ESTO003**	**ESTO004**	**ESTO005**	**ESTO006**	**ESTO007***	**ESTO008***	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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 at these sites 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 these sites may also increase greenhouse gas emissions. Employees are likely to access the site predominantly using cars. 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	↓ 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	(C) 30% of site ESTO004 is within flood zone 2 and site ESTO002 has risk of surface water flooding therefore development would have an adverse effect upon this objective. The remaining sites are greenfield, therefore increasing the area of hard landscaping could cause issues for surface water run-off, however there are opportunities to improve this. 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) While both sites do have access to a bus service, the service is infrequent (every 2 hours) and both sites are only accessible from high speed roads without pavements or cycle paths, this limits 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.
17. Access to education	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	(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	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	(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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

STONEY STANTON EMPLOYMENT SITES								
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 part of Site ESTO004) will not make use of previously developed land and infrastructure. 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 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	↓ Demolition required	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	(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.
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, ESTO003 and ESTO004 is limited 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. 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 service, the service is infrequent (every 2 hours) and the sites are only accessible from high speed roads without pavements or cycle paths, this limits 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) 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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WHETSTONE EMPLOYMENT SITES				
SA Objective	**EWHE002**	**EWHE003**	**EWHE004**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↕	↕	↕	(C) Provision of employment land 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.
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 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	↓ 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 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	↔	↔	↔	C) These sites are outside the settlement boundary and are therefore unlikely to affect the settlement's character. 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 well as have an impact upon 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 are on the edge of Whetstone, and could therefore affect the rural landscape. Any effects are likely to be permanent and long term. (R) Developers should undertake a landscape assessment to give recommendations on how to enhance, or at least conserve 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	↓ Site could affect nearby River Soar	↓ Site could affect nearby River Soar. Potential historic contamination. Site is situated on top of an aquifer.	↓ Site could affect nearby River Soar	(C) Employment development could impact on local water resources and water bodies. Site EWHE003 is situated on top of an aquifer and may be affected by historic contamination which could potentially pollute ground water. 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

WHETSTONE EMPLOYMENT SITES				
SA Objective	**EWHE002**	**EWHE003**	**EWHE004**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
11. Air quality	↔	↓↓ Site adjacent to Air Quality Management Area (Enderby Road). May also increase traffic.	↔	(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	→	→	→	(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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

WHETSTONE EMPLOYMENT SITES				
SA Objective	**EWHE002**	**EWHE003**	**EWHE004**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	(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. (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.
22. Access to services	←← Within 270m of a post office, but more than 1800m from retail centre	←← Within 310m of a post office, but more than 1900m from retail centre	←← Within 250m of a post office, but more than 1700m from retail centre	(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. (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	→→ Site is within 300m of frequent bus.	→→ Site is within 250m of frequent bus.	→→ 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.

*Indicates site was a 'Reasonable Alternative' (Stage 2)

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	↑↑	↑↑	(C) Both options would have a major beneficial effect upon the provision of housing. There may be slightly more opportunities for a wider range of house types under the larger site option, however, developing on the larger site may impact the delivery rates of Lubbesthorpe SUE. 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	↕	↕	(C) The nature of effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location in relation to healthcare services, open space and recreational opportunities. The larger site option may be more likely to put pressure on existing healthcare services in a particular location. However, this option may also present more opportunities for the provision of new healthcare services (e.g. GP surgery) part of the scheme. 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	↕	↕	(C) The nature of effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location in relation to open space, leisure and recreational opportunities. The larger site option may be more likely to put pressure on leisure and recreational facilities in a particular location. However, this option may also present more opportunities for the provision of new leisure and recreational facilities as part of the scheme. 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.
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.
5. Community empowerment	↕	↕	(C) Both options for 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)	↕	↕	(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.

