



Scoping Report

**Corby Borough Council:
Local Development Documents**

**Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic
Environmental Assessment**

February 2006

Corby Borough Council: Local Development Documents

Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment

Scoping Report

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GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Definition
AAP	Action Area Plan
AQMA	Air quality management area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
CBC	Corby Borough Council
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
JPU	Joint Planning Unit
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
MKSM	Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy
NO ₂ ; NO _x	Nitrogen dioxide; oxides of nitrogen
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PM ₁₀	Fine particles
PSA	Primary Shopping Area
RAA	Regeneration Action Area
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure
SAR	Sustainability Appraisal Report
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

1. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Corby Borough Council (CBC) is preparing a series of Local Development Documents (LDDs) which will form part of a joint Local Development Framework (LDF) for North Northamptonshire, as required under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The LDDs will set out spatial and other development strategies for the Borough. LDDs include Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).
- 1.2 Further explanation of the different types of LDDs and their relationship to each other is detailed in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) for North Northamptonshire. The key aims of the new system include ensuring *'that local development documents are prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development'*.

REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 1.3 The EU Directive 2001/42/EC on assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive') came into force in the UK on 20 July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The Directive applies to a variety of plans and programmes including those for town and country planning and land use and applies to each of the LDDs prepared as part of the LDF as they will a) set the framework for future development consent, b) are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.
- 1.4 The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is:

'To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans... with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans... which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.'
(Article 1)
- 1.5 SEA is an iterative assessment process which plans and programmes are now required to undergo as they are being developed to ensure that potential significant environmental effects arising from the plan/programme are identified, assessed, mitigated and communicated to plan-makers. SEA also requires the monitoring of significant effects once the plan/programme is implemented.

REQUIREMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

1.6 Under the new regulations¹ implementing the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is required for all LDDs. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. The regulations stipulate that SA of LDDs should meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.

1.7 Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1) describes Sustainability Appraisal in Paragraph 9 of Annex B:

'A Sustainability Appraisal is intended to assess the impact of plan policies from an environmental, economic and social perspective. It is intended to test the performance of a plan against the objectives of sustainable development and thereby provide the basis for its improvement. Guidance on carrying out the Sustainability Appraisal will show how they can comply with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive'.

1.8 SA thus helps planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in preparing their plans.

1.9 There are many definitions of sustainable development. However, the most commonly used and widely accepted is that coined by the World Commission of Environment and Development in 1987 as:

'Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'

1.10 The UK Strategy for Sustainable Development 'A Better Quality of Life' (March 2005) outlines a set of shared UK principles which will be used to achieve the goal of sustainable development. The guiding principles have been agreed by the UK government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and the Northern Ireland Administration. They bring together and build on the principles of the previous strategy (1999) to set out an overarching approach. The five guiding principles will form the basis for policy in the UK. For a policy to be sustainable, it must respect all five of these principles in order to integrate and deliver simultaneously sustainable development:

- 1) **Living within environmental limits** – respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations;
- 2) **Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society** – meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all;
- 3) **Achieving a Sustainable Economy** – Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and

¹ Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. The Regulations came into force on 28 September 2004.

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in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays); and efficient resource use incentivised;

- 4) **Promoting Good Governance** – Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people’s creativity, energy and diversity;
- 5) **Using Sound Science Responsibly** – Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

THE SA PROCESS

1.11 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are thus distinct, but recent guidance² from the Office for the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) states that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process and provides a methodology for doing so.

1.12 According to the same guidance, the main stages in the SA process are as follows:

- ◆ **Stage A** – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on scope;
- ◆ **Stage B** – Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
- ◆ **Stage C** – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- ◆ **Stage D** – Consultation on the plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- ◆ **Stage E** – Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan.

1.13 The ODPM’s guidance emphasises that SA is an iterative process which identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of the plan and the extent to which its implementation will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined. The intention is that SA is fully integrated into the plan making process from the earliest stages, both informing and being informed by it. The guidance also sets out a requirement for the preparation of the following reports:

- ◆ **Scoping Report** (documenting Stage A work) which should be used for consultation on the scope of the SA;
- ◆ **Sustainability Appraisal Report** (documenting Stages A and B work) which should be used in the public consultation on the Preferred Options version of the draft plan. The SA Report fully encompasses the requirement to produce an Environmental Report under the SEA Directive.

² Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005

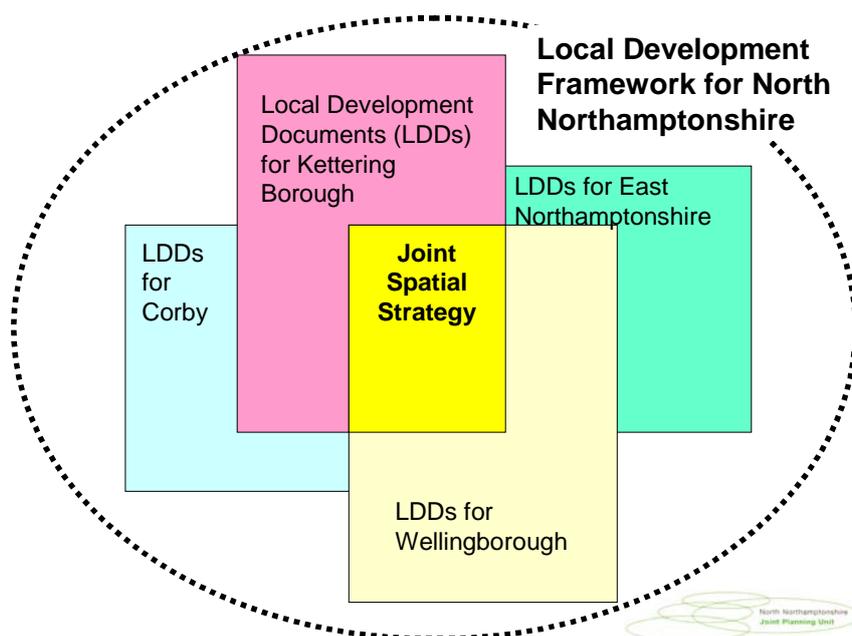
PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

- 1.14 A SA scoping report is required to document all tasks in Stage A and will provide the basis for consultation on these tasks. This report is the SA scoping report for the various LDDs programmed for preparation by Corby Borough Council under its LDS. Its purpose is to describe the methodology and scope of the appraisal work to be conducted and to begin the process of collating information on relevant plans and programmes, as well as relevant baseline information.
- 1.15 The Scoping Report sets out the development of the draft integrated SA/SEA framework intended to be applicable to each of the LDDs. A description of the general assessment approach to be considered for all of the LDDs is provided together with an outline of the ensuing stages of the SA. A description of the content and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal/Environmental Report required for each plan is also included.

THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- 1.1 The Government has identified Northamptonshire as an area for major new development over the next 20 to 30 years. This is as part of the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Growth Area identified in the Sustainable Communities Plan published in February 2003 (www.odpm.gov.uk/communities/plan). The broad proposals are set out in the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy (MKSM Strategy). Published by the Secretary of State in March 2005, the MKSM strategy proposes that North Northamptonshire (which comprises the local authority areas of Corby Borough Council, East Northamptonshire Council, Kettering Borough Council and The Borough Council of Wellingborough), should accommodate around 52,000 new homes and 44,000 jobs between 2001 and 2021.
- 1.2 The growth proposals have coincided with the introduction of a new planning system that replaces County Structure Plans with Regional and Sub-Regional Spatial Strategies; and replaces Local Plans with a range of documents that will collectively make up a Local Development Framework (LDF). Details of the documents that will make up the LDF, and the timetable for their production, are set out in the LDS for North Northamptonshire.
- 1.3 In view of the scale of growth proposed, the local authorities have agreed that there should be a comprehensive set of planning documents for North Northamptonshire. This will be called the North Northamptonshire LDF, to be overseen by a new Joint Planning Unit (JPU).

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1.4 The LDF will include a single strategic plan (the 'Core Spatial Strategy') for the whole of North Northamptonshire. This will include:

- ◆ Statement of Vision and objectives
- ◆ Future role and function of the main settlements
- ◆ Development requirement to be associated with the main settlements (including housing and employment)
- ◆ Location and intended broad scale and form of major urban extensions
- ◆ Sequence in which development should take place including phasing and scale of the development in the major growth locations
- ◆ Infrastructure and service requirements
- ◆ Environmental issues and prevention of coalescence between towns;
- ◆ Provision of green infrastructure of a strategic scale
- ◆ Social infrastructure provision and other development serving more than one town in the area
- ◆ Transport linkages throughout the area
- ◆ Necessary implementation policies where a consistent view is needed across the area, including strategic policies on design and developer contributions
- ◆ Monitoring and implementation framework

1.16 The Core Strategy was subject to its own SA, with the latest report on the appraisal of the Preferred Options version of the plan published in November 2005. It is important that subsequent SAs of LDDs are compliant with this document.

1.17 The remaining LDDs will be prepared by the individual authorities. The LDDs being prepared by CBC include the following DPDs:

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- ◆ Proposals Map DPD; and
- ◆ Site Specific Proposals DPD;
- ◆ Corby Town Centre AAP;
- ◆ Corby Urban Extension AAP; and
- ◆ Kingswood and Danesholme AAP.

1.18 Each of these LDDs will require a separate SA. However, this report is intended to encompass the scoping requirements for all of these SAs.

2. OTHER RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The SEA Directive states that the Environmental Report should provide information on:

‘The plan’s relationship with other relevant plans and programmes’ and “the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan...and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Annex 1 (a), (e))

METHODOLOGY

- 2.2 Relevant international, national, regional and local plans and programmes that might influence the CBC LDDs have been identified and are outlined in Table 2.1 below. This includes existing development plans and other plans and policies prepared by neighbouring authorities and the JPU. Additionally, other plans and policies were identified following the ODPM guidance, which lists plans and programmes that are likely to be relevant.
- 2.3 At the regional level the key documents are the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the East Midlands (RSS8) together with the East Midlands Integrated Regional Spatial Strategy: Sustainable Development Framework. At the sub-regional scale the Milton Keynes and South Midlands (MKSM) Sub-Regional Strategy (2005) provides the vision for developing the sub-region to 2031 and includes specific requirements for developing Corby and the surrounding areas of North Northamptonshire to 2016. At the local level, the adopted Corby Local Plan, the Corby Community Strategy’ and Corby Local Agenda 21 form the key strategic references.
- 2.4 The identified relevant plans and programmes were analysed to derive a set of key sustainability themes relevant to the national, regional and local context. This analysis, presented in Table 2.2, was closely informed by RSS8, the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy, the MKSM Sub-Regional Strategy, the emerging North Northamptonshire Joint Core Spatial Strategy and the Corby Community Strategy, and forms the first step in the development of the draft SA/SEA framework which is presented in Section 5 below.

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Table 2.1 - Relevant Plans and Programmes

Plan / programme	Data source
International Plans and Programmes	
Kyoto Protocol	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html
European Directives	Framework Directive on Waste Disposal (75/442/EEC) amended by 91/156/EEC, 91/692/EEC 96/350EC and 96/59/EC; Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC), Directive on the Landfill of Waste (1999/31/EC), Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC), Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Directive 2002/96/EC), Animal By-product Regulation 1774/2002/EC; Directive on End of Life Vehicles 2000/532/EC; Waste Incineration Directive 2000/76/EC; Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive 96/61/EC; Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC), Noise Directive (86/188/EEC), Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC), Freshwater Fisheries Directive (78/659/EEC), Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC), Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC); Air Quality Directive (96/62/EC) and their daughter directives.
European Landscape Convention 2000	http://www.iccops.it/oceans21/documents/EU_landscape_convention.pdf
EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, September 2002	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/newprg/
EU Biodiversity Strategy (covers 4 Action Plans), February 1998	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/docum/9842sm.htm
EU Sustainable Development Strategy, May 2001	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/eussd/
National Plans and Programmes	
Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy, March 2005	Sustainable Development Unit, Defra: http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, January 2000 (as amended)	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/index.htm
Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies, July 2005	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/pdf/guidemunwaste-strategy.pdf
National Waste Development Framework	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/leg_dir.htm
Waste Strategy 2000, the UK National Waste Strategy	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/pdf/wastvol1.pdf
SD Policy Statement, March 2004	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_027569.hcsp
A New Deal for Transport White Paper, July 1998	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_021588.hcsp

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The Future of Transport White Paper, July 2004	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/divisionhomepage/031259.hcsp
Transport 10 Year Plan 2000: Delivering better transport – progress report	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_023008.hcsp
Road Traffic Reduction Act 1997	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_roads/documents/page/dft_roads_504929-08.hcsp
Road Traffic Reduction Act 1997: draft guidance to local transport authorities	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_roads/documents/page/dft_roads_504929.hcsp
PPSs and PPGs	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Communities, PPS6: Planning for Town Centres PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies, PPS12: Local Development Frameworks, PPS22: Renewable Energy, PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, PPG2: Greenbelts PPG3: Housing, PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms, PPG8: Telecommunications, PPG13: Transport, PPG15: Planning and Historic Environment, PPG16: Archaeology and Planning, PPG17: Planning for Sport, Open Space and Recreation, PPG21: Tourism, PPG24: Planning and Noise, PPG25: Development and flood risk.
A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action Plan (2002)	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=85
<i>Communities Plan:</i> Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (Feb 2003)	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139870
Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (Jan 2005)	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1122853#P25_621
Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands: Regional Action Plan	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139893
Environment Agency Policy	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/?version=1&lang=_e
English Nature Position Statements	http://www.english-nature.gov.uk/news/position.asp
Countryside Agency Strategy	http://www.countryside.gov.uk/WhoWeAreAndWhatWeDo/strategy.asp
English Heritage Regional Plans	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1676
English Heritage Strategy 2005 - 2010	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8755

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National Waste Strategy 2000	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/index http://www.naturenet.net/law/wca.html
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/cl/
Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England	http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/biostrategy1to4.pdf
National Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Action Plan Steering Group 1994)	www.ukbap.org.uk
UK Climate Change Programme	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/02.htm#uk
Home Energy Conservation Act 1995, 7 th Progress Report	
Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards, English Nature	English Nature, 1995: Research Report No. 153, Accessible Natural Greenspace in Towns and Cities - a Review of Appropriate Size and Distance Criteria. Updated info: http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/526.pdf http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/Accessgreenspace.pdf
Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation	Department of Health http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/01/20/11/04012011.pdf
Regional Programmes	
Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8), March 2005	Government Office for the East Midlands http://www.goem.gov.uk/goem/psc/suscom/rss/?a=42496
“A Flourishing Region” Consultation Draft Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands to 2020 (2006)	East Midlands Development Agency http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/RESDraft_12Jan06.pdf
“Destination 2010” Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands 2003-2010 (2003)	East Midlands Development Agency http://www.wellandssp.org.uk/Downloads/emda%20res%202003.pdf
“Prosperity through People” Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands (1999)	East Midlands Development Agency
Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2006	http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/RESDraft_12Jan06.pdf
The State of the Regional Economy	East Midlands Development Agency
East Midlands Regional Assembly Integrated Regional Strategy	East Midlands Regional Assembly
Quality of Employment Land Supply (QUELS)	EMRGLA
Regional Employment Land Study (RELP)	EMRGLA
England's East Midlands Integrated Regional Spatial Strategy: Sustainable Development Framework	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/FinalIRS0205_1of2.pdf
Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the East Midlands 2001	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/water_resources_strategy_em.pdf
Towards a Regional Energy Strategy – A Sustainable Approach to Energy in the East Midlands	http://www.emra.gov.uk/e4e/publications/policy.asp
Time for Culture: East Midlands Cultural Consortium Regional Strategy 2001	Culture East Midlands http://www.culture-em.org.uk/documents/uploads/TIMEFORCULTURE.pdf
Destination East Midlands – The East Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003-2010	
Business support in the East Midlands - A strategy for 2005-2008	http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/BSstrategyandimplementation.pdf
East Midlands Rural Delivery Framework	http://www.goem.gov.uk/goem/env-rural/?a=42496
East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2004-2010	http://www.goem.gov.uk/goem/psc/housing/?a=42496
Investment for Health: A Public Health Strategy for the East Midlands	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/investment_for_health_full.pdf

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'Investment in Housing in the East Midlands 2006-8 Consultation draft	http://www.emra.gov.uk/s_d_briefings/documents/EMidsInvestmentInHousingConsultationDraft060505.pdf
East Midlands Regional Environment Strategy	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/env_strategy.asp
'Putting Wildlife Back on the Map – The East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy' Consultation Draft	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/EMBS_ConsDraftOct04.pdf
East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005-2011	http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/UAP_bro.pdf
East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy	http://www.emra.gov.uk/waste/documents.htm
East Midlands Regional Freight Strategy (July 2005)	http://www.emra.gov.uk/freight/documents.htm
Change 4 Sport: East Midlands Regional Plan for Sport	
Sub Regional Plans and Strategies	
Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (MKSM SRS) March 2005	Government Office for the East Midlands http://www.goem.gov.uk/goem/psc/suscom/mksm/
Local Plans and Strategies	
Northamptonshire County Structure Plan 1996-2016	http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/Environment/Regional/structure_home.htm
Northamptonshire County Structure Plan Monitoring Reports 2003/04/05	http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/Environment/Regional/monitoring.htm
Northamptonshire Local Transport Plan 2001/02-2005/06	http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/Transport/TP/LTP/LTP_2001_06.htm
Northamptonshire LTP1 Annual Progress Reports 2001/02/03/04/05	http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/Transport/TP/LTP/ltp.htm
Northamptonshire LTP2 2005/06-2010/11	http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/Transport/TP/LTP/LTP2006-2011.htm
A Biodiversity Action Plan for Northamptonshire (2002)	Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership, http://www.wildlifebcnp.org/northants-bap/main.htm
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Character Assessment (cited in North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure)	
Northamptonshire's Joint Waste Strategy	http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/Environment/Waste/strategy.htm
Planning out crime in Northamptonshire Supplementary Planning Guidance February 2004	http://www.corby.gov.uk/docs/supporting/released/2005-8/16265/Planning%20Out%20Crime%20-%20SPG.pdf
Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan East Northamptonshire Community Strategy	http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/Environment/Minerals/wlp.htm
Northamptonshire Minerals Local Plan	http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/Environment/Minerals/review.htm
North Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit Employment Land Futures	
North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure: Local Framework Study for Corby (2005)	
Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Options of the North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy	
Corby Local Plan	http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/wps/portal/professionals_DevelopmentPlans?docRef=1102425564106&scope=203&langid=0
Catalyst Corby Regeneration Framework	
Corby Strategic Floodrisk Assessment	
Corby Crime and Disorder and Drug Misuse Strategy 2005-2008	Corby Community Safety Partnership. http://www.corby.gov.uk/docs/supporting/released/2005-8/16345/CBC%20Crime%20%20Brochure2.pdf
Local Development Framework for Corby Issues and Options Report	
North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure: Local Framework Study for	

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Corby (2005)	
Corby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report	
One Corby Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Options of the North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy	
North Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit Employment Land Futures	
Corby Local Agenda 21	http://www.corby.gov.uk/an/wc.exe/AO2/corbyimages/la211.pdf
Surrounding Areas Key Plans and Strategies	
Kettering Local Plan 1995	http://www.kettering.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?categoryID=374&documentID=148
Wellingborough Local Plan	
East Northamptonshire Local Plan 1996	http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/pp/gold/viewGold.asp?IDType=Page&ID=4239
East Northamptonshire Community Strategy	

