

8.0 **SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE PREFERRED OPTIONS**

8.1 **Introduction**

The Core Strategy Preferred Options Report sets out OWBC's preferred approach regarding future development in the Borough including a number of potential policies. It has been prepared having regard to the identification of Issues and Options; consultation on the resulting Issues and Options Paper; and the results of the Sustainability Appraisal for the Issues and Options.

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that an analysis of the "...likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors is undertaken..." (annex 1f of the SEA Directive) is undertaken. The methodology for assessing significant effects is detailed in the following section. The SEA Directive also requires "...measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment..." (annex 1g of the SEA Directive) to be considered.

The SA of the Preferred Options for the Core Strategy DPD has been undertaken in relation to the SA framework developed during Stage A. The social, economic and environmental effects of the Preferred Options have been predicted taking into account the baseline situation and the key sustainability issues identified in Stage A.

For the purposes of the SA the baseline conditions are assumed to be the *status quo* for Oadby and Wigston Borough. Implementation of the Preferred Options will result in either an improvement to or deterioration in this baseline. If the Core Strategy DPD is not implemented (do nothing situation) then it must be assumed that there will be no change to the current baseline conditions. In reality this would not occur as natural and social processes would continue to operate.

An appraisal matrix has been produced for each potential policy contained within the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report detailing the social, economic and environmental effects of that particular policy. Mitigation measures were recommended to reduce potential adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects. The Preferred Options Appraisal Matrices are presented in Appendix F.

8.2 **Appraisal Methodology**

8.2.1 **Prediction of Effects**

The social, economic and environmental effects of the Core Strategy Preferred Options have been predicted in relation to each of the SA objectives developed at Stage A as detailed in Section 3. The effects have been quantified in terms of their nature and duration of the effects.

Effects may be of the following nature:

- Adverse or beneficial
- Direct or indirect

Effects may be of the following duration:

- Temporary or permanent
- Short or long term

The magnitude of effects has been quantified based upon the changes to the baseline conditions which are predicted to arise from the Core Strategy Preferred Options taking into account the likelihood and scale of the change. Table 8.1 details the methodology for determining the magnitude of effects.

Table 8.1 Methodology for Determining Magnitude of Effects

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

Table 8.2 details the methodology used for determining the sensitivity (or the importance) of receptors. Sensitivity is determined in terms of geographical extent and/or the importance of a receptor based on statutory designations. For example if a river is a Special Area of Conservation designated at a European level then it is considered to be more sensitive than if it was an ordinary watercourse as shown in Table 8.2. Receptors such as individual persons or properties are generally considered to be of local importance.

Table 8.2 Methodology for Determining Sensitivity

Sensitivity	Examples of Receptors
International	Special Area of Conservation
National	Site of Special Scientific Interest Scheduled Ancient Monument Major Aquifer used for potable water supply
Regional	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Minor Aquifer used for general water supply purposes Sites and Monuments Record Regional transport network
Local	Single property or group of properties Ordinary watercourse

8.2.2 Assessment of Effects

Following the prediction of effects, as detailed above, an assessment of the significance of these effects has been undertaken. The factors described above (magnitude and sensitivity of the receptor) have been considered in order to determine significance. Table 8.3 gives an indication as to how magnitude and sensitivity are combined in order to determine significance.

Table 8.3 Methodology for Determining Significance

Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significant?
Major	International	✓
	National	✓
	Regional	✓
	Local	✓
Minor	International	✓
	National	✓
	Regional	✓
	Local	✗

In certain cases an impact of minor significance could be considered to be of great importance by local residents and deserves further consideration. The appraisal matrices show how significant adverse effects represent a move away from a SA objective and significant beneficial effects represent a move towards a SA objective. Effects which are unknown should be considered to be significant until further assessment can clarify their nature.

8.2.3 Level of Confidence

Given that predictions can only be as accurate as the data they are based on it is important to attribute a level of confidence to which the significance of effects has been assessed. Table 8.4 defines the confidence levels referred to in the SA of the Core Strategy Preferred Options.

Table 8.4 Impact Prediction Confidence

Confidence Level	Description
High	The significance of an effect is an informed estimate likely to be based on reliable data or subjective judgement with reference to similar situations. Further information would not result in any change to assessment of significance.
Low	The significance of an effect is a best estimate likely to be based on subjective judgement without reference to similar situations. Further information would be needed to confirm assessment of significance.

8.3 Significant Effects of the Core Strategy Preferred Options

This section gives an overview of the beneficial and adverse effects associated with each of the policies within the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report. Full details of the effects of the potential policies are presented in the Appraisal Matrices in Appendix F.

For each potential policy a summary table (included at the end of each potential policy overview in Section 8.3.2) showing the effects of each policy in relation to economic, social and environmental factors has been produced. The percentage figure in each summary table indicates the proportion of adverse effects/beneficial effects/unknown effects/no effects each potential policy is likely to have based upon the Appraisal Matrices presented in Appendix F and Table 6.1 of the Scoping Report.

Table 6.1 of the SA Scoping Report identified whether the SA Objectives addressed social and/or

economic and/or environmental considerations. The relationships shown in Table 6.1 have been used as the basis of determining the social/economic/environmental effects of each policy with some objectives contributing more than once.