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 that the option of a large site could have more of an effect but this could be negative or beneficial depending on location and design. 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	↕	↕	(C) Both options for development could affect historic environment depending on location. 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 groups.
9. Rural landscape	↕	↕	(C) Both options for development could affect rural landscape. It is likely that the option of a large site could have more of an effect but this could be negative or negligible depending on location. 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.
10. Water environment	←	←	(C) Both options may have an adverse impact on local water resources and water bodies, depending upon the location and design of the development. Effects are likely to be temporary and long term. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise water pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	←	←	(C) A large single site is likely to have an adverse effect on air quality, as it may increase traffic on local roads. A selection of smaller sites is less likely to increase local traffic if their locations are spread out, but still may have an adverse effect. 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	↕	↕	(C) The nature of the effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location. It is more likely that the large site will have some element of resources such as agricultural land which could be adversely effected by development. (R) Developers should follow Environment Agency guidelines to minimise this and remediate contaminated land where possible.
13. Energy & Water Use	↕	↕	(C) Development of both options 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.

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 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	↕	↕	(C) Development of either option may have an adverse of beneficial effect on flooding and climate change impacts, depending on the state of the pre-developed land. For both options there may be opportunities to improve surface water run-off rates through the use of attenuation and SUDS, however smaller sites may be more limited by what draining techniques it can implement. 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. There is unlikely to be a difference between the two options on this effect. 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	↕	↕	(C) The nature of effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location in relation to education services. The larger site option may be more likely to put pressure on existing education services in a particular location. However, this option may also present more opportunities for the provision of new schools as part of the scheme. Effects could be long and/or short term, and permanent and /or temporary. (R) Consider provision of new schools for sites the larger sites and for those further away from existing schools, and also where there are 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 adverse or beneficial depending on proximity to local employment. 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	↕	↕	(C) The nature of the effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location. It is more likely that the large site will have some element undeveloped land as the site may be outside the settlement boundary. Smaller sites within the settlement boundary may be able to make use of existing infrastructure. (R) Undertake an assessment of current access to utilities for all settlements.

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 and construction. A larger site may present the opportunity to use a community renewable technology such as CHP, whereas smaller sites could be more limited in the options of 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 waste. Sites requiring demolition will produce significant levels of waste, this should be re-used wherever possible. Larger sites may allow contractors to sort and recycle waste more efficiently than a collection of smaller sites. 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.
22. Access to services	↕	↕	(C) The nature of effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location. Effects could be adverse or beneficial depending on proximity to local services. The larger site option may be more likely to put pressure on existing services in a particular location. However, this option may also present more opportunities for the provision of new services as part of the scheme. 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	↕	↕	(C) The nature of effect depends upon the specific site(s) and their location. Effects could be adverse or beneficial depending on proximity to local transport services. The larger site option may present more opportunities for the provision of new public transport 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, cycleways and cycle storage on new developments to encourage travel by these methods.

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 delivery of housing within these areas. (R) Ensure sufficient land designated for housing within settlements.
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 Separation is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect upon health through the protection of open space and recreational opportunities.
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 Separation is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect upon access to recreation through the protection of open space and recreational opportunities. There may also be opportunities for access to culture and heritage.
4. Crime & Safety	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new Area of Separation is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
5. Community empowerment	↕	↕	(C) There may be opportunities to consult and involve local people in the Area of Separation designation to ensure their needs are met. (R) Consider carrying out consultation on the designation of the Area of Separation.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	→	→	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of land which could contribute to provision of green infrastructure and may contain protected species and habitats. However, neither area contains designated wildlife sites.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↑↑	↑↑	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is likely to have a beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of land which provides separation between settlements and contributes towards the character, diversity and distinctiveness of Leicester Forest East, Braunstone Town, Thorpe Astley, Huncote and Narborough. (R) For Lubbesthorpe / LFE - Consider whether designation as a Green Wedge or protected open space is 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 Separation is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of land which could help to protect associated historic assets.
9. Rural landscape	↑	↑	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is likely to have a beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of the rural landscape in these areas. (R) For Lubbesthorpe / LFE - Consider whether designation as a Green Wedge or protected open space is more appropriate.
10. Water environment	→	→	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is likely to have anindirect beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of land from development, which may in turn help to protect the water environment from pollution. Both areas include watercourses, the increased Huncote/Narborough Area includes the River Soar.