Table 2.2 - Derivation of Key Sustainability Themes

Sustainability Theme	Source			SEA Topics
	National/International	Regional	Local	
Social Sustainability Themes				
<i>Ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of all communities</i>	Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future/Homes for All; Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands; PPG3	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8; East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy;	Corby Local Plan; Inspirational Corby – Community Strategy; Corby Local Agenda 21	Population, Human Health
<i>Improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health, promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services</i>	Directive 96/62/EC, EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, Government's Transport Sustainable Development Objectives, Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation; PPG17, Environment Agency, New Deal for Transport	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8; Public Health Strategy for the East Midlands	Corby Local Plan; Corby Local Agenda 21	Population, Human Health
<i>To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to cultural and heritage assets and their settings</i>	PPG15, PPG16, English Heritage Strategy 2005 – 2010	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8	Corby Local Plan; Corby Local Agenda 21	Population, Cultural Heritage, Landscape
<i>To protect, promote and make accessible sport and recreational facilities</i>	PPG17; A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action Plan	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8	Corby Local Plan; Inspirational Corby – Community Strategy	Population, Cultural Heritage, Landscape, Human Health
<i>To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime</i>	Neighbourhood Renewal Unit Programmes, National Crime reduction advice, PPS1	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8	Planning out crime in Northamptonshire Supplementary Planning Guidance; Inspirational Corby – Community Strategy	Population, Human Health
<i>Reduce social exclusion, improve the equality of opportunity amongst social groups and support the development and growth of social capital.</i>	PPG13, PPG17, A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action Plan (2002),	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8	Inspirational Corby – Community Strategy	Population, Human Health

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Sustainability Theme	Source			SEA Topics
	National/International	Regional	Local	
Environmental Sustainability Themes				
<i>To increase the level and scope of biodiversity and protect and enhance important wildlife habitats</i>	Directive 79/409/EEC, EU Biodiversity Action Plan for Conservation of Natural Resources, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England; PPG9, RPG14, A New Deal for Transport, Environment Agency	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8 'Putting Wildlife Back on the Map – The East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy' Consultation Draft	Corby Local Plan; Corby Local Agenda 21;	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Climatic Factors
<i>Protect, enhance and manage natural, cultural, and archaeological assets and promote sustainable use and management of the countryside</i>	European Landscape Convention; The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000; Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England – Summary; UK Rural Strategy 2004	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8; East Midlands Environmental Strategy	Corby Local Plan; Corby Local Agenda 21	Cultural, Heritage and Landscape
<i>Reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve</i>	Directive 96/62/EC, A New Deal for Transport (1998); The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, January 2000 (as amended); Government's Transport Sustainable Development Objectives, Environment Agency	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8	Northamptonshire LTP2 2005/06-2010/11; Corby Local Agenda 21	Air, Population, Human Health
<i>Mitigate noise and light pollution</i>	Directive 2002/49/EC Noise, PPG24, PPG23, New Deal for Transport; Government's Transport Sustainable Development Objectives	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8	Corby Local Plan; Corby Local Agenda 21	Air, Population, Human Health
<i>Mitigate and manage the risk of flooding</i>	Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC); PPG25	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8	Corby Local Plan	Climatic Factors, Population, Water
<i>Address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and involving people through changes to lifestyle and at work to minimise adverse impacts.</i>	A New Deal for Transport, PPG13, PPG22, Government's Transport Sustainable Development Objectives, Environment Agency	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8; East Midlands Environmental Strategy	Northamptonshire LTP2 2005/06-2010/11; Corby Local Agenda 21	Climatic Factors

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Sustainability Theme	Source			SEA Topics
	National/International	Regional	Local	
<i>Adapt to the effects of climate change.</i>	Planning Response to Climate Change, Environment Agency	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8		Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Climatic Factors, Population, Water
Economic Sustainability Themes				
<i>Maintain high and stable levels of employment</i>	European Funds Objective 3, A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action Plan (2002),	East Midlands Business Support Strategy	Corby Local Plan; Inspirational Corby – Community Strategy	Population
<i>Raise educational and achievement levels and develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work.</i>	Learning and Skills Council Strategic Framework to 2004 Corporate Strategy,		Inspirational Corby – Community Strategy; Corby Local Agenda 21	Population, human health
<i>Promote and improve economic prosperity and create high quality employment opportunities</i>		East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8	Corby Local Plan	Population, human health
<i>Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</i>		East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); East Midlands Business Support Strategy	Inspirational Corby – Community Strategy	Population, human health
<i>Provide physical opportunities for modern economic structure including sites and infrastructure to support the use of new technologies</i>		East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework);	Corby Local Plan	Population, human health
Spatial and Resource Use Sustainability Themes				
<i>Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, promoting site development at locations that are easily accessible</i>	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, PPG9, PPG15, A New Deal for Transport	East Midlands Environmental Strategy; East Midlands UAP 2005-2010; East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2004-2010	Inspirational Corby – Community Strategy	Population, human health, Landscape

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Sustainability Theme	Source			SEA Topics
	National/International	Regional	Local	
Reduce road traffic and congestion through modal shift to more sustainable modes	PPS11, PPG13, PPG15, A New Deal for Transport (1998), Government's Transport Sustainable Development Objectives,	RSS8	Northamptonshire LTP2 2005/06-2010/11; Inspirational Corby – Community Strategy; Corby Local Agenda 21	Air, Population, Human Health
Improve accessibility and transport links from residential areas to key services and employment areas.	PPG13, PPG17, A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action Plan (2002),	RSS8	Northamptonshire LTP2 2005/06-2010/11; Inspirational Corby – Community Strategy; Corby Local Agenda 21	Population, human health, Landscape
Increase Energy Efficiency and Increase Renewable Energy Sources	A New Deal for Transport, PPG13, Government's Transport Sustainable Development Objectives, Environment Agency	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8	Corby Local Agenda 21	Climatic Factors
Protect, manage and restore local soil assets	First Soil Action Plan for England, Defra; EU Initiative on Soil Protection; Geological Conservation strategy, English Nature	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8	Corby Local Plan; Corby Local Agenda 21	Cultural, Heritage and Landscape,
Reduce the use of non-renewable resources and protect local mineral and water resources.	Directive 79/409/EEC, EU Biodiversity Action Plan for Conservation of Natural Resources, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, UK Climate Change Programme, PPG9, RPG14, A New Deal for Transport, Environment Agency	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8; East Midlands Water Strategy	Corby Local Plan; Corby Local Agenda 21; Northamptonshire Minerals Local Plan;	Climatic Factors, Population, Water
Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve sustainable management of waste through increased levels of recycling	Directive 75/442/EEC Waste, National Waste Strategy, Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies; National Waste Management Strategy; PPG10, PPS10	East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Sustainable Development Framework); RSS8	Corby Local Plan; Inspirational Corby – Community Strategy; Corby Local Agenda 21	Water and Soil
Improve the vitality of towns and local centres and encourage urban renaissance	PPG6, PPG21, Our Towns & Cities: the future delivering an urban renaissance (2000), Towards an Urban Renaissance (1999), A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action Plan (2002),	East Midlands UAP 2005-2011; East Midlands Environmental Strategy; East Midlands Waste Strategy	Corby Local Plan; Corby Local Agenda 21	Population and Human Health

3. BASELINE INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 The SEA Directive says that the Environmental Report should provide information on:

‘relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan’ and the “environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b) (c))

‘any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC’ (Annex I (c))

- 3.2 In addition to the requirements of the SEA Directive, the new statutory SA process requires the collection of additional information on social and economic characteristics of the plan area.

METHODOLOGY

- 3.3 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternatives ways of dealing with them. Sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the plan area is required to allow the plan’s effects to be adequately predicted.
- 3.4 The ODPM’s draft guidance emphasises that the collection of baseline data and the development of the SA framework should inform each other. The review and analysis of relevant plans and programmes will also influence data collection. The collection of baseline data should not be viewed as a one-off exercise conducted at Stage A only. It is likely that further data collection may well be needed at later stages as the SA develops. In deciding what and how much baseline data to collect, the key determining factor will be the level of detail required to appraise the plan against the SA objectives.
- 3.5 A preliminary set of baseline data has been extracted from a wide range of available publications and datasets. Sources have included, among others, national government and government agency websites, census data, Regional/Sub regional Plans and Strategies for the East Midlands, and County Level Plans and Strategies for Northamptonshire. At the local level the adopted Local Plans and websites of Corby and the JPU authorities of East Northamptonshire, Kettering and Wellingborough have provided useful sources of data. No primary research has been conducted.

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- 3.6 Baseline information and data have been summarised in this section and are presented in detail in Appendix A. The aim is to give an overview of the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the plan area and how these compare to the region and the rest of the country.

BASELINE KEY FEATURES

- 3.7 Corby Borough lies in the north-east of Northamptonshire about 20 miles from the major centres of Northampton, Leicester and Peterborough. Bounded by the Welland Valley and including remnants of Rockingham Forest, the Borough includes seven rural parishes with attractive stone-built villages. Corby Town has a population of about 48,000 and about 5,000 residents live in the remainder of the Borough.
- 3.8 From its origins as a small Northamptonshire village, Corby has grown into a modern manufacturing town. For many years steel making was the town's main industry.
- 3.9 In 1950 Corby was designated a New Town and the Corby Development Corporation was set up. It was the Development Corporation that carried out most of the planning of the town, providing houses, factories and shops.
- 3.10 In 1981 steel-making ceased, causing widespread unemployment. With the winding up of the Development Corporation, Corby District Council took on full responsibility for the planning of the town. The Council's first Draft Local Plan was produced in 1981 with the primary aim of finding land for jobs.
- 3.11 The emergence of RSS8 and the MKSM Strategy present ambitious targets for the growth of Corby – 16,800 new houses and 14,000 new jobs to 2021 and a further 9,800 new dwellings and 8,000 new jobs between 2022 and 2031. This is against a background of little growth in either population or employment in recent years.
- 3.12 Successful delivery of this growth strategy will see a doubling of Corby's population, step changes in the size and quality of the local economy and comprehensive improvements to the Borough's environment. The establishment of the Urban Regeneration Company, Catalyst Corby in September 2001 to bring forward a 30 year strategic vision together with recent large-scale infrastructure projects such as the A43 Corby Link Road, illustrates that significant steps have already been taken forward to bring about this transformation.

Population

- 3.13 The Census 2001 indicated that Corby had a population of 53,174. In the 20 years between 1982 and 2002 the population of Corby grew by 3% compared with an increase of 10% for the East Midlands region as a whole. However, recent years have seen a decline in the population of Corby (-0.1% between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses) which contrasts with the England and Wales average of 2.5%. The Office for National Statistics forecasts a small but steady natural increase in the population of Corby between 2003 and 2021.
- 3.14 LDD policies will need to respond to the step changes in growth under the RSS which will hope to secure large population growth in Corby and the surrounding towns of Wellingborough and Kettering. Policies must be put in place to actively

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encourage the housing market and regeneration of Corby and provision of new homes here.

Local Economy and Employment

- 3.15 The economy of Corby continues to rely on traditional industries, notably manufacturing (which employed 37% of economically active residents in 2003) and Distribution (the Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants sector employed a further 25% of residents in 2003). Corby has a lesser proportion of service sector jobs than surrounding areas – 24% of residents work in 'Finance/IT/other business' and 'other services' within the Borough, compared to 38% in East Northamptonshire, 43% in Kettering and 38% in Wellingborough. This is reflected in a limited supply of office space within Corby – 50,000 sq m compared to 445,000 sq m in the city of Northampton. Currently nearly three-quarters (74.2%) of economically active Corby residents work in Corby, which is representative of a self sustaining economy.
- 3.16 Corby has an above average proportion of residents that are unemployed, permanently sick or disabled or inactive for other reasons. Average wages are much lower than national and regional levels - £366.40 per week compared to £394.20 and £422.90 for the East Midlands and National averages respectively.
- 3.17 LDDs will need to create the necessary conditions for employment growth given the projected increases in population. Consideration will also need to be given as to whether the economy of Corby needs to be diversified to accommodate any service sector employment in accordance with neighbouring Boroughs.
- 3.18 Policies for the economy will need to take into account the surrounding market forces from beyond the boundaries of North Northamptonshire from areas such as Northampton, Peterborough, Milton Keynes and London.

Retail

- 3.19 The central shopping area of Corby is approximately 50 years old and has been subjected to a number of development phases. The earliest of these resulted in the construction of two and three storey buildings along Corporation Street, which has since become pedestrianised and remains one of the most vibrant parts of the town. In the 1970s, a major expansion of the retail offer was completed in the form of Queen's Square and its associated bus station (now closed) and multi-storey car park all of which is now considered to be in pressing need of redevelopment. In the main, the retail offer can be described as predominantly 'value retailing' with little in the way of niche and/or specialist retailing.
- 3.20 Development in the town centre since the 1970s has been predominantly piecemeal and comparatively limited. There has, however, been a sizeable concentration of retail warehousing constructed out-of-centre at the Phoenix Retail Park, situated 1.75km to the north-east of the town centre itself and generating quite a considerable level of competition for the town centre, particularly in terms of convenience and value comparison goods shopping.

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- 3.21 Notwithstanding the above, Corby is the second most important centre in North Northamptonshire in terms of retail. However, at present retail rankings indicate that Corby performs poorly in comparison to other centres in the region and is in decline. The Management Horizons retail ranking placed Corby in 344th place of all centres in 2004, down on its 2000 ranking where it was placed 259th. Kettering in 2004 fared considerably better in 171st position. The less significant centre of Wellingborough was placed only 16 positions behind Corby in 2004 at 360th.
- 3.22 It is estimated that the retail sector will need to grow both to reclaim the loss of investment over recent years and to reflect the needs of the emerging increased population. There is an extant planning permission for major redevelopment of the southern part of the town centre and a reserved matters application has been submitted for part of the scheme.

Housing

- 3.23 House prices in Corby are notably lower than in neighbouring authorities and 46% lower than national averages. The average dwelling price in 2002 for Corby was £75,284 compared to the East Midlands regional figure of £86,838 and England and Wales figures of £138,370. Average house prices are also low in comparison to neighbouring authorities – the figure for East Northamptonshire was 118,622, the average in Kettering was £102,265 and Wellingborough £100,545. Between 2002 and 2003 the average price of a home in the East Midlands increased by 20% compared with the England rise of 12%. Housing is much more affordable in Corby in comparison to surrounding Boroughs - the house price to income ratio in Corby was 3.90% in 2003 compared to 5.81 in East Northamptonshire, 5.62 in Kettering and 4.73 in Wellingborough.
- 3.24 Corby also has a significantly higher proportion of residents living in housing rented from the council, housing association or Registered Social Landlords – 31% compared to a national average of 19.2%.
- 3.25 It will therefore be necessary for the LDDs to ensure that a level of affordable housing is maintained within the plan period to ensure that the local population are not priced out of the market.

Human Health

- 3.26 Life expectancy in Corby is noticeably lower than national and regional averages, as well as those of neighbouring authorities. In 2002 the average male in Corby was expected to live 74.2 years, whilst the average female 79.2 years compared to 76.2 (male) and 80.7 (female) nationally, and 77.3(male) and 81.5 (female) in East Northamptonshire. Similarly mortality rates signified by the standard mortality ratio in Corby were higher in 2003 than both the regional and national averages – 117 in Corby, compared to 102 in the East Midlands and 100 for England.
- 3.27 9.4% of the Corby population considered their health “not good” in the 2001 Census compared to neighbouring authorities. This is above average in comparison to neighbouring authorities where the figure is 7.2% in East Northamptonshire, 7.7% in Kettering and 8.2% in Wellingborough. At 18.4% of the total population, Corby also had the highest proportion of its population suffering from a limiting long term illness of all the neighbouring authorities in 2001. The statistic is significantly higher than the

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regional average (9.1%) and, at approaching one fifth of the working population, this will have significant implications for the local economy.

- 3.28 It is clear from the above figures that Corby suffers considerable health inequalities in comparison to neighbouring authorities. The LDDs will need to consider how these inequalities can be reduced for example through securing appropriate healthcare infrastructure for the area, particularly if it is to cope with an expanded population. The LDDs may also be able to deliver healthier environments through sustainable transport systems and reduced use of the car, incorporating green spaces into urban areas, and good access to employment and services for all. Although the cause and effect relationships are difficult to determine for these factors, reduced deprivation and increased wealth do appear to be strongly correlated with better health and therefore ensuring overall regeneration should bring health benefits to the area.

Education and Skills

- 3.29 Corby has an above average proportion of the population with no qualifications and the lowest proportion of the population with high level qualifications (degree level or above) of all local authority areas in England and Wales. This represents an impediment to the expansion of service sector industries in particular and there is a clear need for the plan to seek to promote upskilling of the population as a whole, particularly post-16 education.
- 3.30 Some schools are operating under capacity and it is primarily the more rural schools that show the greatest spare capacity. The closure of Our Lady and the Pope Secondary School in 2004 has had an impact on school places in the town. An Academy is planned to be established in Corby, replacing Corby Community College and opening in September 2007. This will provide 1000 places for 11-16 year olds and a further 250 sixth form places.
- 3.31 The LDDs will need to support initiatives to raise academic standards, particularly through the possible extension and development of new schools in the most sustainable locations. The number of school places will need to increase in proportion to population as the growth plans are implemented to ensure that educational standards improve. Employment opportunities created within the Borough will need to be matched by increasing the skills levels of the resident population.

Crime

- 3.32 Corby has considerably higher levels of crime per 1000 population than national, regional and county averages, as well as that of neighbouring authorities. Criminal damage is the most frequently recorded crime. The highest rates of crime occur within the central wards of Corby town centre.
- 3.33 The LDDs should seek to reduce crime within its policies through supporting appropriate design initiatives, as well as policies that seek to reduce the recognised causes of crime (e.g. inequality, youth boredom, etc).

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Deprivation

- 3.34 The 2004 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) show that Corby contains 12 of the 50 most deprived wards in Northamptonshire including the 4th, 5th, 6th and 10th. Of the 354 local authorities in England, Corby was ranked 74th placing it in the upper 25% of the most deprived parts of the Country.
- 3.35 It is important that the LDDs focus on reducing such inequalities, across the Borough as a whole, but in particular the 12 most deprived wards.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

- 3.36 The Borough of Corby, as well as the County as a whole, has seen considerable decline in terms of habitats and species since the 1900s. The Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) seeks to reverse this situation through conserving existing habitats and species and restoration and reintroduction of habitats and species. The BAP identifies a number of priority habitats within the following categories:
- ◆ Rivers and Wetlands:
 - Rivers and streams
 - Open standing water;
 - Reedbeds and swamps;
 - Wet and marshy grassland;
 - Springs and flushes;
 - ◆ Trees and Woodlands:
 - Lowland mixed woodland
 - Wet woodland;
 - Lowland wood-pasture and parkland;
 - ◆ Farmland:
 - Cropped land;
 - Field margins and beetle banks;
 - Hedgerows;
 - ◆ Dry Grassland and Heaths:
 - Lowland calcareous grassland;
 - Acid grassland and heathland;
 - Lowland neutral grassland;
 - Road verges
 - Quarries and gulleys;
 - ◆ Towns and Villages:
 - The built environment;
 - Urban forest and greenspace.