8.3.1 Overall Effects of the Potential Policies

Some of the potential policies within the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report will encourage developments which will involve significant construction works. Large scale construction work is likely to result in a number of temporary minor adverse effects upon the environment. For example the use of natural resources; the generation of construction waste for disposal; the generation of dust and emissions to air; and the risk of pollution incidents. Energy and water consumption and the amount of domestic/commercial waste for disposal are also likely to increase once the developments are operational.

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

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

8.3.2 Effects of Individual Potential Policies

Achieving Sustainable Development

CS1 - Spatial Strategy for Development

Potential policy CS1 identifies where development in Oadby and Wigston Borough will be focused; the focus being on the main service centres of Oadby, Wigston and South Wigston. It also identifies Kilby Bridge as a hamlet where small scale development is appropriate. In addition to the effects associated with general development (as detailed in 8.3.1) by encouraging development in the main service centres this policy will have a beneficial effect on the SA objective: *To improve access to services for those without a car, disabled people, elderly people, ethnic minorities and deprived people by providing for everyday needs in each settlement.* By focussing development on the main services centres and thereby reducing the need to travel it will have a beneficial effect on the SA objectives: *To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants* and *To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.* In order for these benefits to be maximised it is important to ensure the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system in the Borough and encourage walking and cycling through the creation of well-lit footpaths and cycleways.

In addition to the effects associated with general development (as detailed in 8.3.1) insensitive development in Kilby Bridge could potentially have an adverse effect on the SA objectives: *To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of BAP targets* due to the proximity of the Foxton Canal SSSI and *To manage prudently water resources, improve water quality, protect the floodplain and protect against flood risk.* Development in the hamlet will need to take into account the close proximity of the Foxton Canal SSSI to this hamlet by means of an ecological assessment and the location of the floodplain to the south of the canal / west of the hamlet by means of a Flood Risk Assessment.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	20%	10%	70%	0%
Social	5%	10%	85%	0%
Environmental	5%	16%	79%	0%

CS2 - Use of Previously Developed Land and Buildings

Potential policy CS2 outlines the sequential approach that will be applied to the selection of land for development. It gives priority to previously developed land over and above development in rural areas and on greenfield land. It will therefore have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objectives: *To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure and To protect and enhance the landscape and green spaces in the Borough and to provide opportunities for public access to the countryside.*

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	20%	10%	60%	10%
Social	5%	10%	85%	0%
Environmental	16%	16%	63%	5%

Town Centres and Regeneration

CS3 - Hierarchy and Development Strategy for Town and Neighbourhood Centres

Potential policy CS3 states that the role of the town centres in the Borough will be sustained and increased and sets out the criteria to be applied to new development proposals in town centre locations. It encourages mixed used developments in the town centres of Oadby, Wigston and South Wigston and access by a choice of transport modes. It will therefore have a beneficial effect upon SA objectives: *To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services; To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services; To improve access to education and training for children, young people, adult learners, the unemployed, the disabled and the deprived; To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local population; and To improve access to services for those without a car, disabled people, elderly people, ethnic minorities and deprived people by providing for everyday needs in each settlement.*

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	60%	10%	30%	0%
Social	56%	0%	44%	0%
Environmental	53%	7%	40%	0%

CS4 - Regeneration Schemes and Areas of Large Scale Change

Potential policy CS4 states that regeneration schemes and initiatives should be planned and implemented in association with key stakeholders and the local community. It also states that Masterplans, Area Action Plans and/or Development Briefs should be produced for regeneration schemes and outlines what these should contain. This policy will have a beneficial effect upon SA objectives: *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; and To promote racial harmony and create cohesive communities.* It specifically requires issues such as community safety, health, education, public open space, biodiversity, waste reduction and recycling to be considered. This policy will therefore have a beneficial effect upon SA objectives: *To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime; To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services; To provide better opportunities for people to access and*

understand local heritage and to participate in cultural and leisure activities; To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets; To improve access to education and training for children, young people, adult learners, the unemployed, the disabled and the deprived; and To minimise waste and to increase the re-use, recycling and composting of waste materials.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	30%	10%	60%	0%
Social	50%	0%	50%	0%
Environmental	29%	6%	65%	9%

Transport and Accessibility

CS5 - Development and Enhancement of a Sustainable Transport System

Potential policy CS5 sets out proposals for the protection of land related to the development and enhancement of transport infrastructure. Highway infrastructure improvements may result in adverse effects upon the natural and historic environment and encourage car use. Therefore prior to any highway infrastructure improvements taking place the environmental impacts should be quantified through a series of ecological surveys; Flood Risk Assessments; Landscape Character Assessments; and archaeological assessments.