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	↔	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of land from development, which may in turn help to minimise air pollution within the local area (less roads, no air polluting uses etc.). In addition, the new Area of Separation at Lubbesthorpe / Leicester Forest East may help to reduce the risk of development being built near the M1, which could be affected by poor air quality associated with this road.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	→	→ Includes disused quarry	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is likely to have anindirect beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of land from development, which may in turn help to protect soil and mineral resources.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
14. Climate change causes	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	→	→	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is likely to have anindirect beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of greenfield land from development, which may in turn help to reduce the risk of flooding.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
17. Access to education	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	←	←	(C) Designation of new Areas of Separation may limit the delivery of employment land within these areas. (R) Ensure sufficient land designated for employment within settlements.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
21. Waste Minimisation and Recycling	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
22. Access to services	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new, and extension of an existing Area of Separation is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.

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	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	↕	↔	↔	↔	(C) Removal of Key Employment Site status may result in non-employment development which could have an effect upon biodiversity and/or green infrastructure. The nature of the effect depends upon the use of the site following loss of status. A SSSI is located to the north Croft Quarry, Site (A). Sites (B) & (C) are within residential areas therefore no significant effects anticipated. Site (D) is in an urban mixed use location, therefore no significant effects anticipated. (R) For any new development proposals, 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	↕	↕	↕	↕	(C) Removal of Key Employment Site status may result in non-employment development which may have an effect upon character, diversity and distinctiveness of settlements. The nature of the effect depends upon the use of the site following loss of status. Site (A) has inherent character value to the surrounding area as the offices are housed in a converted manor house and stone barns. Sites (B) & (C) are within residential areas and Site (D) is in an urban mixed use area therefore redevelopment could affect the character of the settlements they are located within (Braunstone Town, Croft and Glen Parva). (R) For any new development proposals, 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	↕	↔	↔	↔	(C) Removal of Key Employment Site status may result in non-employment development which may have an effect upon the historic environment. The nature of the effect depends upon the use of the site following loss of status. Site (A) is within the Croft Quarry Conservation Area and forms the north, east and west boundaries of the listed St Michael & All Angels Church. Sites (B) & (C) are within residential areas and Site (D) is in an urban mixed use area therefore no significant effects anticipated. (R) For any new development proposals, developers should ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
9. Rural landscape	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	↕	→	→	↔	(C) Loss of Key Employment Sites status may result in non-employment development which may which may have an effect upon air quality. The nature of the effect depends upon the use of the site following loss of status. Due to its rural location, Site (A) is heavily reliant on car travel. Site (B) and (C) are located within residential areas, therefore should be site no longer be used as 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) is located in a mixed use urban area, no significant effects anticipated. (R) For any new development proposals, 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	↔	↔	↔	→	(C) No significant effects anticipated at Sites (A), (B) & (C). Site (D) is contaminated. If the site is redeveloped this would enable remediation.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated at any of the sites. A small area at the Eastern end of Site (C) is within Flood Zone 2 however a loss of Key Employment status is unlikely to have an effect.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	↔	↔	↔	↔	(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 of sites that are available for new employers and those wishing to expand, this may discourage enterprise, innovation and access to employment in the district. Site (A) has high occupancy rates and demand suggesting it is a sought-after site, Site (C) has an average demand and all available units are occupied. Loss of key employment site status may result in lower occupancy and employment opportunities at sites (A) & (C). Site (B) is 0.8ha of a 7.27ha site which has been redeveloped with housing. One property is vacant and one currently let. Due to the sites location, size and access limitations it is likely to be unattractive to the market. Site (D) is comprised of Grade C industrial units (low functionality) and is likely to be unattractive to the market as 20% of the site is derelict and requires significant remediation, this will incur abnormally high cost and will preclude the likelihood of redevelopment for economic uses. (R) Ensure sufficient provision made for new employers and the wishing to expand.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↕	↔	↔	↕	(C) Loss of existing Key Employment Sites may encourage the use of greenfield or land which has not been previously developed rather than encouraging the use and expansion of existing sites and previously developed land. Site (A) occupies a converted detached house and stone barns. The site has scope for expansion due to large areas of car parking/landscaping which may encourage future investment. Sites (B) & (C) are within residential areas. There is no scope to expand and loss of Key Employment Site status is unlikely to have any detrimental effects. Site (D) 20% of the site is derelict and requires significant remediation, loss of Key Employment Site status could enable this, but may also end up with site being left derelict.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Recycling	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C0 No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔	↔	↔	↔	(C) Loss of Key Employment Site unlikely to affect public transport or provision pedestrian/cyclist routes to any of the Sites. Sites (A) & (C) are poorly served due to their rural locations. Site (B) is within a residential area which has a good provision of public transport pedestrian and cyclist routes. Site (D) has good public transport links however no separate pedestrian or cycle access.