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- 3.37 The LDDs should ensure that new development assists in enhancing the biodiversity of the area through native species landscaping, appropriate location and open space management. Specific actions in the BAP should be taken into account where relevant. LDDs should set out the need for special consideration to wherever a BAP listed species may be affected by development, some of which will be naturally protected. Development must ensure that when old buildings are renovated and restored, species that may use these as hibernation or breeding locations are taken into account through following proper ecological survey. Where development is permitted, appropriate conditions should be applied to ensure the conservation of the species in a local context.

Landscapes

- 3.38 Landscapes should not only be protected for aesthetic reasons but also for their role in providing a historic record of land use, for the biodiversity value of the features within them and as a recreational tourism resource.
- 3.39 An objective landscape character assessment is currently underway by consultants commissioned by Northamptonshire County Council. This forms part of a wider project that seeks to deliver an integrated, robust and transparent landscape characterisation of the County: The aim of the Northamptonshire Environmental Characterisation Project is to protect, in an integrated way, the three primary environmental aspects of the landscape comprising the historic, the ecological and the current. The overall aim is that landscape character assessment will be used to inform the form and design of new development.
- 3.40 There are a number of designated sites within the Borough including three SSSIs, two local nature reserves, two special landscape areas and 51 county wildlife sites. LDDs should seek to preserve and enhance these areas.

Cultural Heritage

- 3.41 Given Corby's designation as a new town in the 1950s, the majority of designated conservation areas fall outside of the town of Corby and relate to the surrounding rural settlements. Proposals for site specific developments outside of the town centre will need to be mindful of the importance of conserving and/or enhancing historical character.
- 3.42 Corby contains six Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and 14 other archaeological sites, although few buildings are listed and none are on English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register. New development in the Borough should seek to respect both built and archaeological heritage and in general promote good design to add to the built quality of the Borough, particularly in areas that are currently lacking in character.

Air Quality and Noise

- 3.43 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when pollutants are expected to exceed air quality objectives set in the Air Quality Strategy, in line with the EU requirements. There are no designated AQMAs in Corby or the surrounding Boroughs. There are two AQMAs in the County, both of which are in Northampton.

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Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- 3.44 Defra has recently published statistics on carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, one of the biggest causes of climate change, for all UK authorities for 2003. These are experimental statistics under development but give a good indicator of efforts to reduce carbon emissions over the years.
- 3.45 For 2003, Corby CO₂ emissions totalled 730 kilotonnes (kT), East Northamptonshire 645 kT, Kettering 801 kT and Wellingborough 553kT. The biggest contributors to CO₂ emissions in Corby were the industrial and commercial (69%) and domestic (10%) sectors followed by road transport (10%). In the surrounding Boroughs domestic and road transport were the most significant emitters of CO₂ (29% and 37% in East Northamptonshire, 32% and 35% in Kettering, 34% 28% in Wellingborough).
- 3.46 CO₂ emissions in tonnes per capita in Corby (13.8 tonnes per capita) were significantly higher than surrounding Boroughs (East Northamptonshire 8.1 tonnes, Kettering 9.5 tonnes and Wellingborough 7.6 tonnes) and the regional average at 9.8 tonnes. However domestic per capita emissions were broadly comparable (2.7 tonnes in Corby compared to 2.3 in East Northamptonshire, 3.0 in Kettering and 2.6 in Wellingborough). This high per capita emissions rate reflects the continuing industrial nature of Corby in comparison to its neighbours.
- 3.47 The national home-energy conservation target is for a 30% increase in domestic energy efficiency by 2010. According to the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995, 7th Progress Report, the overall change in energy efficiency for the period 1 April 1996 to 31 March 2004 for Corby was an 8.8% improvement. Although the data are not directly comparable due to different monitoring techniques, Corby compares unfavourably to its neighbours, the regional and national average and is not on target to meet the 2010 objective.
- 3.48 A measurement used to assess overall energy efficiency is the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP). This runs from 1 (highly inefficient) to 100 (highly efficient). According to the BVPI, Corby has a SAP of 49 (for 2003/04), which was considerably lower than the Regional mean of 60.1 and for Kettering (69) and Wellingborough (53). Data for East Northamptonshire in 2003/04.

Contaminated Land

- 3.49 Corby has high levels of previously developed land in comparison to neighbouring Boroughs, a legacy from its mining and steel manufacturing past. This previously developed land will prove invaluable in meeting the growth targets set; however, much is likely to be contaminated and will require remediation works prior to redevelopment.

Water Quality and Flood Risk

- 3.50 The River Welland is the main river in the Borough. There are a number of tributaries including the Harper's, Willow and Gretton Brooks. Corby has eight sites monitored by the Environment Agency (EA) in terms of chemical and biological quality and evidence suggests degradation at some of these sites – in terms of chemical quality one site was ranked "poor" and one site ranked "bad" in the most recent rankings. A further site was ranked "bad" in terms of biological quality.

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- 3.51 The hydrology for the Borough is dominated by the River Nene Catchment which flows to the east of Corby through East Northamptonshire and Kettering. Harpers Brook, Willow Brook and River Ise are tributaries within the vicinity of Corby and present indications are that surface water drainage is inadequate, partially due to a reduction in the flood plain.
- 3.52 River and tributary systems in the Borough are designated as Flood Zone 3 Status by the Environment Agency with an annual risk of flooding of 1% or greater. Development pressure has led to increasing risk of flooding throughout the Corby area, and planned growth poses serious challenges for the management and limitation of run-off and flood risk. Increased flows from future development are likely to exacerbate flooding problems downstream on Willow and Gretton Brooks.
- 3.53 It is also noted that the current sewage treatment works in Corby offer insufficient capacity to accommodate projected growth.

Waste Management

- 3.54 Corby's rate of recycling/composting/energy recovery is lower than the national, regional and local averages. However, the Borough has seen significant improvements in the rate of recycling in recent years, from 2.6% of waste recycled in 2001/02 to 9.1% in 2003/04. No waste is currently used for energy recovery within the Borough.
- 3.55 It is important that the LDDs assist in the reduction of waste going to landfill through the identification of suitable sites for waste recycling and sorting facilities, as well as ensuring that new development incorporates sustainable building practices in order to minimise waste. New development above a threshold size could also be required to make provision for the collection and storage of recyclable materials.

Transport

- 3.56 Almost one third of households in Corby do not have access to their own private car/van. Despite this a higher proportion of workers in Corby travel to work by car than the national average (69% travel by car, 9.6% by public transport, compared to 61.5% by car and 14.5% by public transport across England).
- 3.57 Traffic growth is increasing much faster in Northamptonshire than the national average. Between 1993 and 2003 traffic growth was 30% in Northamptonshire compared to 19% across the UK. The LDDs will need to seek to influence modal choices for journeys to work through locational policies to reduce this growth, particularly in light of the likely growth in population and employment in the area.

4. KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 The requirement to identify sustainability problems and issues arises from the SEA Directive, where the Environmental Report required under the Directive should include:

‘any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC’ (Annex I (d))

METHODOLOGY

- 4.2 Analysis of key sustainability issues relevant to the Corby LDDs has been carried out. This work has been based on consultation and discussion with key CBC officers, review of previous SA work for the North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy Preferred Options, the review of relevant plans and programmes, analysis of responses from consultations on the Issues and Options for Corby, and analysis of the baseline data. The analysis of sustainability issues has been iterative and is on-going. As the SA develops with further stakeholder involvement the analysis of key issues is likely to evolve. This will in turn influence the development of the baseline and the SA framework, in particular the identification and selection of indicators and targets. Sector specific sustainability issues are further refined in the individual sections contained within Part B of this report
- 4.3 Table 4.1 below presents the results of the preliminary analysis of key sustainability issues.

Table 4.1 - Key Sustainability Issues

Key Issues	Plan Implications / Opportunities	SEA Topics
SOCIAL ISSUES		
<p>1 Supporting planned regeneration and growth</p> <p>Northamptonshire is identified as an area for major new development over the next 20-30 years as part of the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Growth Area. The North Northamptonshire area is projected to accommodate 52,000 new homes and 44,000 new jobs between 2001 and 2021.</p> <p>Within this context, Corby is one of three towns designated as ‘neighbouring growth towns’ within the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (MKSM RSS).</p> <p>In translating these targets to Corby, Regional Spatial Strategy 8 (RSS8) presents ambitious</p>	<p>Without adequate planning, rapid economic growth can threaten the environment by depleting natural resources and placing an excessive burden on the assimilating capacity of natural ecosystems.</p> <p>Encouraging more sustainable patterns of growth presents an opportunity to tackle many social, economic and environmental problems, and is at the heart of the government’s Sustainable Communities agenda.</p>	<p>Population, material assets, human health, biodiversity, soil, water, air</p>

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Key Issues	Plan Implications / Opportunities	SEA Topics
<p>growth targets for Corby of 16,800 new houses and 14,000 new jobs to 2021 and a further 9,800 new dwellings and 8,000 new jobs between 2022 and 2031. This is against a background of little growth in either population or employment in recent years.</p> <p>High retail vacancy rates (almost double national averages) have resulted in the regeneration of Corby's town centre being prioritised and there are commercial proposals being developed for a major regeneration (£4bn) of the town's retail area.</p>	<p>It will be necessary to ensure that housing and employment growth take place in balance, hence reducing the numbers of people travelling outside the area to work and equally to reduce inward commuting. Consideration should be given to increasing the range of employment opportunities within the area.</p> <p>Action will be required to ensure sustainable growth across a wide range of areas as a complement to the planned growth, including: skills training, business development, environmental improvement, improved amenities (including the development of retailing and leisure in the town centre), radical improvement in the range and quality of housing and the development of passenger rail services.</p>	
<p>2 Pockets of deprivation</p> <p>The Rank of Multiple Deprivation shows that Corby Borough contains some of the most deprived wards in the County and has above average levels of deprivation in the national context.</p> <p>Corby is ranked 74th most deprived of 354 local authorities in England (where 1 is the most deprived), which places it within the top quartile of the most deprived authorities in England. It contains 12 of the 50 most deprived wards in Northamptonshire, including the 4th, 5th, 6th and 10th most deprived.</p> <p>Incidences of highest deprivation tend to be clustered. This clustering occurs primarily in and around the neighbouring growth towns, of which Corby is one. In addition, smaller pockets of deprivation exist in the rural areas, where spatial dispersal of settlements results in difficulties in accessing services and facilities, particularly in the labour market and most especially for those without access to a private car.</p>	<p>Social inclusiveness and equity are key elements of sustainable development.</p> <p>Issues of disadvantage and social exclusion will need to be targeted in areas of highest need. The role of the town centre in supporting the rural hinterland will be key and securing accessibility by public transport will be crucial in enabling the more peripheral populations to actively engage in the labour market.</p>	<p>Population, human health</p>
<p>3 High rates of crime</p> <p>Corby has considerably higher rates of crime per 1000 population than national, regional and county averages, as well as comparable neighbouring authorities. Criminal damage is the most frequently recorded crime, accounting for 30% of all crime; theft/handling accounted for 20%; and violence represented 17% of all recorded crime (2003/04 figures). In addition,</p>	<p>Proactive consideration of cumulative effects on community security should be encouraged at critical stages in the evaluation of strategic options.</p> <p>Development density and mix, neighbourhood linkages, and access to jobs, services and amenities are</p>	<p>Population, human health</p>

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Key Issues		Plan Implications / Opportunities	SEA Topics
	<p>anti-social behaviour is noted to be on the increase.</p>	<p>likely to be important factors.</p>	
4	<p>Poor levels of health and high mortality</p> <p>The number of people who consider themselves to be in poor health in Corby is 9.4%, which is higher than national (9.2%) and regional (9.1%) averages, as well as being above that of the surrounding districts.</p> <p>The Standard Mortality Ratio, at 117, is also notably higher than the national ratio (100) and that of the region and surrounding districts. Life expectancy for males and females is considerably below national and regional averages, as well as that of each of the neighbouring districts in North Northamptonshire.</p>	<p>Reasons for poor health and mortality rates need to be investigated so that appropriate policy responses can be developed.</p> <p>Significant opportunities exist to improve health through, for example, promotion of more sustainable transport modes at the community level, particularly walking and cycling; reduced levels of air pollution; and securing good access to recreation and leisure facilities.</p>	<p>Population, human health</p>
5	<p>Housing affordability and changing household characteristics</p> <p>The ratio of house price to income (3.90) indicates that accommodation is more affordable in Corby than in the surrounding districts, recording ratios of 5.81 in East Northamptonshire, 5.62 in Kettering and 4.73 in Wellingborough.. This compares to a national average of 5.30 for the same year (2002). However, given that average house prices in Corby were significantly lower than in the neighbouring districts in 2002 with a price indicator for all dwellings of £75,284 in Corby (46% lower than the England and Wales average), compared to £118,622 in East Northamptonshire; £102,265 in Kettering; and £100,545 in Wellingborough, the relatively low house price to income ratio is more a reflection of generally lower incomes than the type of accommodation available.</p> <p>The Breakdown of Housing Type shows that 13% of Corby households lived in flats or maisonettes in 2001, which is slightly above the statistics for neighbouring districts, as well as the national average. The percentage of households living in detached dwellings in Corby (17.4%) was also significantly lower than neighbouring districts, regional (32.2%) and national averages (22.8%).</p> <p>Average household size in Corby is 2.4 people. Household composition is broadly comparable to the averages for England and Wales, although Corby has slightly less one person households and marginally more lone parent households. Household size is expected to decrease in the future in line with national trends.</p>	<p>The LDDs represent a significant opportunity to respond to changing household composition and develop appropriate policies for private and affordable housing, taking into account projected economic change/increased economic opportunities. There is a need to encourage partnership working to seek to increase the supply of affordable housing and ensure more affordable housing is targeted at those most in need.</p> <p>The location of new homes in Corby needs to be carefully planned and well-designed to meet changing household needs and improve accessibility to jobs and services.</p>	<p>Material Assets, population, human health</p>

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Key Issues		Plan Implications / Opportunities	SEA Topics
6	<p>Housing condition</p> <p>The proportion of local authority housing stock classified as non-decent at the start of 2003/04 was 36%. This is slightly lower than the County level (37.9%) but much higher than surrounding areas – Kettering (13%) and Wellingborough (21.0%)</p>	<p>Existing homes must not be forgotten – improvement, regeneration and management of existing homes are just as important as building new homes.</p> <p>The Council needs to bring its own housing stock up to the Government's "Decent Homes" standard by 2010.</p>	Material Assets
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES			
7	<p>Risk to heritage assets</p> <p>Corby has seven conservation areas, together with six scheduled ancient monuments and 14 other known sites of archaeological interest. Due to the designation of Corby as a new town in the 1950s, the vast majority of the historical assets in the Borough are outside the town centre itself within the seven parish villages, which are located in an attractive rural setting with links to the open countryside.</p>	<p>The LDDs should seek to ensure that all heritage assets and their settings are protected from inappropriate development, whilst also seeking to improve access to assets where this does not conflict with protection.</p>	Cultural heritage, landscape and material assets
8	<p>Highly valued wildlife habitats</p> <p>Northamptonshire has seen significant decline in terms of habitats and species throughout the 20th Century. Despite this, Corby still contains three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), two Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), two Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) and 51 County Wildlife Sites. The Biodiversity Action Plan seeks to reverse the situation of environmental decline through conserving remaining habitats and species and restoration of degraded species through partnership</p>	<p>Existing habitats should be maintained and enhanced wherever possible, and the creation of new wildlife habitats in new developments should be encouraged. Habitat severance and fragmentation should be proactively avoided.</p> <p>Coordination between authorities will be required in defining boundaries such as conservation areas and/or green belts where appropriate to ensure protection of nearby designated sites.</p>	Biodiversity, flora and fauna, landscape, air, soil and climatic factors
9	<p>Growing numbers of species are declining or becoming rare</p> <p>With the decline in habitats across Northamptonshire during the 20th Century, a growing number of species are experiencing rapid decline or have become rare or extinct.</p> <p>Rare species of flora and fauna in the areas surrounding Corby are associated with such priority habitats as lowland mixed woodland, lowland calcareous grassland together with colonised habitats associated with human development. As with trends nationally, significant habitat loss and associated species decline is occurring in these areas.</p>	<p>The LDDs should seek to identify 'critical' natural capital, the loss of which is not justified by any social/economic means, and protect in accordingly through the development of appropriate policy responses.</p> <p>The LDDs should aim to protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitats, and to encourage the creation of new wildlife habitats.</p>	Biodiversity, flora and fauna, landscape, air, soil and climatic factors

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Key Issues	Plan Implications / Opportunities	SEA Topics
<p>10 Areas of degraded water quality</p> <p>Despite a number of improvements in both chemical and biological water quality in most of the locally monitored water courses, the quality of water courses varies considerably throughout the Borough, ranging from 'very good' right through to 'bad' under the Environment Agency rating system.</p>	<p>The LDDs should encourage the maintenance and improvement of surface and ground water quality through improved management of point and diffuse sources of pollution through implementation of appropriate drainage systems and pollution control measures.</p>	<p>Water, biodiversity, soil, material assets and human health</p>
<p>11 Rising flood risk</p> <p>The hydrology of North Northamptonshire is dominated by the River Nene catchment, which is fed by the tributaries of Harper's Brook, Willow Brook and the River Ise. Surface water drainage is noted to be inadequate in Corby and there is considered to be a risk that increased flows from future development would be likely to exacerbate existing flooding problems downstream on the Willow and Gretton Brooks. An integrated water cycle study has been commissioned and the findings will need to be considered when they become available.</p>	<p>The LDDs should seek to minimise and, wherever possible, reduce the risk to people and properties from flooding through appropriate land use planning and drainage design based on proactively engaging with relevant agencies, in particular the Environment Agency.</p>	<p>Water, soil, landscape, humane health, material assets</p>
<p>12 Waste water</p> <p>Current forecasts indicate that the Corby Sewage Treatment Works are already operating at capacity and offer no latent capacity to accommodate projected growth, particularly in the context of the MKSM projections.</p>	<p>The LDDs must identify opportunities for the construction/expansion of existing sewage treatment infrastructure in order to support the projected levels of development as set out in the MKSM and RSS8. This should include the investigation of opportunities for the development of more environmentally sustainable treatment solutions.</p>	<p>Population, human health, soil, water and landscape</p>
<p>13 Rising amounts of waste</p> <p>Since 2001/02 Corby has raised the amount of household waste being recycled from 2.6% to 9.1% in 03/04. However, the total municipal waste arisings in Northamptonshire County rose year on year between 1995/6 to 2002/03, falling only slightly in 2003/04 to around 350 million tonnes and over 90% of household waste arisings were sent to landfill. It has been suggested that this net growth is likely to have been caused by a range of factors, including changing demographics and social behaviour (e.g. increase in consumption, packaging, etc) and a growth in the amount of commercial and industrial waste included in the household waste stream.</p> <p>In 2002/03, 55% of industrial and commercial</p>	<p>Pressures from new legislation make diversion of waste from landfill a key issue.</p> <p>The LDDs should seek to actively contribute to an overall reduction in the amount of waste requiring final disposal through waste minimisation and increasing (in order of priority) the proportion of waste reused, recycled, composted and recovered.</p> <p>Since a significant percentage of waste will continue to be landfilled, a key planning consideration will be to ensure adequate provision for waste disposal facilities in the Borough or</p>	<p>Soil, landscape, water, air, climatic factors</p>