Increased traffic on the highway network could result in the pollution of land and soils from road runoff and could also have adverse effects on the SA objectives: *To improve air quality particularly through the reduction of traffic related pollutants and To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.* It is therefore important to ensure the provision of a frequent, efficient and high quality public transport system in the Borough and encourage walking and cycling through the creation of well-lit footpaths and cycleways.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	0%	12.5%	75%	12.5%
Social	0%	38%	43%	19%
Environmental	0%	40%	53%	7%

CS6 - Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

Potential policy CS6 states how new development and services should be located and designed so as to reduce the need to travel in particular by private cars. It also identifies the need to enhance pedestrian and road safety and improve accessibility for those with poor transport choice and availability through the provision of a range of transport modes and green travel plans. Encouraging the use of alternative forms of transport to the car will help to ensure good accessibility to services for all members of the community. This will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To improve access to services for those without a car, disabled people, elderly people, ethnic minorities and deprived people by providing for everyday needs in each settlement.* Encouraging the use of a range of transport modes, the provision of walking and cycling facilities and reducing reliance on motor vehicles will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.* Transport improvements as outlined in this policy will help to encourage people to reduce their use of the private car. This may help promote more sustainable lifestyles and have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.*

If motor vehicle priority over other forms of transport is unavoidable or where highway infrastructure improvements are required in order to ensure there are no adverse effects on the operation of the existing transport network developments may result in adverse effects upon the natural and historic environment. Increased traffic on the highway network from these

developments could also result in the pollution of land and soils from road runoff. It could also have adverse effects on the SA objectives: *To improve air quality particularly through the reduction of traffic related pollutants* and *To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change*.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	44%	0%	44%	11%
Social	59%	6%	35%	0%
Environmental	43%	0%	50%	7%

Greenfield Land, Natural Environment and Biodiversity

CS7 - Green Wedges

Potential policy CS7 outlines how existing Green Wedges will be safeguarded and defines the purpose of Green Wedges (e.g. to protect structurally important areas of open land, preserving strategic landscape and wildlife links and preventing coalescence of settlements). This policy will have a major beneficial effect upon SA objectives: *To protect and enhance the landscape and green spaces in the Borough and to provide opportunities for public access to the countryside* and *To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of BAP targets* as biodiversity within the Green Wedges will be protected.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	30%	10%	20%	40%
Social	37%	16%	26%	21%
Environmental	47%	26%	5%	21%

CS8 - Appropriate Green Wedge Land Uses

Potential policy CS8 outlines the land uses that are considered appropriate in Green Wedges. Allowing development for outdoor leisure and recreation will and for footpaths, bridleways and cycleways will have a beneficial effect upon the SA objectives: *To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services* and *To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and participate in cultural and leisure activities*. The development of roads may encourage increased car use and have an adverse effect upon the SA objectives: *To improve air quality particularly through the reduction of traffic related pollutants* and *To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change*.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	9%	9%	63%	18%
Social	14%	14%	52%	19%
Environmental	16%	16%	53%	16%

CS9 - The Rural Urban Fringe

Potential Policy CS9 outlines how the Rural Urban Fringe will be protected in order to strengthen the links between the urban area and the countryside and to contribute towards sustainable development. Development will only be permitted unless a number of criteria are met. However if development is permitted in addition to the effects associated with general development (as detailed in 8.3.1) there could be an adverse effect on the SA objectives: *To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets*; and *To protect and enhance the landscape and green spaces in the Borough and to provide opportunities for public access to the countryside*.

Therefore prior to any development in the rural urban fringe taking place the environmental impacts should be quantified through a series of ecological surveys; Flood Risk Assessments; Landscape Character Assessments; and archaeological assessments.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	46%	15%	31%	8%
Social	33%	14%	44%	9%
Environmental	50%	22%	17%	11%

CS10 - Development in the Countryside

Potential policy CS10 outlines how the countryside will be protected for its own sake and outlines the criteria that will be applied to any development that is considered to be acceptable in the countryside. This policy is likely to have a beneficial effect upon the SA objectives particularly with respect to rural residents: *To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services; To improve access to education and training for children, young people, adult learners, the unemployed, the disabled and the deprived; and To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local population.*

Large scale development will only be permitted unless a number of criteria are met. However if development is permitted in addition to the effects associated with general development (as detailed in 8.3.1) there could be an adverse effect on the SA objectives: *To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets; To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets; and To protect and enhance the landscape and green spaces in the Borough and to provide opportunities for public access to the countryside* although some protection is afforded through the criteria which must be met before development can proceed. Therefore prior to any development in the countryside taking place the environmental impacts should be quantified through a series of ecological surveys; Flood Risk Assessments; Landscape Character Assessments; and archaeological assessments.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	54%	0%	38%	8%
Social	58%	0%	35%	7%
Environmental	69%	0%	43%	8%

CS11 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity and the Wider Environment

Potential policy CS11 outlines how the restoration, re-creation and enhancement of green infrastructure and biological diversity will be actively promoted. It also outlines criteria that will be applied to developments to enable optimum conditions for the protection of wildlife species and habitats. This policy is likely to have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of BAP targets.*

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	50%	0%	0%	56%
Social	38%	0%	0%	62%
Environmental	66%	0%	0%	33%

CS12 - Geological Conservation

Potential policy CS12 outlines the conditions that will be imposed on developments to ensure the protection and conservation of sites of geological significance: SSSIs and RIGs.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	20%	0%	0%	80%
Social	31%	0%	0%	69%
Environmental	50%	0%	0%	50%