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	←	←	←	(C) Designation of new Green Wedges may limit the delivery of housing within these areas. (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 beneficial effect upon health through the protection of open space and recreational opportunities. Parcels A and B both include formal and informal recreational opportunities which would be protected. Parcel C includes footpaths but no formal recreational provision. (R) Consider whether designation as an area of separation or protected open space is more appropriate.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	→	→	→	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect upon health through the protection of open space and recreational opportunities. Parcels A and B both include formal and informal recreational opportunities which would be protected. Parcel C includes footpaths but no formal recreational provision. (R) Consider whether designation as an area of separation or protected open space is more appropriate.
4. Crime & Safety	↔	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
5. Community empowerment	↕	↕	↕	(C) There may be opportunities to consult and involve local people in the green wedge designation to ensure their needs are met. (R) Consider carrying out consultation on the designation of the green wedge.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure (GI)	→	→	→	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of land which could contribute to provision of green infrastructure and may contain protected species and habitats. However, none of the areas contain designated 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 effect upon this objective through the protection of land which provides separation between settlements and contributes towards the character, diversity and distinctiveness of Leicester Forest East, Thorpe Astley, Enderby and Braunstone Town. (R) Consider whether designation as an area of separation or protected open space is more appropriate.
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 beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of land which could help to protect associated historic assets. Parcels A and B are close to Scheduled Monuments, therefore designation as a green wedge could help protect the setting of these. Parcel C contains a Scheduled Monument and lies adjacent to a historic park, therefore designation as a Green Wedge will help to protect these assets.
9. Rural landscape	↑	↑	↑	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have a beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of the rural landscape in these areas. (R) Consider whether designation as an area of separation or protected open space is more appropriate.
10. Water environment	→	→	→	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of land from development, which may in turn help to protect the water environment from 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 beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of land from development, which may in turn help to minimise air pollution within the local area (less roads, no air polluting uses etc.) In addition, in areas near the M1 and M69, designation of a Green Wedge may help to reduce the risk of development being built near the motorways, which could be affected by poor air quality associated with this road.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	→	→	→	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of land from development, which may in turn help to protect soil and mineral resources.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
14. Climate change causes	↔	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	→	→	→	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is likely to have an indirect beneficial effect upon this objective through the protection of greenfield land from development, which may in turn help to reduce the risk of flooding.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
17. Access to education	↔	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	←	←	←	(C) Designation of new Green Wedges may limit the delivery of employment land within these areas. (R) Ensure sufficient land designated for employment within settlements.

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	↔	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
22. Access to services	↔	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔	↔	↔	(C) Designation of a new green wedge is unlikely to have a significant impact upon this objective.

Updated Policy CS15 – Open space, sport and recreation				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(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	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔			(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	→	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 – Open space, sport and recreation				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
14. Climate change causes	→	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	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	→	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	→	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	→	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.

Site Allocations Policy 1 - Land North of Hinckley Road, Kirby Muxloe				
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 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. See objective 3 for more details.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	→	P, LT	Local	(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 beneficialeffect. 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 - Land North of Hinckley Road, Kirby Muxloe				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
8. Historic environment	↓↓	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	↓↓	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	↓	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 - Land North of Hinckley Road, Kirby Muxloe				
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 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. 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 surface water flood range. (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	↓	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 - Land North of Hinckley Road, 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	↓	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.

Site Allocations Policy 2.a - Land Rear of Gynsills Lane, Glenfield				
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 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	→	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	→	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 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 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. (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.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↔			(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, given its location outside the current boundary of Glenfield.
8. Historic environment	↓	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. (R) Undertake assessment to determine whether development could cause harm and ensure appropriate mitigation is agreed with local and national heritage groups.
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. 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 - Land Rear of Gynsills Lane, Glenfield				
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	↔			(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	↓	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	↓	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	←←	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 Lane, Glenfield				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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 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 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. 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 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	←	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	→→	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.

Site Allocations Policy 2.b - Land at Grange Farm, Leicester Forest East				
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 55 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 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	→	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. (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. (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. (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	↓	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. (R) Further information is required to ascertain presence of any significant archaeological remains.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(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	↓	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 - Land at Grange Farm, Leicester Forest East				
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	↓↓	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	↓	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	↓	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 - Land at Grange Farm, Leicester Forest East				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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 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	↓	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	→	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	→→	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.