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Key Issues	Plan Implications / Opportunities	SEA Topics
<p>waste was re-used, recycled, thermally treated or subject to other form of recovery.</p> <p>There is currently an estimated total of 7 million cubic metres of void space available for inert waste and construction and demolition waste in Northamptonshire. In addition, several waste operators have indicated that there is currently a shortfall of a million tonnes of inert wastes and construction and demolition wastes for use as engineering and restoration materials.</p>	<p>the neighbouring counties.</p> <p>Options for achieving improved efficiency in waste management activities through joint working with neighbouring County authorities should be explored.</p>	
<p>14 Contaminated land</p> <p>As a product of its industrial-led growth, Corby has one of the highest concentrations of vacant and derelict sites in the country. Much of this will be contaminated, which acts as a deterrent to bringing sites back into use through beneficial development, primarily as a result of the high costs associated with remediation works.</p>	<p>The LDDs should seek to ensure that any new development that occurs includes provision for assessment and, if required, remediation of contaminated land as appropriate.</p> <p>The LDDs should pursue opportunities to encourage positive action that will bring forward contaminated land that otherwise would not have been developed.</p>	<p>Soil, Water, Material assets</p>
<p>15 Brownfield land</p> <p>Although figures have fluctuated in recent years, the current level of housing built on previously developed land in Corby is very low at 7.0% (2003/04) compared to a County average of 52.2% and a national average of 67%.</p> <p>Corby also compares unfavourably to the percentage of new housing development on previously developed land in the surrounding districts: East Northamptonshire – 68%, Kettering – 13.1% and Wellingborough – 16.6% (2003/04).</p>	<p>The government target for the re-use of previously developed land for housing is 60%; and the redevelopment of sites for non-residential uses is also encouraged through national planning policy. The LDDs should actively seek to ensure, where possible, that new developments occur on derelict, vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings and in all cases the sequential approach to site selection should be applied.</p>	<p>Material assets, landscape, soil, biodiversity, flora and fauna</p>
<p>16 Air quality</p> <p>Air quality in the North Northamptonshire area is generally regarded as good and there are currently only two designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the County, both located at Northampton. However, the latest projections suggest that some pollutants (mainly NO₂ and small particulates) may increase as a result of increasing road traffic across the region, particularly in the context of the MKSM growth targets.</p>	<p>The LDDs should aim to protect and improve the current level of air quality to protect human health. This includes actions to increase the natural carbon sink (e.g. through increased woodland planting); reduce carbon emissions from housing, which is responsible for 25% of the UK's carbon emissions; and reducing the amount of biodegradable waste buried in landfill sites since this is known to produce methane, a powerful greenhouse gas.</p>	<p>Air, climatic factors, population and human health</p>

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	Key Issues	Plan Implications / Opportunities	SEA Topics
		<p>The LDDs should also encourage opportunities to enhance public transport, reduce car usage, improve walking and cycling links, and promote sustainable modes of transport with to the aim of reduce air pollution associated with road transport and, more specifically, congestion.</p>	
17	<p>Energy efficiency and renewable energy</p> <p>The national domestic energy standard assessment procedure indicates that Corby is currently at 49% efficiency. This is considerably lower than the regional average of 30.1%. With an improvement of 6.8% since 1996, Corby is behind the set target for improvement in energy efficiency, which is 12% over 6 years, as well as recording a significantly lower rate of improvement than neighbouring authorities.</p> <p>The East Midlands in 2003 generated only 1.6% of its energy from renewable sources.</p> <p>Northamptonshire had eight electricity generating stations accredited under the renewables obligation by 2004 with a total generating capacity of 17.4 MW.</p>	<p>The LDDs offer the opportunity to contribute to an improvement in energy efficiency across the Borough through the development of more sustainable transport infrastructure; and policies that support good practice in respect of the design, siting and use of energy efficient materials in the construction of buildings and infrastructure.</p> <p>The LDDs should aim to substantially increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable sources.</p> <p>Opportunities to improve energy efficiency through development should also be pursued as part of the LDD process.</p>	<p>Air, climatic factors, soils, material assets and landscape</p>
18	<p>Freight movement</p> <p>Corby has a designated 'Eurohub' for the movement of rail freight. However, since the town operates as an access/egress point onto the rail freight network, levels of road freight accessing the hub are elevated.</p>	<p>Plans and proposals relating to the eurohub development should, where possible, minimise the level and impact of road freight movements and mitigate any detrimental effects of movements on the surrounding area.</p>	<p>Air, climatic factors, human health, landscape</p>
19	<p>Impact of private vehicular commuter movements</p> <p>Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough are the focal point for the economy of the North Northamptonshire area and although Corby has a reasonably high level of localised self-containment, with 70% of residents being employed within the Borough, there are also significant cross-boundary commuter movements. 9.6% of Corby's residents commute to work in Kettering and in return, 11.1% of Kettering's residents are employed in Corby. In addition, the proximity of major settlements such as Northampton, Milton Keynes, Market Harborough and Peterborough, exerts a considerable pull on the labour market, with a pronounced effect in</p>	<p>The LDDs should seek to build on recent successes in slowing rates of road traffic growth and aim to facilitate a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport through locational policies and requirements for appropriate sustainable transport infrastructure to be implemented in conjunction with all new development. This should be set in the context of seeking to achieve an alleviation of congestion (both existing and projected), air pollution and other adverse knock-on effects.</p>	<p>Air, climatic factors, population and human health</p>

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Key Issues	Plan Implications / Opportunities	SEA Topics
<p>terms of the significance of cross-boundary commuting movements.</p> <p>Peak hour traffic growth on radial routes throughout the County has achieved the outgoing LTP target of remaining below 7% in all local authority areas, with Corby actually recording a reduction in growth rates of 5%. However, there remains a net increase in traffic growth across the County and the projection is for 15% growth in Northamptonshire between 2005 and 2010. Traffic forecasts suggest that in 20 years time, traffic in the UK will be between 22% and 46% higher than present.</p> <p>Although congestion in Northamptonshire is not recognised as a significant concern through DfT designation in the national context, it is highlighted as an increasingly important issue in the emerging LTP2, particularly in the context of projected growth levels set out in the MKSM.</p>		
<p>20 Improving access to services</p> <p>Corby currently has no direct passenger rail service, with access to the rail network being provided by a half hourly bus connection to Kettering.</p> <p>The North Northamptonshire area is predominantly rural and beyond the three main settlements of Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough, there are 109 rural villages dispersed across attractive countryside. Corby therefore faces the challenge of serving a dispersed population, often with low levels of public transport access.</p> <p>Bus patronage levels are increasing County-wide; however, latest statistics suggest that the North Northamptonshire area is actually experiencing declining usage of public transport. Only 9.6% of Corby's working population use public transport for their journey to work.</p>	<p>The LDDs should encourage measures to increase accessibility to services for all groups of the community. This includes locational policies, infrastructure requirements and potential safeguarding of sites for the creation of new and improved public transport infrastructure.</p>	<p>Population, human health, landscape, air, climatic factors, soil, water and material assets</p>
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
<p>21 Unemployment rates</p> <p>Corby has an above average proportion of residents that are unemployed (4.2% compared to 3.4% in England and Wales), permanently sick or disabled (7.0% compared to 5.5% in England and Wales) or inactive for other reasons (3.3% compared to 3.1% in England and Wales). This has implications in terms of planning for the economy and community services.</p>	<p>The LDDs should seek to ensure accessibility to employment opportunities is maintained and enhanced through the designation of an appropriate level and range of employment sites; an improved public transport system; securing opportunities for the expansion of employment/commercial sites; and integration of transport and land use</p>	<p>Population, material assets, human health</p>

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Key Issues	Plan Implications / Opportunities	SEA Topics
	planning.	
<p>22 Need for employment diversity</p> <p>At present, the breakdown of employment by type reveals an over-reliance on the manufacturing sector (over 40% of Corby’s working population is employed in this sector) and a higher than average representation of storage and distribution activities. In contrast, there is a lower than average representation within knowledge-based and service sectors, which are considerably higher value in the context of the local economy.</p> <p>Office floorspace in Corby totals just 50,00m², which is lower than any of the neighbouring authorities. This is within the context of a competitive market and the County town of Northampton presents the strongest pull of business – its total of 445,000m² of office floorspace is greater than the sum of all of North Northamptonshire’s three principal towns.</p>	<p>Mono-sectoral economies are at highest risk from economic decline. In order to secure a sustainable economic future, it is essential that the town centre action plan incorporates sufficient type and variety of employment sites and locations to encourage a growth and diversification of the employment base.</p> <p>Opportunities presented by the expansion of the Rockingham Motor Speedway into Corby and the subsequent appearance of niche markets such as ‘Motorsport Valley’ should be capitalised upon and key economic drivers.</p>	Population
<p>23 Low levels of educational demand and attainment</p> <p>The population of Corby has the lowest rank of any local authority in England and Wales for persons qualified at degree level or higher (8.5% and 19.8%, respectively). Allied to this, Corby also ranks fourth highest in the region and 18th highest in England and Wales for the proportion of the population with no qualifications – 39.3%.</p> <p>There are high numbers of surplus places in primary and secondary schools in the Corby Borough and these are expected to rise. Furthermore, parental preference and perceptions of the schools in the town has tended to polarise surplus places into two of the schools.</p>	<p>The qualifications and skills of a population will have a significant effect on the breadth and range of economic activity. Projected increases in population, jobs and service provision set out in the MKSM will need to be met with increases in skills levels.</p> <p>Although the LDDs cannot have a direct effect on skills attainment, policies within the DPD should seek to create the necessary conditions to support educational and training development within the Borough.</p>	Population
<p>24 Service role of town centre</p> <p>Corby is one of the three principal towns (including Kettering and Wellingborough) that serve the substantial and dispersed rural hinterland of the North Northamptonshire area. The retail offer of Corby is approximately half that offered in Kettering in terms of total floorspace and the town is characterised by high levels of vacancy. Office floorspace in Corby is the lowest in the area, totalling 50,000m² and both Corby and Wellingborough rely on one single general hospital, located in Kettering. As a result, patterns of consumption indicate that in its current form Corby is failing to adequately serve its geographical catchment, with much of the population looking to other centres to serve basic needs.</p>	<p>In order to secure a sustainable future for Corby as a service centre for the wider borough, it is essential that the LDDs maximise opportunities to generate proposals that will effect the regeneration of Corby. There is a particular need to ensure that the links between the town centre and its rural hinterland are strengthened both in terms of accessibility and the range and quality of facilities and services provided.</p>	Population, human health and material assets

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Key Issues		Plan Implications / Opportunities	SEA Topics
25	<p>Retail ranking</p> <p>Corby is the 2nd most important centre in North Northamptonshire in terms of retail; however, national rankings indicate that it performs poorly when compared to other competing centres in the region. Corby is therefore unlikely to attract a significant market share in terms of spending and, therefore, economic advantage.</p>	<p>The LDDs should seek to ensure the delivery of high quality and fully accessible retail development, focusing on the most accessible locations (primarily the existing town centre).</p>	<p>Population, landscape, cultural heritage</p>
26	<p>Lack of evening economy</p> <p>In its present form, Corby town centre tends to experience little evening activity. This is a product of a number of inter-related issues – the purpose built retail development of the 1970s includes little or no opportunities for town centre living, resulting in a lack of activity after 6pm; a lack of activity contributes to perceptions of parts of Corby town centre as unattractive and intimidating; and only 9.76% of the town centre units are occupied by uses that open in the evenings such as bars and restaurants (the national figure is 12.74%). The evening economy of Corby town centre is therefore very limited and undoubtedly further economic benefits are being lost to more developed competition in the surrounding towns and smaller settlements.</p>	<p>The development of an evening economy within town centres is increasingly being recognised as a means of maximising the economic contribution of town centres, supporting the realisation of increased housing within town centres and strengthening the role of towns as the centre of their surrounding communities.</p> <p>There is a need for the LDDs to capitalise on opportunities to develop an evening economy focused on the principal service centre in tandem with efforts to increase the potential consumer base through the introduction of larger amounts of residential development within the central part of Corby. Any such development will need to be supported by appropriate infrastructure and in particular there will be a need to ensure that sustainable transport solutions are developed to complement an extension of town centre activity into the evenings.</p>	<p>Population, human health, landscape, material assets</p>

5. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 The SEA Directive does not specifically require the use of objectives or indicators in the SEA process, but they are a recognised and useful way in which environmental effects can be described, analysed and compared at key stages in the development of the LDF development.
- 5.2 The SA approach described in the ODPM's guidance is very much objectives-led, and the SA framework comprises the key component in completing the remaining stages of the SA, providing a systematic and easily understood tool around which to structure both supporting information and the prediction and assessment of sustainability effects arising from the implementation of the LDDs.

METHODOLOGY

- 5.3 A draft SA framework has been developed using an iterative analytical process, based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, the evolving baseline, and developing analysis of key sustainability issues. This work has been informed throughout by the results of, in particular, the SA of the Preferred Options for the North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy prepared by the Joint Planning Unit.
- 5.4 The form of the draft SA objectives has been drawn from the thematic coverage of the SA objectives developed by Baker Associates and the JPU in undertaking the SA of the Preferred Options for the North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy. Where appropriate, objectives have been replicated; however, in some instances it has been considered that a slight alteration to the wording would result in an assessment that better reflects the prevailing baseline conditions in Corby, as outlined in Section 4, and/or clarifies the specific effects to be assessed. Table 5.1 briefly outlines the relationship between the proposed draft SA objectives and those used in the SA of the Core Spatial Strategy.

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Table 5.1 - Relationship between Core Spatial Strategy SA Objectives and draft SA framework as proposed

Core Spatial Strategy (CSS) SA Objective	Thematic/Key Issues Coverage	Proposed Draft SA Objective	Justification
Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone			
Enable people all to have similar and sufficient levels of access to services, facilities and opportunities	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Deprivation Commuting movements Access to Services Employment Retail Ranking Education/Training	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	The CSS Objective has very broad coverage, and includes the subjective clause of providing <i>sufficient</i> levels of access to services facilities and opportunities. The re-wording retains the thematic coverage but removes this ambiguity, replacing it with a requirement for <i>improvements</i> against the baseline, which will ease the monitoring of effects.
Provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Housing affordability and changing household characteristics Re-use of vacant/ previously developed land	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Slight wording alteration for consistency in phrasing
Improve overall levels of physical, mental and social well being, and reduce disparities between different groups and different areas	Deprivation Health Air quality	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Objective revised to clarify the focus of the assessment, emphasising the theme of health. This will ease the identification of indicators for the monitoring of effects.
Reduce the incidences of crime and fear of crime	Crime Retail Ranking Environmental Quality	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Slight wording alteration for consistency in phrasing
Value and nurture a sense of belonging in a cohesive community whilst respecting diversity	Deprivation Access to Services Employment	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Objective revised to clarify the focus of the assessment. This will ease the identification of indicators for the monitoring of effects.

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Core Spatial Strategy (CSS) SA Objective	Thematic/Key Issues Coverage	Proposed Draft SA Objective	Justification
Assist people in gaining the skills to fulfil their potential and increase their contribution to society and the economy	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Education Deprivation Employment Access to Services	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	The CSS Objective has very broad coverage, and includes some highly subjective phrasing – <i>fulfil their potential</i> and <i>increase their contribution</i> . Such matters are difficult to quantify for the purposes of monitoring and under SA/SEA would be more likely to emerge as a cumulative/synergistic/indirect effect. Therefore the Objective has been amended to cover the same themes, yet provide a clearer focus on education and skills. This will ease the identification of indicators for the monitoring of effects.
To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect residential amenity	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Deprivation Crime Health Protection of heritage assets Protection of environmental assets Waste management Air Quality Retail Ranking	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Objective amended to include a requirement to <i>enhance</i> residential amenity, thus seeking to ensure that the assessment highlights policies with a clear beneficial effect.
Effective protection of the environment			
To protect, maintain and enhance the diversity and abundance of species and their habitats to implement a net gain and to avoid habitat fragmentation	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Biodiversity Protection of environmental assets Water quality Air quality Re-use of vacant/ previously	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	The CSS Objective also incorporates part of the assessment rationale (i.e. phrase <i>to implement...</i>). The Objective wording has been amended in the interests of clarity or phrasing. The SA report will clearly state the emphasis of the SA Objective in a tabulated assessment rationale

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Core Spatial Strategy (CSS) SA Objective	Thematic/Key Issues Coverage	Proposed Draft SA Objective	Justification
	developed land Commuting movement Environmental quality Health		
Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment Maintain and enhance the quality, character and local distinctiveness of the landscape, including its contribution to the setting and character of settlements	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Protection of environmental assets Water quality Contaminated land Re-use of vacant/ previously developed land	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Amalgamation of the two CSS objectives into one. Based on previous SA/SEA experience, these elements can be satisfactorily addressed together, which simplifies both the assessment and the ongoing monitoring of effects. The integration of built and natural landscape is also important in the interests of developing an all-encompassing set of SA objectives for the Corby DPDs
Protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological, geological and cultural value and their settings	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Biodiversity Protection of environmental assets Protection of heritage assets	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Slight wording alteration for consistency in phrasing
Reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and protect people from the effects of climate change	Health Protection of environmental assets Flood risk Air Quality Renewable Energy use Freight movement Traffic Growth	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	The CSS Objective has very broad coverage in the sense that the phrase <i>protect people from the effects of climate change</i> could be interpreted in a wide manner, potentially encompassing some matters that are beyond the scope of planning policies. The SA Objective has been reworded to retain the principal thematic coverage but narrow the focus of the assessment, which will ease the identification of indicators for the purposes of monitoring

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Core Spatial Strategy (CSS) SA Objective	Thematic/Key Issues Coverage	Proposed Draft SA Objective	Justification
	Commuting movement Access to services		
No Specific Comparator	Protection of environmental assets Traffic Growth Energy use Air Quality Health	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	The review of policy context and key issues have highlighted that it is important for Plan policies to seek to slow road traffic growth and promote more sustainable patterns of development and movement, especially in the context of proposed growth across the Borough. These SA objectives have been added to ensure that these aspects of the effects of the Plan are adequately monitored
No Specific Comparator	Protection of environmental assets Traffic Growth Energy use Air Quality Health	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	
Prudent use of natural resources			
Reduce all forms of air pollution in the interests of local air quality and the integrity of the atmosphere	Health Waste management Air Quality Energy use Freight movement Traffic Growth Commuting movement	To improve air quality	The CSS Objective also incorporates part of the assessment rationale (i.e. phrase following <i>in the interests of</i>). The Objective wording has been amended in the interests of clarity of phrasing. The SA report will clearly state the emphasis of the SA Objective in a tabulated assessment rationale.
Maintain and improve the quality of ground and river waters	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Health Protection of environmental	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Slight wording alteration for consistency in phrasing. Replacement of <i>river</i> waters with <i>surface</i> waters since the two are inextricably linked, with surface water being a key determinant of river water quality