CS13 - Flood Risk and the Protection of the Water Environment

Potential policy CS13 outlines how flood risk and protection of the water environment will be taken into account when meeting new development needs. This policy will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To manage prudently water resources, improve water quality, protect the floodplain and protect against flood risk*. This policy may also have a beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction* through requiring the use of sustainable drainage systems and measures to maximise water efficiency such as grey water recycling facilities.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	22%	0%	11%	67%
Social	25%	0%	0%	75%
Environmental	36%	0%	7%	57%

CS14 - Renewable Energy Use and Increasing Energy Efficiency

Potential policy CS14 outlines how development proposals should incorporate on site renewable energy generation and energy saving technologies in order to help reduce carbon dioxide emissions. This policy will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objectives: *To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources* and *To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction*. This policy will also have a beneficial effect upon a number of other SA objectives: *To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services; To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services; To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce the pollution of land; and To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change*. It is important to ensure that local communities are fully consulted and involved in initiatives to reduce energy use and that the impact of renewable energy technologies on buildings with historical value is taken into account.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	67%	0%	11%	22%
Social	31%	0%	44%	25%
Environmental	47%	0%	33%	13%

CS15 - Renewable Energy Installations

Potential policy CS15 outlines how energy derived from renewable sources will be encouraged with particular focus upon the wider environmental benefits of utilising renewable energy sources. This policy will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources*. This policy will also have a beneficial effect upon a number of other SA objectives: *To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction; To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce the pollution of land; and To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change*. However if

renewable energy installations are constructed in addition to the effects associated with general development (as detailed in 8.3.1) there could be an adverse effect on the SA objectives: *To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets; To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets; and To protect and enhance the landscape and green spaces in the Borough and to provide opportunities for public access to the countryside.* Therefore prior to any renewable energy installations being constructed the environmental impacts should be quantified through a series of ecological surveys; Flood Risk Assessments; Landscape Character Assessments; and archaeological assessments.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	44%	0%	12%	44%
Social	11%	16%	16%	57%
Environmental	28%	22%	28%	22%

Built Environment, Culture and Heritage

CS16 - Sustainable Construction and Designing for Quality

Potential policy CS16 states that new developments and buildings will need to incorporate sustainable design and construction principles. This policy will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.* It is important to ensure that communities are fully consulted and involved in the sustainable design of new developments.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	100%	0%	0%	0%
Social	75%	0%	25%	7%
Environmental	85%	0%	15%	0%

CS17 - Conservation, Heritage and Culture

Potential policy CS17 outlines how the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, Conservation Areas and other cultural assets will be encouraged. This policy will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.* The policy will also have a beneficial effect upon SA objectives: *To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural and leisure activities* by providing opportunities for local people to better understand their local history and cultural assets and *To protect and enhance the landscape and green spaces in the Borough and to provide opportunities for public access to the countryside.* It is important to ensure that any all new developments make best use of previously developed land and buildings but also take into account their historic value through archaeological assessments and / or Historic Landscape Character Assessments.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	0%	0%	33%	67%
Social	25%	0%	0%	75%
Environmental	36%	0%	21%	43%

CS18 - Protecting and Respecting Local Landscape Character

Potential policy CS18 outlines that the distinctive landscape character of the Borough should be protected and enhanced. This will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To protect and enhance the landscape and green spaces in the Borough and to provide opportunities for public access to the countryside.* This policy will also have a beneficial effect upon the SA objectives: *To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets and To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.*

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	22%	0%	11%	67%
Social	31%	0%	0%	69%
Environmental	50%	0%	7%	43%

*Balanced Housing Markets**CS19 - Meeting the Housing Needs of the Borough*

Potential policy CS19 outlines proposals for the release of housing land supply including the criteria to be taken into account when allocating sites for housing. This policy will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.* Construction associated with new housing development is likely to create dust and construction waste and therefore will have a short term adverse effect upon the SA objectives: *To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants and To minimise waste and to increase the re-use, recycling and composting of waste materials.* There is also the potential for construction related pollution to have adverse environmental effects depending upon the location of development. For example development near a water body may result in construction related pollution. Prior to any housing developments being constructed the environmental impacts should be quantified through a series of ecological surveys; Flood Risk Assessments; Landscape Character Assessments; and archaeological assessments.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	44%	11%	55%	0%
Social	60%	5%	35%	0%
Environmental	33%	11%	56%	0%

CS20 - Housing Affordability

Potential policy CS20 states how residential developments will need to include affordable housing to meet identified local needs. This policy will have a major beneficial effect on the SA objective: *To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.*

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	33%	0%	11%	66%
Social	73%	0%	0%	27%
Environmental	40%	0%	7%	53%

CS21 - Accommodation for Specialist Needs

Potential policy CS21 states that new housing development needs to take into account specialised accommodation needs. This policy will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objectives: *To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and*

links into the provision of services and To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people. It is important to ensure that specialised housing provision is complemented by transport improvements which are accessible by all members of the community (e.g. provision of public transport that can be used easily by elderly and disabled people).