Site Allocations Policy 2.c - Land at Webb Close, Leicester Forest East				
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. (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. 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. 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. (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	↔			(C) This site is not near to any designated heritage assets and has very low heritage potential.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(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	↔			(C) Housing development at this site is not considered to have any effects upon the water environment.
11. Air quality	↓↓	P/T, LT/ST	Local	(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 - Land at Webb Close, Leicester Forest East				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↓	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 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. 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.

Site Allocations Policy 2.c - Land at Webb Close, Leicester Forest East				
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	→	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	→	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 - Land at Ratby Lane / Desford Road, Kirby Muxloe				
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 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, Culture & Recreation	↕	P, LT	Local	(C) The site includes a public footpath, V78, which may be affected by 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 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 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 appropriate mitigation implemented. Opportunities to enhance habitats and green infrastructure should be taken wherever possible.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↓	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	↓	P, LT	District	(C) Heritage potential at this site is high, therefore development is likely to have 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 - Land at Ratby Lane / Desford Road, Kirby Muxloe				
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	↔			(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	↓	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	→	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 - Land at Ratby Lane / Desford Road, Kirby Muxloe				
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 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	↕	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	→	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	←	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 Allocations Policy 3 - Land Between Leicester Lane and St. Johns, Enderby				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔			(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	↓	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	↓	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 Allocations Policy 3 - Land Between Leicester Lane and St. Johns, Enderby				
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	↔			(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.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↓	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	↓	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 Allocations Policy 3 - Land Between 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	→	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	↑↑	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	→→	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.

Site Allocations Policy 4 – Broad Locations for Accommodating Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	→	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. (R) Consult the Local Police when allocating sites.
5. Community empowerment	↕	P, LT	District	(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 heritage groups.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	←	P, LT	District	(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. (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.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	←	P, LT	District	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	←	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	↔			(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.

Site Allocations Policy 4 – Broad Locations for Accommodating Gypsies 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 pollution of land and soil.
13. Energy & Water Use	←	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	↔			(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. (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) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within 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 & Construction	↔			(C) No effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			(C) No effects anticipated.
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. (R) Ensure provision of frequent, efficient and high quality public transport linkages.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↕	P, LT	District	(C) Making provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople 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 – Key Employment Sites and Other Existing Employment Sites				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	→	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	→	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	→	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	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	→	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	→	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	→	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	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	→ →	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	→	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	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	↔			No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔			No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management Policy 1 – Development within the Settlement Boundaries				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	→	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries may help to ensure provision of housing with good access to services.
2. Health	→	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	→	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. (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	↔			(C) Supporting development within settlement boundaries is unlikely to have a significant effect upon the rural landscape.
10. Water environment	←	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.

Development Management Policy 1 – Development within the Settlement Boundaries				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	→	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. (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 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	←	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. (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) 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	→	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	→	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	→	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	→	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 Policy 1 – Development within the Settlement Boundaries				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
22. Access to services	→	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	→	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 Policy 2 – Development within the Countryside				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
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	→	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	↔			No significant effects.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			No significant effects.
5. Community empowerment	↔			No significant effects.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	→	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	→	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	→	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	→	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	↔			No significant effects.
11. Air quality	→	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	→	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	↔			No significant effects.
14. Climate change causes	↔			No significant effects.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			No significant effects.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			No significant effects.
17. Access to education	↔			No significant effects.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	→	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 Policy 2 – Development within the Countryside				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			No significant effects.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			No significant effects.
22. Access to services	→	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	↔			No significant effects.

Development Management Policy 3 – Employment Development on Unallocated Sites				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
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	←	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 pollution from construction on the site.
11. Air quality	↕	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on the edge of 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 Policy 3 – Employment Development on Unallocated Sites				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
12. Mineral resources & soil / 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 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	↔			(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 & Construction	→	P, LT	District	(C) Supporting employment development on unallocated sites on 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 Policy 3 – Employment 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.