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Core Spatial Strategy (CSS) SA Objective	Thematic/Key Issues Coverage	Proposed Draft SA Objective	Justification
	assets Contaminated land		
Ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Health Housing condition Protection of environmental assets Protection of heritage assets Flood risk Waste water treatment/ infrastructure	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Slight wording alteration for consistency in phrasing
Ensure the efficient use of land and maintain the resource of productive soil	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Protection of environmental assets Protection of heritage assets Contaminated land Re-use of vacant/ previously developed land Retail Ranking	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	The CSS Objective encompasses two issues, which may lead to difficulties in undertaking the assessment. The SA Objective wording has been revised and refined to cover the main issue that can be directly addressed by the Plan policies. This will ease the identification of indicators for the monitoring of effects.
Ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Protection of environmental assets Contaminated land Re-use of vacant/ previously developed land Energy efficiency	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Slight wording alteration for consistency in phrasing

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Core Spatial Strategy (CSS) SA Objective	Thematic/Key Issues Coverage	Proposed Draft SA Objective	Justification
	Renewable energy use Air quality		
Minimise energy consumption, increase energy efficiency and maintain the stock of non renewable energy sources	Protection of environmental assets Waste Energy efficiency Air Quality Renewable energy use Commuter movement Promotion of sustainable transport	No Equivalent Objective	This CSS Objective was considered to cover a broad range of issues and includes considerable overlap with other objectives. As such, it was not felt necessary to include a standalone objective for the Corby DPDs
Increase the opportunities for energy generation from renewable sources	Protection of environmental assets Waste Air Quality Renewable energy use Commuter movement Promotion of sustainable transport	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Slight wording alteration to emphasise the need not only to <i>increase opportunities</i> but also to actively <i>promote</i> an increase in renewable energy use, which is a key issue in Corby
Reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase reuse and recycling	Housing condition Protection of environmental assets Contaminated land Re-use of vacant/ previously developed land Energy efficiency Renewable energy use	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Slight wording alteration for consistency in phrasing, plus the addition of <i>recovery</i> since this is a recognised beneficial manner in which to treat waste materials

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Core Spatial Strategy (CSS) SA Objective	Thematic/Key Issues Coverage	Proposed Draft SA Objective	Justification
	Air quality		
Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment			
Maintain and enhance employment opportunities and to reduce the disparities arising from unequal access to jobs	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Deprivation Employment Education/Training Retail Ranking	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Emphasis of Objective altered to encompass the key issue of needing to broaden the employment base in Corby, arising from an over-reliance on manufacturing. Direct reference to <i>unequal access</i> removed in the interest of clarity since deprivation is covered through other objectives.
Retain and enhance the factors which are conducive to wealth creation, including infrastructure and the local strengths and qualities that are attractive to visitors and investors	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Deprivation Employment Education/Training Retail Ranking Protection of environmental assets Protection of heritage assets Transport	No Equivalent Objective	In its current form, the CSS coverage is too broad to facilitate monitoring. The decision to exclude a specific objective relating to this is rooted in a belief that the key thematic coverage is adequately addressed through the preceding objectives.
Protect and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres and market towns	Meeting requirements of projected population growth Deprivation Crime Housing affordability and changing household characteristics Re-use of vacant/ previously developed land	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Slight wording alteration to strengthen the need for <i>improvement</i> and reflect the fact that the Borough does not include market towns, but that district centres should also seek to achieve vitality and viability

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Core Spatial Strategy (CSS) SA Objective	Thematic/Key Issues Coverage	Proposed Draft SA Objective	Justification
	Employment Education/Training Retail Ranking		

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- 5.5 The draft SA framework is presented in Table 5.2 below. A set of 22 draft SA objectives has been developed, with preliminary indicators suggested for each objective. A single headline indicator has also been suggested for each objective. As the SA progresses it is likely that the set of indicators will be refined down to a subset of those suggested. The availability and accuracy of data, both in terms of current status and trends, as well as the availability of current or anticipated targets, will play an important part in this process of refining indicators. Developing a good balance of appropriate and reliable indicators across the set of SA objectives will be critical in the development of an effective, but also practical, monitoring programme.

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Table 5.2 - Draft SA Framework

Key to Data Availability for Indicators**Bold** = Known data for Corby Borough*Italic* = Known data for Northamptonshire CountyUnderlined = Data for Corby Borough and Northamptonshire County currently unknown

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	SEA Topics
Social				
1	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Life expectancy	Life expectancy Standard mortality ratios <i>% of people who describe their health as not good</i> <i>% of people who describe their health as good</i> Persons with limiting long term illness	Human health, population
2	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Overall Crime Rates	Overall Crime Rates Burglary offences per 1,000 Anti-social behaviour crimes per 1,000	Human health, population
3	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Indices of deprivation – overall rank	Indices of Deprivation – overall rank Rank of Income Scale (IMD) Rank of Employment Scale (IMD)	Human Health, Population
4	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	<i>% of rural households within 13 minutes walk of an hourly or better bus service</i>	<u>% of new development within 1km of main employment areas</u> <i>% of rural households within 13 minutes walk of an hourly or better bus service</i> Rank of accessibility scale (IMD)	Human health, population
5	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	<u>Participation in sport and cultural activities</u>	<u>Participation in sport and cultural activities</u> <u>Access to the countryside</u> <u>Access to local green space</u> Life expectancy Air quality	Human health, population, cultural heritage, landscape

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No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	SEA Topics
			CO₂ and greenhouse gas emissions	
6	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Average house price to income ratio	Average house price to income ratio Average gross weekly pay Housing tenure Breakdown of households by accommodation type Average dwelling prices by type	Material assets, population
7	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Qualifications of working age population	Qualifications of working age population People aged 16-74 with: No qualifications People aged 16-74 with: Highest qualification attained level 4 / 5 Rank of education scale (IMD)	Population
Environmental				
8	To improve air quality	Performance against National Air Quality Targets	Levels of main pollutants for National Air Quality Targets AQMAs declared <u>Industrial Processes</u> <u>Number of days of air pollution</u> Levels of road traffic	Air
9	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Emissions of greenhouse gases	GHG emissions by sector (tonnes per year) Regional and local road transport oil consumption % woodland coverage (carbon sinks)	Climatic factors
10	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Road traffic growth rate	<u>Number of car trips</u> Regional and local road transport oil consumption <u>Annual average flow per 1,000km of principal roads</u>	Population, human health, air, climatic factors
11	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Modal split	<u>Number of passenger journeys made annually on local buses</u> Travel to work, by mode Travel to school by mode % households without a car <u>Frequency/reliability of public transport</u> <u>% of rural households within 13 mins walk of an hourly or better bus service</u>	Population, human health, air, climatic factors
12	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously	% of new housing development	% of new housing built on previously developed land	Cultural heritage,

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No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	SEA Topics
	developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	built on previously developed land	<u>Density of residential development</u> <u>No. of existing sites brought into beneficial re-use</u> <u>% of new development built on Greenfield sites</u>	landscape
13	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	% of municipal waste generated disposed of to landfill	Household and amenity waste generated per year (tonnes) Kg of household waste collected per head % domestic waste recycled % domestic waste composted % domestic waste used to recover energy % domestic waste landfilled Commercial and industrial waste generated per year % commercial waste recovered/reused/recycled	Soil, water
14	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Biological & chemical water quality	<u>% of watercourse classified as good or fair biological quality</u> <u>% of watercourse classified as good or fair chemical quality</u> <u>Number of new developments incorporating SUDS</u> <u>Number of sites confirmed contaminated</u>	Soil ,water
15	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Extent of floodplain	<u>No. of planning permissions with sustainable drainage installed</u> <u>Extent of floodplain changing due to development</u> <u>No. of development schemes in flood risk areas</u> <u>Average domestic water consumption (l/head/day)</u>	Water, soil
16	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	% of energy from renewable sources	<u>Domestic gas sales per consumer</u> <u>Commercial and Industrial gas sales per consumer</u> <u>% of energy from renewable sources</u> <u>Energy consumption per capita</u> Energy efficiency (SAP) Percentage of domestic improvement in energy efficiency	Climatic factors
17	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Number, area and condition of designated sites	Population of species Type, area and condition of designated sites Area and condition of local priority habitats	Biodiversity, flora and fauna

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No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	SEA Topics
			Woodland coverage (%of area)	
18	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	<u>Quality of countryside / landscape</u>	<u>Condition of landscapes/countryside area used for recreational purposes</u> <u>Quality, value and sensitivity of landscape allocated for future development</u> <u>Derelict properties and properties in poor condition</u> Local landscape/townscape character/quality designations	Cultural heritage and landscape
19	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Condition of heritage assets	Area and condition of Conservation Areas No. of Listed Buildings and proportion at risk <u>% of buildings in Conservation Areas in poor condition</u> <u>% scheduled ancient monuments in poor condition</u>	
20	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	<u>Soil quality and condition of geological sites</u>	<u>% of land area that is contaminated</u> <u>% of land area that has been reclaimed</u> % of new housing on previously developed land <u>% of new business development on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings</u> <u>Area of grade 1, 2 and 3A agricultural land</u>	Soil, water
Economic				
21	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Zone A rental levels	Zone A rental levels Extent of Primary Shopping Area (PSA) <u>Number of business applications granted planning consent</u> <u>No. of businesses financially assisted through the Council</u> Vacant industrial/commercial floorspace <u>Footfall in PSA</u>	Material assets
22	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Employment breakdown by type	New firms: registrations VAT registered businesses Measure of Productivity Employment rate per 1,000 population Unemployment (number of claimants) % of Jobseekers Allowance claimants as a proportion of resident working-age people Percentage of economically inactive working age people	Population, material assets

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No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	SEA Topics
			Number of economic sectors represented in the area	
			Job density representing the ratio of total jobs to working age population	

SA BASELINE DATA AND TRENDS

- 5.6 The SA framework is the key tool used in the assessment of effects. The prediction of effects, in terms of their magnitude, frequency, duration, and spatial extent, is conducted via detailed analysis of the baseline data. It is thus important to ensure that critical aspects of the baseline can be directly related to the objectives and indicators of the SA framework. Determining the significance of predicted effects is perhaps the most critical task in the SA. The picture that the baseline presents in terms of the SA framework is the starting point for this.
- 5.7 Table 5.3 presents a preliminary analysis of the fundamental characteristics of the baseline (current conditions, current trends, and sensitivity to change) against the draft SA objectives using a simple three-point normative scale as follows:
- ◆ Current Conditions - good/moderate/poor;
 - ◆ Current Trends – improving/stable/declining;
 - ◆ Sensitivity to Change – high/medium/low
- 5.8 Sensitivity to change in the context of SA represents the extent to which, for instance, ecological thresholds may be close to being breached or carrying capacity exceeded, such that relatively small changes might be likely to induce disproportionately large effects, which in some instances might have wide-ranging and/or unexpected consequences. An example might be the decline of a particular wildlife population below the level at which it is viable in a particular habitat.
- 5.9 The quality of the information base gives an indication of the certainty with which the other three parameters are known, and this is presented in Table 5.3 using a similar colour-coded three-point scale (high/medium/low).

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Table 5.3 – Summary of the Environmental Baseline

Draft SEA Objective	Local Baseline				Commentary
	Cond	Trenc	Sensitivi	Info Qty	
Environmental					
1 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	poor	decl	med	high	9.4% of people considered themselves to be in poor health (above the regional and national average), high standard mortality ratio and low life expectancy. 18% of people in Corby with life limiting illness (above national average)
2 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	poor	stable	low	high	Crime rates higher than regional and national averages and anti social behaviour increasing. Crime rates perceived to be stable, but anti social behaviour is perceived to be increasing.
3 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	mod	decl	low	low	Corby is the 74th most deprived local authority in England out of 354 local authorities and contains 12 out of 50 of the most deprived wards in Northamptonshire
4 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	poor	stable	med	high	No access to direct rail passenger services in Corby. Low level of public transport access outside the main settlements. Low public transport use for travel to work (9.6%).
5 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential	mod	stable	med	med	9.4% of people considered themselves to be in poor health (above the regional and national average), high standard mortality ratio and low life expectancy. 18% of people in Corby with life limiting illness (above national average).
6 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	mod	stable	low	med	16,800 new homes to be built in Corby between 2001 and 2021 and another 9,800 between 2021 and 2031. Little growth in the number of homes built in recent years. Low average house prices and low price to income ratios.
7 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	poor	stable	low	low	Corby has the lowest level (8.5%) of people with degree level or higher qualifications in England. Ranks 18th for the proportion of the population with no qualifications (39.3%).
8 To improve air quality	good	stable	high	med	No Air Quality Management Areas designated.
9 To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	mod	stable	high	low	Declining traffic growth in Corby.
10 To slow the rate of road traffic growth	mod	stable	high	low	Peak hour traffic growth is declining in Corby (5% reduction).
11 To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	poor	stable	med	med	70% of people use the private car for journeys to work.
12 To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings, in accessible locations, for beneficial development	poor	stable	high	med	Very low level of use of brown field land for development (7%) compared to county (52%) and national (67%) averages.
13 To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase reuse, recycling and recovery	poor	lmpr	med	med	Increasing amount of waste is recycled (increase from 2.6% to 9.1% in the 2003-2004 period), but recycling still at a low level.
14 To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	mod	stable	high	med	Some improvement in chemical and biological water quality at monitoring stations, but considerable variation through the council area.
15 To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	poor	stable	high	low	Increasing water consumption. Surface water drainage is inadequate and sewage works are at capacity. Increased flood risks with future development and no further sewage capacity.
16 To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	poor	stable	high	low	
17 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	mod	decl	high	high	There is little information relating specifically to Corby; however, statistics for North Northamptonshire and the East Midlands indicate that the area is performing below national average (1.6% compared to 2.7% share, nationally)
18 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	mod	stable	high	med	Significant decline in species and habitats in the 20th century.
19 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	mod	stable	high	med	Corby is a new town - the majority of high quality built environment and landscape falls outside the town centre and has, in general, stabilised in condition following degradation as a result of industrial processes from the 1950s onwards.
20 To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	poor	lmpr	high	med	Corby is a new town and the majority of heritage assets are located outside of the town and are subject to appropriate designations.
21 To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	poor	stable	med	med	Behind targets for improving energy efficiency, but some improvement has been made in recent years.
22 To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	poor	stable	low	med	Corby is the second most important retail centre in North Northamptonshire, but poor in national rankings. Little growth in employment in recent years, with above average unemployment and people on permanent sick benefit. A projected 14,000 new jobs to be created in Corby between 2001 and 2021, with 8,000 additional jobs in 2021 to 2031. .

6. REMAINING STAGES OF THE SA

INTRODUCTION

- 6.1 This chapter of the Scoping Report describes how the remaining stages of the SA will be carried out and the format that will be used in producing the final SA Report.
- 6.2 As outlined in paragraph 1.12 above, the SA process detailed in the ODPM's guidance covers five stages, A to E. This Scoping Report has covered Stage A by:
- ◆ Identifying and reviewing other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives that will affect or influence the LDDs;
 - ◆ Collecting relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information;
 - ◆ Identifying key sustainability issues for the SA to address;
 - ◆ Developing the SA framework;
 - ◆ Providing the basis for consultation on the scope of the SA.
- 6.3 Table 6.1 shows the remaining steps involved in the SA of the LDF, based on the ODPM's guidance.

Table 6.1 - Remaining Stages of the SA

<p>Stage B – Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework • Developing the DPD options • Predicting the effects of the DPD • Evaluating the effects of the DPD • Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects • Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs
<p>Stage C – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing the SA Report
<p>Stage D – Consultation on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report • Appraising significant changes <p>Examination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraising significant changes resulting from representations <p>Adoption and Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making decisions and providing information
<p>Stage E – Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalising aims and methods for monitoring • Responding to adverse effects

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

Predicting effects

- 6.4 This task will comprise systematic prediction of changes to the sustainability baseline arising from implementation of the LDDs. These can be compared both with each other and with the ‘do nothing’ or ‘business as usual’ scenario. As required by the SEA Directive, predicted effects will be fully characterised in terms of their magnitude, the time period over which they occur, whether they are permanent or temporary, positive or negative, probable or improbable, frequent or rare, and whether there are cumulative and/or synergistic effects.

Evaluating effects

- 6.5 Assessing the significance of predicted sustainability effects is essentially a matter of judgement. Judgements of significance should be systematically documented, in terms of the particular characteristics of the effect which are deemed to make it significant and whether and what uncertainty and assumptions are associated with the judgement. The assessment of significance should also include information on how the effect may be avoided or its severity reduced, in the case of adverse effects, or enhanced in the case of beneficial effects.
- 6.6 When carrying out this evaluation, the following will be considered for each LDD proposal or option, in line with the ODPM’s guidance:
- ◆ What exactly is proposed?
 - ◆ Will the option, policy or proposal have a likely significant adverse effect in relation to each of the SA objectives or targets from Stage A?
 - ◆ If so, can the effect be avoided or can the severity be reduced?
 - ◆ If not, can the option be changed or eliminated?
 - ◆ If the effect cannot be avoided, can the alternative be changed or eliminated?
 - ◆ If its effect is uncertain, or depends on how the plan is implemented, how can the uncertainty be reduced?

Methodologies for assessing effects

- 6.7 Table 6.2 below, based on Appendix 12 of the ODPM’s guidance, provides a useful summary of the range of techniques that can be used in the prediction and assessment of effects. In addition to expert judgement, causal chain/network analysis can prove especially useful in the prediction of cumulative, indirect and synergistic effects. GIS is useful in assessing the spatial/distributional characteristics of certain types of effect.

Table 6.2 - Prediction and Assessment Techniques for SA

Technique	Prediction	Assessment
Expert judgement	✓	✓
Public participation		✓
Quality of Life Capital		✓
Geographical information systems	✓	✓
Network analysis	✓	
Modelling	✓	
Scenario/sensitivity analysis	✓	
Multi-criteria analysis		✓
Carrying capacity, ecological footprints		✓
Compatibility assessment		✓

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- 6.8 It will be important to provide some realistic indication of the accuracy of predictions, but particularly in cases where predictions are close to expected thresholds, or are the result of cumulative, synergistic or indirect effects. The network analysis techniques mentioned above could be used to identify which effects will fall into this category.

Mitigation

- 6.9 For significant sustainability effects predicted to arise from implementation of the Plan, recommendations will be proposed in the SA Report for mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or offset adverse effects, and enhance positive effects.

Monitoring

- 6.10 A framework for monitoring on-going sustainability effects arising from the plan as they are implemented will be proposed in the SA Report, providing methods by which the sustainability performance of the plan can be recorded. The monitoring framework will be clearly linked to the objectives and indicators developed for the SA framework.

SA Report

- 6.11 The SA Report incorporates the SEA Environmental Report, as required by the SEA Directive.
- 6.12 Table 6.3 below presents the proposed structure and level of detail for the SA Report, taken from Appendix 15 of the ODPM's guidance. The SA Report will show that the Directive's requirements in relation to the Environmental Report have been met through clearly sign-posting in the SA report the distinct information required by the Directive.