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	11%	0%	0%	89%
Social	31%	0%	0%	69%
Environmental	0%	0%	0%	100%

CS22 - Criteria for identifying sites for Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Development

Potential policy CS22 outlines criteria that will be applied to any proposals for Gypsy and Traveller pitch development in the Borough. This policy will have a beneficial effect upon the SA objectives: *To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.*

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	18%	9%	64%	9%
Social	22%	0%	78%	0%
Environmental	13%	7%	73%	7%

Employment Provision and Fostering Enterprise

CS23 - Meeting the Employment Needs of the Borough

Potential policy CS23 outlines proposals for the release of employment land supply including the criteria to be taken into account when allocating sites for employment. This policy will ensure the provision of jobs for the local population and therefore will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local population.* Construction associated with new employment development is likely to create dust and construction waste and therefore will have a short term adverse effect upon the SA objectives: *To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants* and *To minimise waste and to increase the re-use, recycling and composting of waste materials.* There is also the potential for construction related pollution to have adverse environmental effects depending upon the location of development. For example development near a water body may result in construction related pollution. Prior to any employment developments being constructed the environmental impacts should be quantified through a series of ecological surveys; Flood Risk Assessments; Landscape Character Assessments; and archaeological assessments. Employment development should be accompanied by the provision of public transport, walking and cycling linkages.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	10%	10%	60%	20%
Social	12%	0%	53%	35%
Environmental	0%	6.5%	81%	12.5%

Community Facilities, Leisure and Recreation

CS24 - Developer Contributions to Meet Community Needs

Potential policy CS24 sets out the requirements for developer contributions that will be sought to secure provision of community infrastructure. Depending upon what types of contributions are sought this policy has the potential to have a positive effect upon a number of the SA objectives.

Examples of initiatives that developer contributions could be sought to fund include: educational provision and public transport improvements; community / townscape enhancement schemes; waste minimisation / recycling initiatives; and habitat / biodiversity enhancements in the Borough. It is important to ensure the need for developer contributions is balanced against the need to attract developers to the Borough.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	50%	0%	40%	10%
Social	76%	0%	24%	0%
Environmental	57%	0%	36%	7%

CS25 - Leisure and Recreation

Potential policy CS25 is concerned with the provision of adequate and well located leisure and recreation facilities to meet the needs of local residents. This policy will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural and leisure activities.* It will also have a beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *to improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.*

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	20%	10%	50%	20%
Social	56%	0%	38%	6%
Environmental	40%	7%	46%	7%

CS26 - Tourism

Potential policy CS26 seeks to encourage sustainable tourism growth and outlines proposals for restoration of the Grand Union Canal and tourism development around Kilby Bridge. This policy will have a major beneficial effect upon the SA objective: *To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local population.* However if tourism developments are constructed in addition to the effects associated with general development (as detailed in 8.3.1) there could be an adverse effect on the SA objectives: *To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets particularly with respect to the Grand Union Canal; To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets; and To protect and enhance the landscape and green spaces in the Borough and to provide opportunities for public access to the countryside.* Therefore prior to any tourist developments being constructed the environmental impacts should be quantified through a series of ecological surveys; Flood Risk Assessments; Landscape Character Assessments; and archaeological assessments.

This policy may result in increased amounts of traffic flowing in and out of the Borough and may have an adverse effect upon the SA objectives: *To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants and To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.* It is important to ensure adequate provision of public transport, walking and cycling linkages to tourist developments in order to minimise the use of the private car by tourists.

	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
Economic	10%	20%	40%	30%
Social	31%	12.5%	12.5%	44%
Environmental	33%	20%	33%	14%

8.3.3 Cumulative Effects of the Potential Policies

In order for the predicted adverse effects to be minimised and beneficial effects to be maximised (therefore maximising the sustainability of the Core Strategy DPD) all of the policies must be enforced for all development proposals.

Table 8.5 below provides an overall summary of the effects of the potential policies in relation to the SA objectives. Some policies appear in more than one column. This is because different elements of the same policy may have different impacts upon the same SA objective. Full details of the effects of the policies are provided in the Appraisal Matrices in Appendix F.

Table 8.5 Overall Effects of Oadby and Wigston Core Strategy Policies

SA Objective	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	CS1 CS3 CS6 CS10 CS14 CS16 CS19 CS20 CS21 CS22 CS24 CS25		CS2 CS4 CS5 CS7 CS8 CS9 CS10	CS11 CS12 CS13 CS15 CS17 CS18 CS23 CS26
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	CS3 CS4 CS6 CS7 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS14 CS16 CS18 CS19 CS20 CS21 CS22 CS24 CS25		CS1 CS2 CS5 CS8 CS10 CS19 CS22 CS23	CS15 CS17 CS26
3. To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural and leisure activities.	CS3 CS4 CS6 CS7 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS11 CS12 CS16 CS17 CS18 CS19 CS24 CS25 CS26		CS1 CS2 CS5 CS8 CS22	CS13 CS14 CS15 CS20 CS21 CS23
4. To improve community safety, reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	CS4 CS13 CS16 CS19 CS20 CS21 CS23		CS1 CS2 CS3 CS22 CS24 CS25	CS5 CS6 CS7 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS14 CS15 CS17 CS18 CS26
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.	CS4 CS6 CS10 CS19 CS20 CS21 CS24		CS1 CS2 CS5 CS3 CS9 CS14 CS16 CS22 CS25	CS7 CS8 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS15 CS17 CS18 CS23 CS26
6. To promote racial harmony and create cohesive communities.	CS4 CS9 CS10 CS19 CS20 CS21 CS24		CS1 CS2 CS3 CS6 CS7 CS16 CS22 CS25	CS5 CS8 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS14 CS15 CS17 CS18 CS23 CS26
7. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of BAP targets.	CS7 CS9 CS10 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS16 CS17 CS18 CS22 CS24 CS26	CS15	CS1 CS2 CS3 CS4 CS5 CS6 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS14 CS15 CS19 CS23 CS25	CS20 CS21
8. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.	CS7 CS9 CS10 CS11 CS12 CS17 CS18 CS24	CS15	CS1 CS2 CS3 CS4 CS6 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS14 CS15 CS16 CS19 CS22 CS23 CS25 CS26	CS13 CS20 CS21
9. To protect and enhance the landscape and green spaces in the Borough and to provide opportunities for public access to the countryside.	CS2 CS3 CS4 CS7 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS17 CS18 CS20 CS25 CS26	CS8 CS15	CS1 CS5 CS6 CS9 CS10 CS14 CS15 CS16 CS19 CS22 CS23 CS24	CS21