Development Management Policy 4 – Connection to Digital Infrastructure				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	→	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	→	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	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management Policy 3 – Blaby Town Centre – Primary and Secondary Frontages				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	→	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	→	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 Policy 6 –Neighbourhood Parades				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	→	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	→	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 HGVs				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management Policy 8 – Local Parking and Highway Design Standards				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	→	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	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	→	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 change impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	→	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	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	→	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	→	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 Load Road Route				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management Policy 10 – Self & Custom Build Housing				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↑	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	→	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	↔			
4. Crime & Safety	↔			
5. Community empowerment	→	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	↔			
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↔			
8. Historic environment	↔			
9. Rural landscape	↔			
10. Water environment	↔			
11. Air quality	↔			
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↔			
13. Energy & Water Use	→	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. (R) Consider encouraging sustainable self build homes.
14. Climate change causes	→	P, LT	District	(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	↔			
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	→	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	↔			
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↔			
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↔			
20. Sustainable design & Construction	→	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. R) Consider encouraging sustainable self build homes.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	→	P, LT	District	(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 & Custom Build Housing				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
22. Access to services	↔			
23. Transport	↔			

Development Management Policy 11 – Accessible and Adaptable Homes				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↑	P, LT	District	(C) Requiring 5% of housing developments over 35 dwellings to meet the optional Building Regulations standard for accessible and adaptable homes will help to ensure that new housing meets local needs.
2. Health	→	P, LT	District	(C) Requiring 5% of housing developments over 35 dwellings to meet the optional Building Regulations standard for accessible and adaptable homes may help to reduce health inequalities within the district.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management Policy 12 - Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	→	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 surroundings.
8. Historic environment	→→	P, LT	District – National	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management Policy 13 – Land Contamination and Pollution				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(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	↑	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↔			(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	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management Policy 14 – Hazardous Sites and Installations				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	→	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	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management Policy 15 – Mineral Safeguarding Areas				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
2. Health	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
3. Access to Heritage, Culture & Recreation	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
5. Community empowerment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
8. Historic environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
9. Rural landscape	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
10. Water environment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
11. Air quality	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	→	P, LT	Regional	(C) This policy may help to manage mineral resources within the district.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
14. Climate change causes	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
17. Access to education	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
22. Access to services	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔			(C) No significant effects anticipated.

Development Management Policy 16 – Advertisements & Signs				
SA Objective	**Effect**	**Duration**	**Geographical Scale**	**Commentary (C) / Recommendations (R)**
1. Housing	↔			No significant effects.
2. Health	→	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	↔			No significant effects.
4. Crime & Safety	↔			No significant effects.
5. Community empowerment	↔			No significant effects.
6. Natural species & habitats, green infrastructure	↔			No significant effects.
7. Character, Diversity & Distinctiveness	→	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	→	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	→	P, LT	District	(C) Ensuring advertisements are sensitive to the character of the area may help to protect the rural landscape.
10. Water environment	↔			No significant effects.
11. Air quality	↔			No significant effects.
12. Mineral resources & soil / land pollution	↔			No significant effects.
13. Energy & Water Use	↔			No significant effects.
14. Climate change causes	↔			No significant effects.
15. Flooding & climate change impacts	↔			No significant effects.
16. Involving people in reducing environmental impacts	↔			No significant effects.
17. Access to education	↔			No significant effects.
18. Enterprise, innovation & employment	↔			No significant effects.
19. Use of previously developed land, buildings and infrastructure	↔			No significant effects.
20. Sustainable design & Construction	↔			No significant effects.
21. Waste Minimisation and Re-cycling	↔			No significant effects.
22. Access to services	↔			No significant effects.
23. Public transport, cycling and walking	↔			No significant effects.

Blaby Delivery DPD - Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix H - Cumulative Effects of Delivery DPD