Table 6.3 - SA Report Structure

Structure of report	Information to include
Components making up the environmental report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table sign-posting the components of the SA Report which make up the Environmental Report for the purposes of the SEA Directive
1. Summary and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-technical summary • Statement of the likely significant effects of the plan • Statement on the difference the process has made • How to comment on the report
2. Appraisal Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach adopted to the SA • When the SA was carried out • Who carried out the SA • Who was consulted, when and how • Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment
3. Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of the SA and the SA Report • Plan objectives and outline of contents • Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations
4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to other strategies, plans and programme and sustainability objectives • Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline • Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified • Limitations of the information, assumptions made, etc • The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
5. Plan issues and options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main strategic options consider and how they were identified • Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options • How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options • Other options considered, and why these were rejected • Any proposed mitigation measures
6. Plan policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies • How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals • Proposed mitigation measures • Uncertainties and risks

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Structure of report	Information to include
7. Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (environmental impact assessment, design guidance, etc)• Proposals for monitoring

APPENDIX A – BASELINE DATA TABLES

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Table A.1: Baseline Data, Indicators and Trends for Social Issues

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Population and Age structure	<p>Census 2001:</p> <p><i>Corby: 53174</i> <i>Male: 25887</i> <i>Female: 27287</i> <i>Aged 0-15: 12021</i> <i>16-74: 38048</i> <i>75+: 3105</i></p> <p>Mid 2003 population estimates: Corby – 53,100 under 5 – 6% retirement age (65+ males; 60+ females) – 17%</p> <p>East Northamptonshire – 80,700 Kettering – 85,300 Wellingborough – 73,300</p> <p>North Northamptonshire total – 292,500</p> <p><i>North Northamptonshire:</i></p> <p><i>20% population under 15 years of age</i> <i>61% of working age</i> <i>17.5% of retirement age</i></p>	<p>South East England - 8,000,645 of which 49% are male</p> <p>0-4 6% 5-15 14% 16-19 5% 20-24 6% 25-44 28% 45-60 22% 60+ 19%</p> <p>Mid 2003 population estimates – England and Wales: under 5 – 6%</p> <p>UK population from 2000 to 2011 is predicted to grow at 2% retirement age (65+ males; 60+ females) – 19%</p>	<p>MKSM to 2021 indicates that there will be 250,000 more people in the County, living in 100,000 more houses and serving 80,000 new jobs. North Northamptonshire will need to accommodate 52,000 of these new homes and 44,000 of the new jobs.</p>	<p>In the twenty years between 1982 and 2002 the population of Corby grew by 3 per cent, compared with an increase of 10 per cent for the East Midlands region as a whole. However, recent years have seen a decline in the population of Corby (-0.1% between 1991 and 2001), which contrasts with the England and Wales average of 2.5% population increase over the same period.</p> <p>ONS forecasts a small but steady increase in population in Corby between 2003 and 2021.</p> <p>ONS also predicts a marked increase</p>	<p>The policies of the DPDs will need to respond to projected patterns of population change and accommodate an increasingly elderly population. In particular, the MKSM growth strategy will need to be translated into proposals on the ground.</p>	<p>Population, Human Health</p>	<p>Neighbourhood Statistics</p> <p>ONS Regions in Figures</p> <p>Scoping Report for the North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy (SR: NNCSS)</p>

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
				in the populations of East Northamptonshire and Kettering over the period 2003-2021, with only a very slight increase in Wellingborough.			
Population Density	2002 – 669 people per km ²	2002 East Midlands region – 270 km ² England – 380 km ²	The MKSM identifies Corby as a 'neighbouring growth town' and therefore a focus for increased development		In accordance with the MKSM, Corby will need to be developed in a manner that reflects its designation as a 'neighbouring growth town'; accommodating higher densities of development without compromising quality of life.	Population, Human Health, Material Assets	Census 2001
Ethnicity/ Religion	Corby 98.3% White 0.5% Indian Born in UK 94.7% Born elsewhere in EU 2.6% Born outside EU 2.7% Christian – 69.4% Buddhist – 0.1% Hindu – 0.2% Jewish – 0.0% Muslim – 0.2% Sikh – 0.2% Other – 0.2% No religion – 21.4% Religion not stated – 8.4%	England and Wales 91.3% White Born in UK 91.1% Born elsewhere in EU 2.3% Born outside EU 6.6% Christian – 71.7% Buddhist – 0.3% Hindu – 1.1% Jewish – 0.5% Muslim – 3.0% Sikh – 0.6% Other – 0.3% No religion – 14.8% Religion not stated –		Over time, the population of Corby and the neighbouring settlements has become more ethnically diverse.	There is a need for the DPD policies to reflect the cultural/religious diversity of the population	Population	Census 2001 (ONS)

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p>Wellingborough</p> <p>4.5% Asian/Asian British 2.5% Black/Black British 3.4% Hindu 0.9% Muslim</p> <p>North Northamptonshire:</p> <p>95% white 2% Asian/Asian British 1.2% Black/Black British</p>	7.7%					
Qualifications of working age population	<p>Corby (all people aged 16-74)</p> <p><i>Qualifications at degree level or higher: 8.5% (the lowest rank in the region (40/40) and across England and Wales (376/376))</i></p> <p><i>No qualifications: 39.3% (the 4th highest rank in the region and the 18th highest in England and Wales)</i></p>	<p>Census 2001 – England and Wales:</p> <p><i>Qualifications at degree level or higher: 19.8%</i></p> <p><i>No qualifications: 29.1%</i></p> <p>GB (Mar 2003-Feb 2004)</p> <p><i>Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications- 25.2%</i></p> <p><i>Fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C and above – 61.5%</i></p> <p><i>No qualifications – 15.1%</i></p>			Corby has an above average proportion of the population with no qualifications and the lowest proportion with high level qualifications (degree level or above) across England and Wales. This will have significant implications for the educational and economic development of the area.	Population	Census 2001 NOMIS and 'local area labour force survey' (Mar 2003-Feb 2004), ODPM- NRU, Floor Targets

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source	
Deprivation	<p>Indices of Deprivation 2004:</p> <p>Corby has 12 of the 50 most deprived wards in Northamptonshire, including the 4th, 5th, 6th and 10th most deprived.</p> <p>Wellingborough has 6 of the 50 most deprived wards in the County.</p> <p>Kettering has 3 of the 50 most deprived wards in the County.</p> <p>In the Indices of Deprivation 2004, Corby was ranked at 74 out of 354 local authorities in England, where 1 was the most deprived area and 354 the least deprived. This rank was derived from the average deprivation score of the LSOAs in the local authority.</p>	<p>Indices of Deprivation 2000:</p> <p>Nationally: Nearly 14.4 million people live in the 1,683 wards which make up the 20% most deprived wards in England – this is 29% of the population of England.</p> <p>Regional: Of the nine regions in England, the East Midlands has the fourth smallest number of its wards falling in the most deprived 20% of wards in England (18.5% - 171 out of 924 wards).</p> <p>Of 149 County Authorities Northamptonshire was ranked 107th where 1 was the most deprived and 149 the least deprived.</p>				There is a need for the DPD to deliver development that will tackle deprivation, particularly in terms of increasing access to jobs, services and housing for all.	Population and Human Health	<p>ODPM 2004 IMD</p> <p>Measuring Multiple Deprivation at the Small Area Level: The Indices of Deprivation 2000- http://www.odpm.gov.uk/embedded_object.asp?id=1128620</p>
Crime Per 1000 Population	<p>April 2003 – Mar 2004:</p> <p>Corby: All Crime:</p>	<p><i>United Kingdom:</i> 04-06/03 – 29.0 07-09/03 – 28.3</p>	<p>April 2005- March 2008: Reduce Overall Crime by 26%</p>	<p>10,000 crimes per year in Corby, represents 30% of underlying</p>	<p>Corby has considerable higher rates of Crime per 1000 population than national, regional, county averages and</p>	Population and Human Health	<p>UK Crime Statistics 2003/04 http://www.crimestatistics.org.uk/tool/</p>	

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	04-06/03 – 45.7 07-09/03 – 42.5 10-12/03 – 46.2 01-03/04 – 50.0 East Northamptonshire 04-06/03 – 20.3 07-09/03 – 19.4 10-12/03 – 20.0 01-03/04 – 19.2 Kettering 04-06/03 – 26.2 07-09/03 – 26.3 10-12/03 – 28.1 01-03/04 – 31.9 Wellingborough: 04-06/03 – 31.8 07-09/03 – 30.5 10-12/03 – 31.5 01-03/04 – 30.7	10-12/03 – 27.6 01-03/04 – 27.8 <i>East Midlands:</i> 04-06/03 – 29.9 07-09/03 – 29.2 10-12/03 – 28.7 01-03/04 – 29.0 <i>Northamptonshire</i> 04-06/03 – 30.6 07-09/03 – 29.8 10-12/03 – 30.7 01-03/04 – 32.2		total. Kingswood, Central and East Wards have highest rates of Crime. Though overall crime rates are growing, most local people believe that local rates remain the same except antisocial behaviour which is perceived to be growing, supported by reported incidences.	comparable neighbouring authorities. Criminal damage is the most frequently recorded crime in accounting for 30% of all crime, theft/handling accounted for 20% and violence 17% of all recorded crime.		Corby Crime and Disorder and Drug Misuse Strategy 2005-2008.
% of rural households within 13 min. walk of a bus service:	LTP1 APR 2005: Northamptonshire – 34.8%		2005/06 – 42% across Northamptonshire	The percentage of rural households within 800 metres of an hourly or better bus service has improved from 29.3% in 2002 to 34.8% in 2004	There is an issue of poor accessibility to jobs, shops, and services in some remote rural areas.	Population, Air and Climatic Factors	Northamptonshire LTP1 Annual Progress Report 2005 http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/79B1B2A6-59AD-4B2C-8B7E-C9ECD43A0A1F/0/2005ProformaA.xls

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Life expectancy for people born between 2001 and 2003:	<p>Corby Male – 74.2 years Female – 79.2 years</p> <p>East Northamptonshire Male – 77.3 years Female – 81.5 years</p> <p>Kettering; Male – 76.6 Female – 80.8</p> <p>Wellingborough; Male – 75.9 Female – 81.0</p>	<p>2002:</p> <p>Males in England 76.2 Females in England – 80.7</p> <p>Males in the East Midlands: 76.3 Females in the East Midlands: 80.5</p>			Life expectancy in Corby is noticeably lower than national averages, as well as those of neighbouring authorities. There is a need to develop the environment in a manner that promotes healthier lifestyle choices and improves the factors that contribute to health such as air quality, pollution and general safety.	Human Health and Population	ODPM Neighbourhood Renewal Unit Census 2001
Standard Mortality Ratio	<p>2003:</p> <p>Corby SMR- 117</p> <p>East Northamptonshire: SMR – 95</p> <p>Kettering: SMR – 104</p> <p>Wellingborough: SMR – 97</p>	<p>2003:</p> <p>East Midlands - 102</p> <p>England - 100</p>			Corby mortality rates are higher than both the regional and national rates.	Human Health and Population	Neighbourhood Statistics
Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) road casualties	Corby: 34 (2002/04 average)	<p>Northamptonshire:</p> <p>2003/04 – 539 2004/05 – 495</p>	LTP2 local 2 – Corby – 25 in 2010/11	The County trend has been a reduction in overall KSI	Improving the safety of the County's infrastructure is key to securing the health and well-being of residents, which	Human Health	Provisional LTP2 Northamptonshire 2005/06 – 2010/11 July 2005

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			BVPI 99a – Northamptonshire: 387 in 2010/11		in turn has an impact on the local economy		
General Health considered 'good'	Census 2001: Corby – 68.1% East Northamptonshire- 70.6% Kettering – 69.9% Wellingborough – 67.8%	Census 2001: Northamptonshire – 69% East Midlands: 67.6% England and Wales 68.6%			Perceptions of good health are perhaps higher than would be expected given that mortality rates and above average and life expectancy is relatively low.	Human Health and Populations	2001 Census, Office of National Statistics
General Health considered 'not good'	Census 2001: Corby - 9.4% East Northamptonshire- 7.2% Kettering – 7.7% Wellingborough – 8.2%	Census 2001 Northamptonshire: East Midlands: 9.1% England and Wales: 9.2%			An above average proportion of the Corby population consider their health to be 'not good'. This is perhaps a reflection of the prevalence of limiting long term illnesses (see below).	Human Health and Population	2001 Census, Office of National Statistics
Persons with limiting long-term illness	Census 2001 Corby – 18.4% East Northamptonshire- 15.2% Kettering – 11.4% Wellingborough – 12.5%	Census 2001 Northamptonshire: East Midlands: 9.1% England and Wales – 18.2%			Corby has the highest proportion of its population suffering from limiting long term illness of all of the neighbouring authorities. The statistic is also greater than the average for England and Wales and, at approaching one fifth of the population, this will have significant implications for the local economy.	Population and Human Health	Neighbourhood Statistics
Provision of	Census 2001:	Census 2001:			It is often the case that	Population	Census 2001

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unpaid health care	<p>Corby</p> <p><i>people providing unpaid care: 9.7%</i> <i>people providing unpaid care for 50 or more hrs/wk: 2.3%</i></p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire: people providing unpaid care: 9%</i> <i>people providing unpaid care for 50 or more hrs/wk: 17%</i></p> <p><i>Kettering:: people providing unpaid care: 10%</i> <i>people providing unpaid care for 50 or more hrs/wk: 17%</i></p> <p><i>Wellingborough: people providing unpaid care: 10%</i> <i>people providing unpaid care for 50 or more hrs/wk: 18%</i></p>	<p>England and Wales</p> <p><i>people providing unpaid care: 10.0%</i> <i>people providing unpaid care for 50 or more hrs/wk: 2.1%</i></p>			people providing unpaid health care do not get recognised as economically active.	and Human Health	
Housing Quality	<p>Census 2001: Corby</p> <p><i>Houses without central heating – 2.8%</i> <i>Housing without own bath/shower and toilet – 0.4%</i></p>	<p>Census 2001: England and Wales</p> <p><i>Houses without central heating: 8.5%</i> <i>Housing without own bath/shower and toilet – 0.5%</i></p>				Population and Human Health	Census 2001: ONS
Overcrowding	Census 2001: Corby	Census 2001:				Population	Census 2001: ONS

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<i>Overcrowding indicator – 6.3%</i>	England and Wales <i>Overcrowding indicator – 7.0%</i>				and Human Health	
Household Composition	Census 2001: Corby <i>one person households – 28.2%</i> <i>married couple households – 36.1%</i> <i>cohabiting couple households – 9.0%</i> <i>lone parent households with dependent children – 9.4%</i> <i>lone parent households with non-dependent children only – 3.6%</i> <i>all other households – 13.7%</i>	Census 2001: England and Wales <i>one person households – 30.0%</i> <i>married couple households – 36.5%</i> <i>cohabiting couple households – 8.3%</i> <i>lone parent households with dependent children – 6.5%</i> <i>lone parent households with non-dependent children only – 3.1%</i> <i>all other households – 15.6%</i>			The household composition will have implications for the development of housing policies in the area – of particular note is the higher than average proportion of lone parent households, both with dependent and non-dependent children.	Population and Human Health	Census 2001 - ONS
Change in proportion of non-decent homes	2003/2004: Corby: 20.8% (positive means improvement in stock) <i>East Northamptonshire: n/a</i> <i>Kettering: 22.6%</i> <i>Wellingborough: 24.0%</i>	2003/2004: Regional (Northamptonshire 13.2%)		There has been an improvement in the quality of the housing stock, but the rate of this improvement is slower than that of the neighbouring authorities.	Planning policies need to support to just the construction of new dwellings, but facilitate the improvement of existing housing stock through appropriate policy responses.	Population, Human Health and Material Assets	BVPI 184b
LA homes which were	2003/2004:	2003/2004:	Continue to achieve a		Over a third of Corby's LA owned housing stock was	Population, Human	BVPI 184a

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
non-decent at start of year	Corby: 36% East Northamptonshire: n/a Kettering: 13.0% Wellingborough: 21.0%	Regional (Northamptonshire 37.9%)	reduction in the proportion of housing deemed non-decent.		deemed non-decent at the start of 2003/04 – there is a need for planning policies to be developed that seek to improve the quality of not just new social/affordable housing, but also existing developments.	Health and Material Assets	

Table A.2: Baseline Data, Indicators and Trends for Environmental Issues

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
No. of conservation areas	Corby: Seven Conservation Areas: Great Oakley; Bretton; Rockingham; Cottingham; Middleton; Lloyds, Corby; Weldon East Northamptonshire: 24 Conservation Areas Kettering: 24 Conservation Areas Wellingborough: 12 Conservation Areas	2005 East Midlands Stats: National Parks =92 thousand hectares/ 6% of total area AONB =-53thousand hectares / 3% of total area Green Belt = 80 thousand hectares /5% of total area Defined Heritage Coast – 0Km			Given Corby's designation as a new town in the 1950s, the majority of the designated conservation areas fall outside the town of Corby and relate instead to the surrounding settlements, which tend to be more rural and less industrialised. Proposals for site specific development outside the town centre will need to be mindful of the importance of conserving and/or enhancing historical	Cultural heritage, landscape	Corby Local Plan ONS Regions in Figures East Northamptonshire Local Plan 1996 Kettering Local Plan 1995- Wellingborough Local Plan

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
No. & area of designated sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 SSSIs in Corby Borough: Cowthick Quarry (geological importance); Weldon Park (ancient woodland); Geddinton Chase (ancient woodland, largely in Ketteringham). • Two LNRs in the Borough at present – Kings Wood, Corby and Great Oakley Meadow • Two Special Landscape Areas: The Rockingham Forest and Lower Nene Valley; and The Welland Valley. • 51 County Wildlife Sites;; • Six Scheduled Ancient Monuments; • 14 other important archaeological sites. <p><i>East Northamptonshire: 20 SSSIs, 3 Local/National Nature Reserves</i></p> <p><i>Kettering: No Data</i></p> <p><i>Wellingborough: 7 SSSIs; 1LNR; 5 ancient woodlands.</i></p>	<p>North Northamptonshire 55% of SSSI in favourable or recovering condition.</p> <p>Northamptonshire 69% of SSSI in favourable or recovering condition.</p>	Government Public Service Agreement (PSA) target of 95% of the SSSI in favourable or recovering condition by 2010.		<p>character.</p> <p>The following key statistics highlight recent changes across Northamptonshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - over 64% of Ancient Woodlands lost since 1947 - between mid 1980s and mid 1990s around 10% of wildlife-rich meadows disappeared - since 1900 more than 99% of semi-natural neutral grassland has been destroyed; 94 species of plant, 8 species of lichen, 3 species of mammal, 14 species of bird, 16 species of butterfly, 13 species of moth and 3 species of grasshopper became extinct in Northamptonshire during the 30th century. 	Landscape, biodiversity, flora, fauna, water, soil	Corby Local Plan www.english-nature.org.uk,
Population of species and areas of priority habitat	<p><i>Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats(County Wide):</i></p> <p><i>Rivers and Wetlands: rivers and streams; open standing water; reedbeds and swamps; wet and marshy grassland; and springs</i></p>	The UK Steering Group Report (DETR, 1995) lists 416 priority species for which national Species Action Plans would be written.	The Biodiversity Action Plan for Northamptonshire combines four themes for action:	In Northamptonshire: Less than 1.1% of the county area is designated SSSI, the second lowest	Northamptonshire has seen significant decline in terms of habitats and species. The Biodiversity Action Plan seeks to reverse this situation through conserving remaining	Biodiversity, flora, fauna	Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan www.northamptonshirebap.com www.northants-