SA Objective	Beneficial	Adverse	Unknown	No effect
10. To manage prudently water resources, improve water quality, protect the floodplain and protect against flood risk.	CS7 CS9 CS10 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS14 CS16 CS17 CS18 CS19 CS26	CS1 CS2 CS5 CS15	CS1 CS2 CS3 CS4 CS6 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS15 CS19 CS22 CS23 CS24 CS25	CS20 CS21
11. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	CS3 CS6 CS7 CS10 CS15 CS16 CS20 CS24 CS25	CS1 CS2 CS5 CS8 CS19 CS26	CS1 CS2 CS4 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS14 CS19 CS22 CS23	CS11 CS12 CS13 CS17 CS18 CS21
12. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce the pollution of land.	CS1 CS2 CS3 CS7 CS9 CS10 CS11 CS12 CS14 CS15 CS16 CS18	CS9	CS4 CS5 CS6 CS8 CS10 CS19 CS22 CS23 CS25 CS26	CS5 CS13 CS17 CS20 CS21 CS24
13. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	CS9 CS14 CS15 CS16		CS1 CS3 CS4 CS8 CS10 CS17 CS18 CS19 CS22 CS24 CS26	CS2 CS5 CS6 CS7 CS8 CS10 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS20 CS21 CS25
14. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	CS3 CS6 CS7 CS9 CS10 CS11 CS14 CS15 CS16 CS19 CS20 CS22 CS24	CS5 CS8 CS26	CS1 CS2 CS4 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS22 CS23 CS25	CS12 CS13 CS17 CS18 CS21
15. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	CS4 CS6 CS9 CS14 CS16 CS19 CS20 CS22 CS24 CS25		CS1 CS2 CS3 CS10	CS7 CS8 CS10 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS15 CS17 CS18 CS21 CS23 CS25 CS26
16. To improve access to education and training for children, young people, adult learners, the unemployed, the disabled and the deprived.	CS4 CS6 CS10 CS16 CS19 CS20 CS22 CS24		CS1 CS2 CS3 CS5 CS8 CS9 CS22 CS25	CS7 CS8 CS9 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS14 CS15 CS17 CS18 CS21 CS23 CS25 CS26
17. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local population.	CS3 CS4 CS10 CS16 CS23 CS24 CS26		CS1 CS2 CS5 CS6 CS8 CS9 CS14 CS19 CS22 CS24 CS25	CS7 CS8 CS9 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS15 CS17 CS18 CS20 CS21
18. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	CS2 CS3 CS77 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS11 CS12 CS16 CS18 CS19		CS1 CS4 CS5 CS6 CS8 CS13 CS15 CS17 CS22 CS23 CS24 CS25	CS14 CS20 CS21 CS26
19. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	CS3 CS4 CS6 CS9 CS11 CS13 CS14 CS15 CS16		CS1 CS2 CS5 CS19 CS20 CS23 CS24 CS25 CS26	CS7 CS8 CS10 CS12 CS17 CS18 CS21 CS22
20. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use, recycling and composting of waste materials.	CS4 CS13 CS14 CS16 CS24	CS1 CS2 CS3 CS4 CS19 CS22 CS23 CS25 CS26	CS1 CS2 CS3 CS5 CS6 CS10 CS19 CS22 CS23 CS25 CS26	CS7 CS8 CS9 CS11 CS12 CS15 CS17 CS18 CS20 CS21
21. To improve access to services for those without a car, disabled people, elderly people, ethnic minorities and deprived people by providing for everyday needs in each settlement.	CS3 CS6 CS8 CS10 CS16 CS20 CS24 CS25	CS6	CS1 CS2 CS4 CS5 CS8 CS9 CS14 CS20 CS22 CS23 CS26	CS7 CS9 CS11 CS12 CS13 CS15 CS17 CS18 CS21
22. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	CS3 CS6 CS7 CS16 CS19 CS24 CS25		CS1 CS2 CS4 CS5 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS14 CS20 CS22 CS23 CS26	CS11 CS12 CS13 CS15 CS17 CS18 CS21

8.4 **Maximising Beneficial Effects**

There are a number of measures (not an exhaustive list) which could be taken to maximise the beneficial effects associated with the Core Strategy DPD. These include:

- Ensure the principles of sustainable design and construction are adopted by developers.
- Ensure that new jobs created are compatible with the needs of the local population and that training (such as through apprenticeship schemes) is offered where possible.
- Ensure that developments include provision for open space and recreation.
- Provision of frequent and efficient public transport linkages to new developments to ensure that people are not encouraged to access them by cars.
- Encourage travel by walking and cycling and public transport by incorporating well lit footpaths, bridleways, cycleways, cycle storage and public transport provision.
- Ensure any improvements in public transport and infrastructure are designed with the needs of the young, disabled, elderly and deprived people in mind.
- Ensure new developments include interpretation facilities to help residents understand local heritage.
- Encourage developers to undertake habitat enhancement or creation schemes.
- Encourage developments to enhance the character, appearance and setting of cultural and archaeological assets as part of development.
- Liaise with the local police and consider the potential to reduce crime and the fear of crime through the design of new buildings and open spaces.
- Make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure in the design of new developments.
- New buildings should seek to achieve an Excellent rating under the BREEAM methodology and make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials.
- Ensure all new developments include measures to conserve energy resources and give consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Developments could also incorporate Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems.
- Incorporate water conservation measures in new developments such as grey-water recycling facilities.
- Recycling facilities should be integrated into new developments to encourage people to sort / recycle their waste.
- Ensure that affordable housing is well integrated with other housing on new developments.
- Encourage developers to make use of opportunities to create new educational resources and promote environmental education, such as, through creating wildlife gardens in schools.
- Encourage developers to provide adequate school places either through the construction of new schools as part of development or through financial contributions.
- Incorporate training schemes and facilities for the use of residents as part of the new employment sites.
- Ensure that a reasonable proportion of new leisure developments are related to the provision of active sports.
- Encourage local schools and colleges to make use of any new leisure facilities.
- Ensure communities are fully consulted and involved in the design process of new developments.
- Seek developer contributions to fund community and environmental enhancement schemes. Examples include: educational provision; leisure provision; public transport improvements; community / townscape enhancement schemes; waste minimisation / recycling initiatives; and habitat / biodiversity enhancements.
- Encourage the use / enhancement of existing infrastructure before allowing development of new infrastructure.
- Seek developer contributions that will help in the improvement of all types of transport infrastructure and help encourage people to use alternative methods of transport. Examples include: public transport, cycleways, bridleways, footpaths and initiatives that promote the use of these types of transport.

8.5 **Minimising Adverse Effects**

There are a number of measures (not an exhaustive list) which should be taken to minimise adverse effects associated with the Core Strategy DPD as listed in the following sections.

8.5.1 **Mitigation Against Temporary Effects**

- Employ contractors registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
- Ensure the principles of sustainable design and construction are adopted by developers.
- Ensure contractors adopt best practice in respect of minimising water pollution.
- Ensure contractors adopt best practice in respect of minimising dust and air pollution
- Ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction.
- Encourage the use of recycled construction materials.
- Encourage the reuse of construction waste wherever possible.

8.5.2 **Mitigation Against Permanent Effects**

- Provision of frequent and efficient public transport linkages to new developments to ensure that people are not encouraged to access them by cars.
- Ensure that affordable housing is well integrated with other housing on new developments.
- Ensure that capacity of existing infrastructure (such as hospitals and schools) is able to meet the increased demand generated by new development.
- Ensure ecology is carefully considered in the siting and design of new developments. Conduct ecological surveys of all sites prior to development. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible.
- Developers should consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings including archaeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas.
- If developing on previously developed land opportunities should be taken to sympathetically refurbish redundant buildings.
- Archaeological assessments should be undertaken at all sites with archaeological potential.
- Developers should, where possible, retain archaeological remains in-situ or where this is not possible excavation / recording of remains should be undertaken.
- Landscape Character Assessments should be undertaken prior to development and steps taken to minimise effects on the local landscape.
- Ensure the important role of the Green Wedge in preventing coalescence of neighbouring communities is taken into account when considering location of development in Green Wedge areas and fragmentation of the Green Wedge should be avoided.
- A net gain approach should be applied when considering development in the Green Wedge (i.e. any land removed from a wedge at one location must be compensated for and enhanced elsewhere).
- Any development in the countryside should be integrated into existing development and designed sympathetically with the surrounding area and take into account local character and distinctiveness.
- Take into account the Leicestershire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation Study in determining the location/scale and type of development to take place.
- In considering the locations of renewable energy developments ensure any adverse effects on historic sites or buildings (and their settings) and archaeological sites are minimised.
- In considering the locations of renewable energy developments ensure any adverse effects on biodiversity resources are minimised.
- In considering the locations of renewable energy developments ensure any adverse effects on landscape character and viewpoints are minimised.
- Ensure any impacts upon water resources are minimised by following the Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines. Incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments and ensure the sustainable management of surface water resources.