	Delivery DPD (Publication Draft) 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	↔	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↔	→	↔	→	↕	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
2	→	↕	→	→	↕	←←	↔	↕	↔	→	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	→	→	↔	→	→	↔	→
3	→	→	→	→	↕	↕	↔	↕	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔
4	↔	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
5	↔	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
6	↕	↓↓	↓	↕	↕	↕	↓↓	←	→	↕	→	↕	↔	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔
7	↕	↓↓	↔	↕	↕	↓	↓	←	→	↕	→	↕	↔	→	→	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	→
8	↕	↓↓	↓	↓	↔	↓	↓	↕	→	↕	→	↕	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	→→	↔	↔	↔	→
9	↕	↓↓	↓	↔	↔	↓	↓	←	↔	↔	→	↕	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	→
10	↕	↓	↓	↓	↔	↓	↔	↕	→	←	↔	←	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔
11	→	↓	↔	↓↓	↓↓	↔	↓↓	↔	→	↕	→	↕	→	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔
12	↕	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↕	→	→	→	↕	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	→	↔
13	↔	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	←	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
14	→	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↔	↔	↕	↔	↕	→	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
15	↕	↓	↓	↓	↕	↕	↓	↕	↔	←	↔	↕	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
16	→	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↔	→	↔	↕	→	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
17	↔	↕	←←	↕	↕	↕	→	↕	↔	→	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
18	↔	←	→	→	↕	→	↑↑	↕	→→	→	→	↑↑	→	→	→	→	→	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
19	↔	↓	↓	↕	↕	↕	↓	↕	→	→	↕	↕	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↕	↔	↔	↔
20	→	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↔	↔	→	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔
21	↕	↓	↕	↓	↕	↕	↓	↔	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
22	→	↕	←	→	→	→	↕	↕	↔	→	→	↕	→	→	→	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
23	→	←	→→	→→	→	←	→→	↕	↔	→	↔	↕	↔	→	→	↔	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

Blaby District Specific Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	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
	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
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	% of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP	BDC	Increase
	% of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital	BDC	Increase
	% 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
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	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
	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
	Amount of completed retail and leisure development in town and village centres	BDC	Increase
	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
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	Recorded Offences: Burglary in a Dwelling	Office of National Statistics	Reduce
	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 in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	% of residents who feel they are living in a cohesive community	?	Increase
	Number of initiatives for young people	?	Increase
	Number of voluntary and community groups	?	Increase
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment (including species, habitats and green infrastructure) whilst contributing to the achievement of BAP targets.	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
	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.
	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

NB some indicators may be used to monitor more than one objective.

Blaby District Specific Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target
7. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Blaby district.	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.
	Amount of completed retail and leisure development in town and village centres	BDC	Increase
	Number of vacant retail units within Blaby town centre	?	Reduce
	Number of listed buildings at risk	Leciestershire County Council	Reduce
8.To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.	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
	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 distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the district.	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.
	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 quality.	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).
	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 particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	BDC	No additional AQMAs designated
	Number of days when air quality standards have been breached	www.airquality.co.uk	Reduce
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	% of new houses on previously developed land	BDC	Increase
	Number of contaminated sites on Part IIA register held by Blaby Council	BDC	Reduce
	Number of substantiated pollution incidents (land)	Environment Agency	Reduce
13. To minimise energy and water use and develop renewable energy resources.	Installed capacity of renewable energy sources in new development per annum	BDC	Increase
	Average Consumption of Ordinary Domestic Electricity (Kilowatt Hours)	Local Government Association	Reduce
	Average Consumption of Domestic Gas (Kilowatt Hours)	Local Government Association	Reduce
	Number of new buildings achieving more than a BREEAM Very Good rating	?	Increase
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	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
	Per capita CO2 emission estimates: Road Transport (t CO2 per person)	Local Government Association	Reduce
	% 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 floodplain and reduce the impacts of climate change.	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).
	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 preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	% of employees working for major employees covered by transport plans	?	Increase
	% Residents driving a car or van to work	Office of National Statistics	Reduce

NB some indicators may be used to monitor more than one objective.

Blaby District Specific Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target
17. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a Primary School	BDC	Increase
	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a Secondary School	BDC	Increase
	% 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
18. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local people.	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
	Loss of key employment sites	BDC	No loss of key employment sites (subject to the criteria set out in the policy)
	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, buildings and existing infrastructure.	% of houses built on previously developed land	BDC	Increase
	% of new houses built on greenfield land	BDC	Increase
20. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	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
21. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	Number of kilograms household waste collected per head	Waste Data Flow	Reduce
	% household waste sent for re-use / recycling / anerobic digestion / composting	BDC	Increase
	Uptake of green bins	BDC	Increase
22. To improve access to services, particularly for those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres	BDC	Increase
	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.	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.
	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, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres	BDC	Increase

NB some indicators may be used to monitor more than one objective.