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p><i>and flushes</i></p> <p><i>Trees and Woodlands: lowland mixed woodland; wet woodland; and lowland wood-pasture and parkland</i></p> <p><i>Farmland: cropped land; field margins and beetle banks; and hedgerows</i></p> <p><i>Dry grasslands and Heaths: lowland calcareous grassland; acid grassland and heathland; lowland neutral grassland; road verges; and quarries and gulleys</i></p> <p><i>Towns and Villages: the built environment; and urban forest and greenspace</i></p> <p><i>Northamptonshire 17 Priority Species:</i> <i>A Lichen (Physcia clemeni); Barn Owl; Black Hairstreak; Black Poplar; Brown Hare; Common Dormouse; Concolorous Moth; Eurasian Otter; Grey Partridge; Harvest Mouse; Lime bark beetle; Nightingale; Palmate Newt; Plot's Elm; Water Vole; White Clawed Crayfish</i></p>	<p>Thirty-eight priority habitats were identified as being of 'high conservation concern'.</p>	<p>- Keeping track of wildlife through establishment of Local Biological Records Office;</p> <p>- Keeping Wildlife on the map ensuring special areas are conserved and managed for future generations.</p> <p>- Putting Wildlife Back on the Map through restoration of degraded wildlife habitats;</p> <p>- People and Wildlife- The Northamptonshire Plan Partnership – to encourage a shared vision.</p>	<p>average in the Country. National Average: 6.8%</p> <p>5% of the countryside can be described as semi natural habitat.;</p> <p>Since 1847 over 64% of the County's Ancient Woodlands have been lost;</p> <p>Between the mid 1980's and mid 1990's 10% of the surviving wildlife rich meadows have been lost;</p> <p>Since 1900 more than 99% of neutral grassland of wildlife importance has been lost;</p> <p>The following became extinct within Northamptonshire during the 20th Century:</p> <p>94 species of plant; 8 species of lichen; 3 species</p>	<p>habitats and species and restoration of degraded species through partnership</p> <p>The Nature Conservation Forum which aims to conserve the county's wildlife habitats and associated species, is tasked with carrying forward the Biodiversity Action Plan</p>		bap.org.uk

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				of mammal; 14 species of bird; 16 species of butterfly; 13 species of moth; 3 species of grasshopper.			
Water Quality (Biological and Chemical quality classified under the General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme)	<p>The River Welland is the main river in the Borough. There are a number of tributaries including the Harper's, Willow and Gretton Brook.</p> <p>Corby has 8 sites monitored by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>For chemical quality 1 site was "very good"; 1 site was "good", 2 sites were "fairly good", 1 site was "fair", 1 site was "poor" and 1 site was "bad".</p> <p>For biological quality 1 site was "very good"; 1 site was "good", 1 site was "fairly good", 3 sites were "fair", and 1 site was "bad" in 2002.</p>	<p>East Midlands 2003 (3500km of watercourse monitored)</p> <p>95% good or fair chemical quality 97% good or fair biological quality</p> <p>59% poor nitrate quality</p> <p>44% poor phosphate quality</p> <p>74% of watercourses reached their River Quality Objectives (RQO)</p> <p>9% had significant failures of their RQO</p>	<p>National Standards - By 2005 initiate action to restore to favourable condition (typical plant and animal communities present) other important sites that have been damaged by human activity.</p> <p>Government level River Quality Objectives for 91% of rivers be at least 'good' quality by 2005 and that water quality in the UK only improves.</p>	<p>From 1989 to 2001 the following trends for chemical and biological quality were observed at the following 8 sites:</p> <p>Eye Brook (flood storage reservoir to welland)– Chemically classified as a 'C' (fairly good) until 1992 when it improved to chemical classification 'B' (good), improving again in 1998 to chemical classification 'A' (very good). Biological classification was 'B' (good) in 2004.</p> <p>Welland (Market Harborough to Eye Brook)</p>	<p>British Waterways is compiling a new set of Standards for water courses aiming to include all aspects of water and its environs</p> <p>About 2.5% of the total river length in England, consisting of 27 rivers, have been designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</p> <p>There is evidence of some degradation of chemical and biological water quality in some of the monitored sites in Corby.</p>	Water and Soil	Environmental Agency, ONS Regions in Figures

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
				<p>Chemical Classification Trend: 1989-1995: 'C' (fairly good); 1996: 'D' (fair) ; 1998-99: 'C'; 2000-02: 'B' (good).</p> <p>Biological classification Trend: 1990: 'C' (Fairly Good) 1995: 'B' (good) 2000-02: 'A' (very good) .</p> <p>Northern Stream (Headwaters-Deene Lake2) Chemical Classification Trend: 1988-98/2000-02 'F' (Bad) 1999: :C; (Fairly Good) Biological classification: 1995-02 'D' Fair</p> <p>Northern Stream (Headwaters-Deene Lake 1) Chemical Classification: 89-90 'F' (Bad) 91-93 'C' (Fairly</p>			

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
				<p>good)</p> <p>92-94 'D' (fair)</p> <p>93-98 'E' (Poor)</p> <p>98-99 'D'</p> <p>00-02'E'</p> <p>Biological:</p> <p>2002: 'D'</p> <p>1995/00: 'E'</p> <p>Central Stream (Headwaters-Southern Stream)</p> <p>Chemical Classification</p> <p>Trend:</p> <p>88-99: 'E'</p> <p>99-02: 'D'</p> <p>Biological:</p> <p>00/02: 'F'</p> <p>Southern Stream (Corby STW-Central Stream)</p> <p>Chemical Classification:</p> <p>89:'D'</p> <p>90:'E'</p> <p>92;'D'</p> <p>94-02 'C'</p> <p>Biological:</p> <p>2000/04: 'C'</p> <p>Southern Stream (Headwaters to Corby STW)</p> <p>Chemical Classification:</p> <p>88-95 'D'</p> <p>95-02 'C'</p>			

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
				Biological: 2000/03: 'D'			
Contaminated Land	450 potentially contaminated sites together with a further 206 sites used for storage of petroleum products (62 of which have current petroleum licences) (The 2001 Local Environmental Information Database)				The inspection of the database should be finalised by December 2005.	Soil	Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, 2001 http://www.corby.gov.uk/docs/supporting/released/2005-11/15681/Contaminated%20land%20strategy.pdf
Waste generation	<p>2002: 29,497 tonnes of hazardous waste of which c. 20,000 tonnes was exported. The total proportion of hazardous waste required to be disposed in Northamptonshire for the period 2000-2016 is 123,641 tonnes, which may also include the 20,000 tonnes p.a. that is exported.</p> <p>Approximately 974,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste is produced in the county pa. 540,000 (55%) is re-used/recycled/thermally treated/other recovery. 436,000 tonnes is sent to landfill. Including commercial and industrial waste imported into the County, 754,000 tonnes pa is deposited into landfill sites.</p> <p>340,000 tonnes of household waste is produced per year in the County. Based upon the national rate of increase this will rise to</p>	<p>1.3 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste produced annually in the country</p> <p>In 2001 the UK produced 25.1 million tonnes of waste.</p> <p>UK household waste per capita (kg/person) in 2003-4 from: a) arisings (waste not recycled): was 425 b) recycled was 87</p>	<p>Zero Growth in total waste by 2016 (RSS8).</p> <p>Municipal Solid Waste: 45% Composting and Recycling by 2015, 50% by 2020/21. (Waste Local Plan) 50% by 2015 (RSS8)</p> <p>To recover 67% of municipal waste by 2015 (Waste Strategy 2000)</p> <p>10% reduction in biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill in 2005/06.</p>	<p>It is projected that annual production of non hazardous waste will increase to 1.5 million tonnes p.a.</p> <p>1998/99-2000/01 was a fall in Hazardous Waste from 130,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes across Northamptonshire.</p> <p>Nationally, waste arisings have grown by an average of 3.6% from 1992 to 2001 growing particularly in 2001/2, whilst population has increased by an average of 1.8% per year.</p>	<p>It is projected that the landfill void space for non-hazardous materials will be depleted before 2016 if waste continues to be landfilled at existing rates.</p> <p>waste arisings are predicted to be at a growth of 1.2-1.7% per year due to:</p> <p>a) predicted population growth b) social growth i.e. in the ave. amount waste generated pp due to decline in number of people per household, an increase in consumption and an increase in packaging c) leakage (i.e. a growth in the amount of trade waste "leaking" into the household waste stream)</p> <p>The UK construction industry produces three</p>	Soil, Landscape, Water and Material Assets	Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan

Scoping Report

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	approx 500,000 tonnes p.a. by the end of the Waste Local Plan period (2016)			1995/96 – 85772.9 (0.44pp) 1996/97 – 88257.9 (0.45pp) 1997/98 – 91213.0 (0.45pp) 1998/99 – 88678.1 (0.44 pp) 1999/00 – 90941.0 (0.44pp) 2000/01 – 97739.8 (0.47pp)	times as much waste as all UK households.		
Household waste management	<p>2003/04 householders in Corby separated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9.1% of HH waste for recycling. - 0% of HH waste for composting. - 9.1% - total recycled and composted - 0% of HH waste for was used for heat, power and other energy recovering. - 90.9% of HH went to landfilling <p><i>East Northamptonshire (2003/04):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16.4% recycled; - 3.48% composting; - n/a energy recovering; - 80.12% landfilling. <p><i>Kettering (2003/04):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5.23% recycling; - 0% composting; - n/a energy recovering; - n/a landfilling. 	<p>2003/04:</p> <p>Regional Average:</p> <p>Recycling: 12.9% Composting: 4.5% Energy recovery: 7.0% Landfill: 74.4%</p> <p>England Recycling: 13.05% Composting: 2.6%</p>	<p>Northamptonshire re: 45% of household waste to be recycled/composted by 2015. 50% by 2020.</p> <p>Best Value target of 27% recycling and composting and 40% recovery by 2005/06</p> <p>UK targets- recycle/compost at least: 25% of Household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015</p>	<p>Corby:</p> <p>Recycling: 2001/02- 2.6% 2002/03 -3.7 %</p> <p>Composting: 2001/02- 0% 2002/03- 0%</p> <p>Landfilling: 2001/02- 97.4% 2002/03- 96.3%</p> <p>The amount of municipal waste in Northamptonshire rose year on year between 1995/6 to 2002/03, then fell in 2003/04 to around 350 million tonnes.</p>	<p>No waste in Corby is currently used for energy recovery. There is a need to consider the position of the current waste local plan, which states that there are no plans at present for energy recovery activities. The DPD may need to accommodate the possibility that this situation may change during the lifetime of the Plan.</p> <p>100% of the population resident in the authority's area served by a kerbside collection of recyclables</p> <p>Corby's rate of recycling/composting/energy recovery is lower than the national, regional and local average. However, it has seen significant increases in</p>	Soil, Landscape, Water and Material Assets	Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan, Northamptonshire Structure Plan AMR 2005 ODPM –BVPI (BV82a, 82b, 82c, 82d, 91)

Scoping Report

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	<p>Wellingborough (2003/04):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13.03% recycling; - 4.06% composting; - n/a energy recovering; - n/a landfilling. 		<p>European targets–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle Glass 60% Paper/Board – 60% Metal 50% Plastics – 22.5% Wood – 15% 		<p>the rate of recycling - 59.9% between 2002/03 and 2003/04 and 30.3% between 2001/02 and 2002/03.</p>		
Extent of floodplain	<p>The hydrology is dominated by the River Nene catchment. Harpers Brook, Willow Brook and River Ise are the tributaries in the vicinity of Corby and present indications are that surface water drainage is inadequate, partially due to a reduction in the flood plain. River and Tributary streams in the Borough are designated as Flood Zone 3 Status by the Environment Agency with an annual risk of flooding of 1% or greater.</p>	<p>East Midlands: Approximately 18% of the land area of the East Midlands is at risk of flooding; approximately 169,000 homes are at risk. Approximately 400,000 people live in areas at risk of flooding.</p>		<p>Development pressure has led to increasing risk of flooding throughout the Corby area.</p>	<p>Planned growth poses serious challenges for the management and limitation of run-off and flood risk. Increased flows from future development likely to exacerbate flooding problems downstream on Willow and Gretton Brooks.</p>	<p>Water, Landscape, Human Health, Material Assets and Population</p>	<p>Environment Agency: Flood Map; Info from North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure Local Framework Study for Corby.</p> <p>North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy SAR</p>
Water resources	<p>Water supply for Northamptonshire is by Anglian Water.</p>	<p>England and Wales water consumption of 150 litres per capita per day</p> <p>National average household per capita consumption of water litres per head per day in 2003 was 154</p>	<p>Saving of 25% on water consumption for all new housing</p>	<p>Household consumption of water per person has increased by 7% between 1992 and 2001, and by 70% over the past 30 years.</p>	<p>Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) is concerned, by proposals for the Milton Keynes/South Midlands Growth Area where substantial new housing is proposed in an area of insufficient water supply.</p> <p>IPPR concludes that there is potentially enough water in the South East to meet</p>	<p>Water</p>	<p>Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy 2005</p> <p>Drinking Water for England – Annual Report 2004</p> <p>Institute for Public Policy Research</p> <p>North</p>

Scoping Report

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					<p>the rising demand for new housing and domestic consumption. But only with the timely provision of new water resources and high water efficiency savings in existing and new homes.</p> <p>Corby sewage treatment works offer insufficient capacity to accommodate projected growth.</p>		Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy SAR
UK National Air Quality Targets	<p>Corby: No currently designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire: No AQMAs declared. Concern about NO₂ concentrations in Rushden, but situation may have improved with opening of Rusden/Higham Ferrers bypass in 2003.</i></p> <p><i>Kettering: No AQMAs declared</i></p> <p><i>Wellingborough: No AQMAs declared</i></p>	<p>Northamptonshire – 2 AQMAs designated in December 2004:</p> <p>Victoria Promenade, Northampton; St James Road/Weedon Road, Northampton</p>	<p>Human health based objectives: Benzene: 16.25 µg/m³ running annual mean (2003), 5 µg/m³ annual mean (2010) 1,3-butadiene: 2.25 µg/m³ running annual mean (2003) CO: 10mg/m³ max daily 8hr running mean (2003) Lead: 0.5 µg/m³ annual mean (2004), 0.25 µg/m³ annual mean (2008) NO₂ : 40µg/m³ annual mean (2005) and 200µg/m³ not to be exceeded</p>	Kettering – reduction in NO ₂ concentrations between 2002 and 2004.	<p>No current problems with air quality in the Corby area that impact significantly enough on residents for the designation of AQMAs.</p>	Air, Climatic Factors and Human Health	<p>Air Quality Archive www.airquality.co.uk</p> <p>The Air Quality Regulations 2000 (as amended)</p> <p>Corby Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment May 2003 (http://www.corby.gov.uk/an/wc.exe/AO2/View/?Doc=12775&Site=1463 – website not displaying info)</p> <p>Corby Air Quality Progress Report May 2003 (http://www.corby.gov.uk/an/wc.exe/AO2/View/?Doc=12776&Site=1463 – website not displaying info)</p> <p>East</p>

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			<p>more than 18 times per year, 1 hour mean (2005)</p> <p>PM₁₀: 40µg/m³ annual mean (2004) and 50µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year, 24 hour mean (2004)</p> <p>SO₂: 266µg/m³ 15 minute mean not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year (2005), 125µg/m³ 24 hour mean not to be exceeded more than 3 times per year, (2004) and 350 µg/m³ 1 hr mean not to be exceeded more than 24 times per year, (2004)</p> <p>Source: UK Air Quality Strategy (2000)</p>				<p>Northamptonshire Council Air Quality review and assessment 2003 Updating and Screening Assessment (http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/pp/Silver/viewSilver.asp?ID=601)</p> <p>East Northamptonshire Council Local Air Quality Management Progress Report June 2004 (http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/pp/imageupload/Image9041.PDF)</p> <p>Kettering Air Quality Review and Assessment Updating and screening Assessment July 2003 (http://www.kettering.gov.uk/downloads/AQU_SA_Document_2003.pdf)</p> <p>Kettering Air Quality Review and Assessment Detailed Assessment for Nitrogen Dioxide August 2004 (http://www.kettering.gov.uk/downloads/AQU_SA_Document_2003.pdf)</p>

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							ov.uk/downloads/Detailled_Assessment_NO2_2004_revised.pdf Wellingborough Local Air Quality Management Detailed Assessment for the Year 2004, May 2005 (http://www.wellingborough.gov.uk/downloads/Local_Air_Quality_Detailed_Assessment_May_2005.pdf)
Industrial Processes	IPC is being replaced by Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC). There are currently transitional arrangements to implement IPPC. Number of IPPC applications to operate Part A1 and A2 installations: Corby: Data not available <i>East Northamptonshire:</i> 2003 – 2 A1 processes, 35 processes regulated by LA <i>Kettering:</i> Data not available <i>Wellingborough:</i> 2005 – 11 A1 processes, 32 processes regulated by LA					Air, Climatic Factors and Human Health	East Northamptonshire Council Air Quality review and assessment 2003 Updating and Screening Assessment (http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/pp/Silver/viewSilver.asp?ID=601) IPC Register Dec 2005 (http://www.wellingborough.gov.uk/downloads/IPC_index_and_Part_B_18-1-06.pdf)
CO₂ and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions	2003: Corby	2003: East Midlands	The UK Kyoto Protocol target - to reduce GHG emissions by		Housing is responsible for 25% of the UK's carbon emissions	Air, Climatic Factors	DEFRA statistics: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/regionalrp