- Incorporate water conservation measures in new developments such as grey-water recycling facilities.
- Ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity (including the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure) is available for new developments.
- Ensure sufficient water resources and water distribution mains capacity is available for new developments.
- Encourage the use of previously developed land for new development where possible as well as the reuse of buildings and infrastructure.
- Remediate contaminated land in accordance with PPS23 and CLR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land.
- Avoid development in the floodplain. Flood Risk Assessments should be undertaken to establish the flooding potential of the site and steps taken to minimise risks.
- Ensure adequate flood protection / the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and liaise with the Environment Agency regarding the design of flood protection measures.
- Ensure local communities are fully consulted and involved in the design process of new developments.
- Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments are accessible and meet the needs of the local population. Consideration should be given to the location of employment opportunities within the Borough and ensuring access for residents.
- Ensure that all opportunities to ensure that Gypsy and Traveller communities feel part of their local community and can contribute to local community and economic activities are taken.
- Ensure the balance between the need for affordable housing / employment land is balanced against the need to attract developers to the Borough (i.e. developers may be put off developing in the Borough if restrictions on development / developer contributions are too restrictive).

9.0 **IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING**

9.1 **Next Steps**

The Core Strategy Preferred Options Report will be consulted on for a period of 6 weeks. OWBC will then consider the responses to the Preferred Options consultation and produce their submission Core Strategy DPD. Submission of the Core Strategy DPD to the Secretary of State will be followed by an examination before it can be adopted. Any significant changes made during these stages will need to be subject to further Sustainability Appraisal prior to adoption.

The next steps of the Sustainability Appraisal and associated steps of the Core Strategy DPD development are detailed in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Next Steps in the Sustainability Appraisal

ODPM Stage		Sustainability Appraisal Steps	Links to Core Strategy DPD Process
Stage D Consulting on the Core Strategy DPD and the Sustainability Appraisal Report	D1	Consultation on the Sustainability Report.	Undertaken at the same time as consultation on the Preferred Options Report.
	D2	Appraise any significant changes to the Core Strategy DPD following consultation and examination.	Undertaken in conjunction with finalisation of the Core Strategy DPD for submission and following examination.
	D3	Produce an adoption statement to accompany the adopted Core Strategy DPD outlining how findings of the Sustainability Appraisal have been taken into account and how sustainability considerations have been integrated into it.	Undertaken in conjunction with finalisation of the Core Strategy DPD prior to adoption.
Stage E Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy DPD	E1 & E2	Undertake monitoring of significant effects arising from the Core Strategy DPD and respond to adverse effects.	Undertaken after the Core Strategy DPD has been adopted.

9.2 **Implementation of the Core Strategy DPD**

The Core Strategy will replace a number of policies in the existing Local Plan. These are outlined in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2 Existing Local Plan Policies to be Replaced by the Core Strategy

Local Plan Policy	Local Plan Policies to be saved beyond September 2007	Core Strategy Policies under which future status is addressed
Proposal 1 Future Development	No	CS1 CS2 CS3 CS4 CS19 CS22 CS24 CS25 CS26
Landscape Proposal 9 Significant urban open space and landscape frontages	Yes in part	CS9 CS17 CS18
Landscape Proposal 10 The definition of Green Wedges	No	CS7
Landscape Proposal 11 Development in Green Wedges	Yes in part	CS8
Landscape Proposal 15 Development in the Countryside (definition of countryside)	No	CS10
Landscape Policy 16 Development in the Countryside (new buildings or structures)	Yes in part	CS10
Conservation Proposal 1 The Grand Union Canal (SSSI)	Yes in part	CS26
Conservation Proposal 3 The Grand Union Canal (Development in the Canal Corridor)	Yes in part	CS26 CS17
Conservation Proposal 4 Sites of Ecological Interest (district level sites)	Yes in part	CS11
Conservation Proposal 6 Sites of Ecological Interest (species protected by law)	Yes in part	CS11
Conservation Proposal 8 Energy Efficient Development	No	CS14 CS16
Conservation Proposal 9 Surface Water Drainage (protection of essential washland)	No	CS13
Transportation Proposal 1 The Eastern District Distributor Road	No	CS5
Transportation Proposal 2 Road Improvement Lines	No	CS5 CS6

9.3 **Proposals for Monitoring**

Monitoring is an important part of SA because it ensures that the process is ongoing and does not simply end once the Core Strategy DPD has been adopted. Monitoring will enable OWBC to determine whether the implementation of the Core Strategy is working towards achievement of the SA objectives.

The SEA Directive requires "...a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring..." (annex 1i of the SEA Directive) to be provided. A set of targets and indicators were developed during the scoping stage which could potentially be used for monitoring purposes. These were determined using the SA objectives, the key issues identified and the review of plans and programmes.

Targets and indicators for each SA objective are presented in Appendix G. It should be noted that these are suggested targets and indicators only and the OWBC will determine the exact nature of monitoring once the Core Strategy DPD has been adopted.

FIGURES

APPENDIX A
REPORT CONDITIONS

APPENDIX B
RESPONSES TO THE SCOPING REPORT

APPENDIX C
RESPONSES TO THE ISSUES AND OPTIONS APPRAISAL

APPENDIX D
COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

APPENDIX E

REASONS FOR DISMISSING ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

APPENDIX F
PREFERRED OPTIONS APPRAISAL MATRICES

APPENDIX G
TARGETS AND INDICATORS

APPENDIX H

ISSUES AND OPTIONS APPRAISAL MATRICES CD

**This appendix is available in electronic format on request from
Oadby and Wigston Borough Council**