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total: 730 (kT CO₂) • Industry and Commercial: 506(kT CO₂) or 69% • Domestic: 143(kT CO₂) or 20% • Road transport: 76 (kT CO₂) or 10% • Per capita CO₂: 13.8 (tonnes) • Domestic per capita (tonnes): 2.7 <p><i>East Northamptonshire</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total: 645 kt of CO₂ emissions • Industry and Commercial: 154 kt (24%) • Domestic: 187 kt (29%) • Road transport: 240kt (37%) • Per capita CO₂ (tonnes): 8.1 • Domestic per capita (tonnes): 2.3 <p><i>Kettering:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total: 801 kt of CO₂ emissions • Industry and Commercial: 249 kt (31%) • Domestic: 253 kt (32%) • Road transport:257t (35%) • Per capita CO₂ (tonnes): 9.5 • Domestic per capita (tonnes): 3.0 <p><i>Wellingborough:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total: 553kt of CO₂ emissions • Industry and Commercial: 190 kt (34%) • Domestic: 189 kt (34%) • Road transport: 154kt (28%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total:41488 kt of CO₂ emissions • Industry and Commercial: 16949 kt (41%) • Domestic: 12005kt (29%) • Road transport: 10834kt (26%) • Per capita CO₂ (tonnes): 9.8 • Domestic per capita (tonnes): 2.8 <p>UK TOTAL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total: 568105 kt of CO₂ emissions • Industry and Commercial: 262087 kt (46%) • Domestic: 163737 kt (29%) • Road transport: 128606kt (23%) • Per capita CO₂ (tonnes): n/a • Domestic per capita (tonnes): 2.8 	<p>12.5% below 1990 levels over the period 2008-12;</p> <p>The national goal - to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and 60% by 2050</p> <p>The Government is committed to cutting the UK's carbon emissions by 60% by the year 2050.</p>		<p>Reduction in the amount of biodegradable waste buried in landfill sites - known to produce methane, a powerful greenhouse gas and cause pollution would also cut GHG emissions.</p>		<p>t/laregionalco2rpt20051021.xls</p> <p>Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per capita CO₂ (tonnes): 7.6 Domestic per capita (tonnes): 2.6 						
Regional and local road transport oil consumption (thous. of tonnes of oil)	<p>2003 Thousands of Tonnes of Oil:</p> <p>Corby Total: 23.9 Personal transport: 15.6 Freight transport: 8.3</p> <p>Buses: 0.8 Petrol cars: 12.3</p> <p>East Northamptonshire: Total: 75.3 Personal transport: 40.0 Freight transport: 35.3</p> <p>Buses: 1.1 Petrol cars: 32.4</p> <p>Kettering Total: 86.3 Personal transport: 49.9 Freight transport: 36.4</p> <p>Buses: 2.0 Petrol cars: 39.9</p> <p>Wellingborough: Total: 48.1 Personal transport: 32.0 Freight transport: 16.1</p> <p>Buses: 1.1</p>	<p>2003:</p> <p>East Midlands Total: 3,397.4 Personal transport: 1,990.7 Freight transport: 1,406.8</p> <p>Buses: 79.2 Petrol cars: 1582.2</p> <p>South East of England Total: 6,050.6 Personal transport: 4,138.2 Freight transport: 1,912.4</p> <p>Buses: 162.0 Petrol cars: 3,306.5</p> <p>East of England Total: 4,191.1 Personal transport: 2,645.5 Freight transport: 1,545.6</p> <p>Buses: 118.3 Petrol cars: 2,102.7</p>				Air, Climatic Factors, Soil and Material Assets	http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/regional_and_local_road_transport_data_2003.xls

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	Petrol cars:25.8						
Energy Efficiency: Average Standards Assessment Procedure (SAP)	<p>Average SAP (standard assessment procedure) rating of authority dwellings (1 (highly inefficient) to 100 (highly efficient))</p> <p>Corby 2003/04 – 49%</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire</i> <i>No figures available</i></p> <p><i>Kettering:</i> 2003/04 – 69%</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> 2003/04 – 53%</p>	Regional – 60.1%	National: domestic energy efficiency - improve by 20% by 2010, and a further 20% by 2020		Energy efficiency is considerably lower in Corby than neighbouring authorities and the regional average. DPD policies should seek to maximise energy efficiency through appropriate policy responses such as energy efficient building layouts.	Air, Climatic factors	ODPM -BVPI (BV63)
Energy Efficiency: Percentage of domestic improvement in energy efficiency since 1/4/96	<p>2004:</p> <p>Corby – 8.8%</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire – 10.5%</i></p> <p><i>Kettering – 13.1%</i></p> <p><i>Wellingborough – 16.6%</i></p>	<p>2004:</p> <p>East Midlands: ave 13.7% with 35% LAs on target</p> <p><i>South East: ave. 13.9 with 29.2% LAs on target.</i></p> <p><i>East: ave: 15.6 with 44.7% LAs on target.</i></p>		<p>Corby 2001- 5.19 2002- 5.6 2003- 6.4</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire</i> 2001 – 3.71 2002- 5.6 2003- 7.5</p> <p><i>Kettering</i> 2001 – 2.79 2002- 7.2 2003- 9.0</p> <p><i>Wellingborough</i> 2001 – 6.94 2002- 10.3 2003- 13.5</p>	<p>After 6 years ECAs should have achieved around 12% improvements in domestic energy efficiency if they are to meet the 30% target in the correct timescale. Corby is currently behind target.</p> <p>NB: Because Home Energy Conservation Act Strategies and monitoring techniques differ, the information should not be used to compare the performance of authorities.</p>	Air, Climatic factors	<p>ACE campaigns- http://www.ukace.org/campaign/#heca Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 6th and 7th Progress Reports , and new 2004 figures http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/energy/heca95/</p>

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Renewable Energy (RE)	No specific Data	<p>Northamptonshire had eight electricity generating stations accredited under the renewables obligation by 2004 with a total generating capacity of 17.4 MW.</p> <p>Permission for ten wind turbines was granted in Kettering in 2004 with a total capacity of 20-25 MW</p> <p>In the East Midlands, only 1.6% of electricity generation is from renewable sources in 2005.</p> <p>Renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total electricity in the UK 2003 was 2.7.</p>	<p>National Target: 20% of UK electricity from non polluting renewable sources by 2020.</p> <p>East Midlands Target: 671.6 MWe from Renewables by 2010 (10.6%)</p> <p>Northamptonshire: 55.5 MWe from renewables by 2010</p>		Development of RE infrastructure has the potential to have adverse visual and amenity impacts, especially in areas of sensitive or designated landscape or close to residential property, and adversely affect biodiversity. It should be located and designed so as to avoid conflict with landscape and wildlife conservation, as set out in PPG7 (The Countryside) and PPG9 (Nature Conservation).	Air, Climatic factors	<p>RSS8</p> <p>Northamptonshire Structure Plan AMR 2005</p>
% of households without a car	<p>2001:</p> <p>Corby 32.1% With no Car or van 45.6% with 1 car or van 22.2% owned 2+ cars/vans</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire:</i> 16.1% with no car or van 41.8% with 2+ cars/vans</p> <p><i>Kettering:</i></p>	<p>2001:</p> <p>England and Wales: average of 26.8% with no car or van; 29.4% owned 2+ cars</p> <p>East Midlands 24.2% with no car; 31.3% owned 2+ cars</p>	3% per annum traffic growth expected in Northamptonshire during LTP 2 period to 2016.		Almost one third of Corby's households do not have access to their own private car/van transport. This has implications for policy making in terms of securing the accessibility of settlements within the Plan area	Population, Air and Climatic Factors	<p>Census 2001</p> <p>ONS Regions in Figures</p> <p>Northamptonshire LTP 2</p>

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	20.3% with no car or van 35.5% with 2+ cars/vans Wellingborough: 22.9% with no car or van 33.4% with 2+ cars/vans	Northamptonshire: 9.2% with no car/van 36.7% with 2+ cars					
% of people using their car for journeys to work	Census 2001 Corby 69.1% (as driver or passenger) East Northamptonshire: 74% Kettering: 72.2% Wellingborough: 72%	2001 Census: England – 69.9% South East: 64.9% East Midlands – 69.7% Northamptonshire – 74.1%	LTP 2 sets no specific targets with regard to traffic reduction.	Northamptonshire: Between 1991 and 2001 travel to work as car or van driver rose from 60.0% to 64.1%, whilst all other modes fell.	Traffic in Northamptonshire is growing fast and the LTP2 predicts that this will continue – the DPD should seek to influence modal choices for journeys to work through locational policies.	Population, Human Health, Air	Census 2001 - ONS Northamptonshire Local Transport Plan 2 = 2006/7-2010/11 http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/cgi-bin/MsmGo.exe?grab_id=0&page_id=5317&query=Local%20Transport%20Plan&hiword=Local%20Plan%20Transport%20
Traffic Growth	Peak hour traffic growth on radial routes: Corby – decrease of 5.0% over period of LTP1	Northamptonshire: 1993-2003 – Up 30% 1998-2003 – Up 15% United Kingdom 1993-2003 – Up 19% 1998-2003 – Up 7%	LTP1 – less than 7% increase on baseline	The rate of road traffic growth is decreasing and all targets were met in Northamptonshire over the period of LTP1.	Despite a slowing of the road traffic growth rate, net road traffic is expected to grow by 15% in Northamptonshire between 2005 and 2011, larger in growth areas.	Air, Climatic Factors, Landscape and Human Health	Northamptonshire LTP2
Total number of passenger journeys made annually on all local buses	2003/04 Corby: No data available Kettering: 1.04m Wellingborough: 0.45m	2003/04: Northamptonshire: 16.5m 2004*05	Targets for 2010/11: BVPI 102: Northamptonshire: 20.8 m (+16%)	Overall bus patronage across Northamptonshire has experienced an increase; however, within the North	Traffic forecasts suggest that in 20 years time, traffic in the UK will be between 22% and 46% higher than it is now.	Population, Human Health, Air	ODPM –BVPI (BV102), Provisional LTP Northamptonshire 2006/07 – 2010/11 July 2005

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source	
	2004*05 Corby: no data available Kettering: 1.03m Wellingborough: 0.50m	Northamptonshire: 17.9m	Prov LTP2 Local 3: Kettering: 1.60m (+56%) Prov LTP2 Local 4: Wellingborough: 0.78m (+56%)	Northamptonshire area available data is suggesting that the rate of growth is much slower and Kettering experienced a decline in bus patronage			Northamptonshire LTP2 http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/cgi-bin/MsmGo.exe?grab_id=0&page_id=5317&query=Local%20Transport%20Plan&hiword=Local%20Plan%20Transport%20	
Modal Split	Census 2001 Travel to work by mode Corby: <i>work from home – 5.9%</i> <i>train/tram/metro – 0.6%</i> <i>bus/coach – 9.0%</i> <i>scooter/moped – 0.7%</i> <i>car/van driver – 57.5%</i> <i>car/van passenger – 11.6%</i> <i>bicycle – 3.6%</i> <i>walk – 8.5%</i> <i>other – 2.7%</i> Total by car – 69% Total by public transport – 9.6% East Northamptonshire <i>work from home – 9.9%</i> <i>train/tram/metro – 1.3%</i> <i>bus/coach – 1.9%</i> <i>scooter/moped – 0.8%</i> <i>car/van driver – 67.2%</i> <i>car/van passenger – 6.8%</i> <i>bicycle – 1.9%</i> <i>walk – 9.5%</i> <i>other – 0.6%</i> Kettering	<i>England</i> <i>work from home – not known</i> <i>train/tram/metro – 7%</i> <i>bus/coach – 7.4%</i> <i>scooter/moped – 1.2%</i> <i>car/van driver/passenger – 69.9%</i> <i>bicycle – 3.0%</i> <i>walk – 10.6%</i> <i>other – 0.5%</i> total by car – 61.5% total by public transport – 14.5%				A significant proportion of Corby’s workforce travel to work by car, either as a driver or passenger – 7.5% more than the national average. The total proportion of commuters using public transport to reach their place of work is also considerably lower than the national average (by almost 5%). The policies of the DPD will need to adopt a locational approach to development that seeks to tackle this issue by reducing car-based commuting and increasing use of more sustainable modes of transport.	Population, Human Health, Air	Census 2001 (ONS)

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p>work from home – 8.4%</p> <p>train/tram/metro – 1.4%</p> <p>bus/coach – 3.6%</p> <p>scooter/moped – 0.9%</p> <p>car/van driver – 64.9%</p> <p>car/van passenger – 7.3%</p> <p>bicycle – 2.1%</p> <p>walk – 10.8%</p> <p>other – 0.6%</p> <p>Wellingborough</p> <p>work from home – 8.7%</p> <p>train/tram/metro – 1.5%</p> <p>bus/coach – 3.5%</p> <p>scooter/moped – 0.8%</p> <p>car/van driver – 63.9%</p> <p>car/van passenger – 8.1%</p> <p>bicycle – 1.8%</p> <p>walk – 10.2%</p> <p>other – 1.4%</p>						
Archaeological Sites	<p>Corby contains the following scheduled ancient monuments (5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kirby Hall Country House and Gardens (NAU Site No.1682) ▪ Weldon Local Up (NAU;2659) ▪ Gartree (Roman) Road (NAU 1896) ▪ Rockingham Castle ▪ Moated Site, Rockingham Castle <p>Other Important Archaeological Sites (13):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stanion Medieval Village - centre of major pottery industry (819) ▪ Unscheduled Medieval Settlement Area at Kirby (1682) 				DPD policies will need to be mindful of the location of important archaeological sites, both known and yet to be discovered and appropriate policy responses will be required, particularly in bringing forward new sites for development.	Cultural Heritage and Landscape	<p>Corby Local Plan</p> <p>Wellingborough Local Plan</p> <p>Kettering Local Plan 1995</p> <p>East Northamptonshire Local Plan 1996</p>

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gartree (Roman) Road: Unscheduled section (1896) ▪ Saxon Burial Site and Medieval Village of Great Weldon: Important iron working centre (2659) ▪ Weldon Park Medieval Deer Park Earthworks (3050) ▪ Great Oakley Medieval/post medieval village earthworks (4032) ▪ Medieval/Post Medieval Fish Ponds at Marsh Farm (4034) ▪ Corby (Beanfield) Medieval Moated Site (4039) ▪ East Carlton Medieval Village Earthworks (4102) ▪ Medieval Manorial Earthworks at Gretton (4140) ▪ Deserted Medieval Farmstead of Cotton near Gretton (4156) ▪ Medieval Open Field Remains at Gretton (6517) ▪ Rockingham Park <p><i>East Northamptonshire:</i> - 57 Scheduled Ancient Monuments - Five Parks/Gardens of Special Historic Interest</p> <p><i>Kettering:</i> - Two Parks/Gardens of Special Historic Interest</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> 10 Scheduled Ancient Monuments</p>						

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
No. of Listed Buildings and proportion at risk	<p>'at risk' register 2005</p> <p>Corby – 0</p> <p>Kettering – 1 Grade I listed building; 1 Grade II* listed building</p> <p>Wellingborough – 1 Grade II* listed building</p> <p>East Northamptonshire 1 Grade I listed building; 1 Grade II listed building</p>	<p>Nationally 3.6% of Grade 1 and Grade II* listed entries are at risk in England and Wales,</p> <p>588 in London</p> <p>The East Midlands contains 134 Buildings at Risk. 19 Are within Northamptonshire.</p>				Cultural Heritage	English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register 2005
Woodland cover	<p>Northamptonshire:</p> <p>Lowland Mixed Woodland: 5.2% of County covered by Lowland Mixed Woodland (3% broadleaved woodland, 2.2% coniferous woodland, mixed woodland, scrub and new planting). (Rockingham Forest contains 10%, 80% of the County total, second largest concentration in the country.</p> <p>Wet Woodland: Unknown – number of wet flushes within Ancient Semi Natural Woodlands throughout the County.</p> <p>Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland Unspecified</p> <p>Urban Forest and Greenspace Unspecified</p>	<p>National: Britain is one of the least wooded countries in Europe with an average of 10% woodland cover, 8% in England.</p> <p><i>Bedfordshire: 6% of the county land area covered by forestry; 1% are ancient woodland and 2% are semi-natural woodland (Bedfordshire has suffered from the effects of continuous and intensifying cultivation and development)</i></p> <p><i>Buckinghamshire: 8.3% (approx. 17,300 ha) of the county land area</i></p>	<p>Lowland Mixed Woodland: Create e 500ha of new woodland by 2010.</p> <p>Wet Woodland: Double extent across County by 2010.</p> <p>Urban Forest: Double Extent by 2010.</p>	Wooded habitats within the County are becoming increasingly rare.	Northamptonshire has one of the lowest levels of woodland cover in the Country having coverage lower than the national average. The Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan encourages the management and preservation of existing woodlands and establishment of new woodland.	Landscape, Soil, Air, Climatic Factors and Human Health	Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan.

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
		covered by forestry; 8,700 ha of ancient woodland. Coverage of ancient woodland in Buckinghamshire amounts to 2.6% of the national resource. (EN 1995.)					

Table A.3: Baseline Data, Indicators and Trends for Economic Issues

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Percentage of Working Age based on total population	Census 2001: Corby – 61% East Northamptonshire – 61% Kettering – 61% Wellingborough – 61%	2001: England – 62%				Population	Nomis – Census 2001
Employment by Type	Corby: Manufacturing – 37% Construction – 3% Tourism – 4%				Corby has a high proportion of residents employed in manufacturing and a low percentage employed in	Population	Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis, 2003

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p><i>Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants – 25%</i> <i>Transport and Communication – 11%</i> <i>Finance, IT and other business – 11%</i> <i>Other services (including public admin, education and health) – 13%</i></p> <p>East Northamptonshire <i>Manufacturing – 21%</i> <i>Construction – 6%</i> <i>Tourism – 7%</i> <i>Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants – 23%</i> <i>Transport and Communication – 10%</i> <i>Finance, IT and other business – 13%</i> <i>Other services (including public admin, education and health) – 25%</i></p> <p>Kettering <i>Manufacturing – 20%</i> <i>Construction – 5%</i> <i>Tourism – 7%</i> <i>Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants – 26%</i> <i>Transport and Communication – 5%</i> <i>Finance, IT and other business – 12%</i> <i>Other services (including public admin, education and health) – 31%</i></p>				<p>other services. This is primarily a product of the industrial heritage of Corby, although there may also be a link to limited supply of office space – Corby has only 50,000m². In comparison, Northampton has 445,000m², which is more than the cumulative office floorspace in North Northamptonshire.</p>		

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p>Wellingborough</p> <p>Manufacturing – 22%</p> <p>Construction – 4%</p> <p>Tourism – 9%</p> <p>Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants – 26%</p> <p>Transport and Communication – 9%</p> <p>Finance, IT and other business – 14%</p> <p>Other services (including public admin, education and health) – 24%</p>						
Economic Activity	<p>Census 2001 (Corby) Persons aged 16-74:</p> <p>Employed – 63.3%</p> <p>Unemployed – 4.2%</p> <p>Long-term unemployed – 0.9%</p> <p>Student (economically active) – 2.0%</p> <p>Retired – 12.4%</p> <p>Student (economically inactive) – 2.7%</p> <p>Looking after home/family – 5.1%</p> <p>Permanently sick or disabled – 7.0%</p> <p>Other inactive – 3.3%</p> <p>Corby (Nomis 2001)</p> <p>% population of working age – 61%</p> <p>Economically active – 83%</p> <p>Economically inactive – 16%</p>	<p>Census 2001 (England and Wales Persons Aged 16-74):</p> <p>Employed – 60.6%</p> <p>Unemployed – 3.4%</p> <p>Long-term unemployed – 1.0%</p> <p>Student (economically active) – 2.6%</p> <p>Retired – 13.6%</p> <p>Student (economically inactive) – 4.7%</p> <p>Looking after home/family – 6.51%</p> <p>Permanently sick or disabled – 5.5%</p> <p>Other inactive – 3.1%</p> <p>East Midlands:</p> <p>Employed – 61.4%</p>			<p>Corby has an above average proportion of residents that are either unemployed, permanently sick or disabled or inactive for other reasons. This has implications in terms of planning for the economy and community services.</p>	<p>Population and Human Health</p>	<p>Nomis 2001</p> <p>Census 2001: ONS</p>

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p>Unemployed – 3.7% Jobs Density – 0.9 Medium earnings (gross weekly pay) - £394</p> <p>East Northamptonshire</p> <p>% population of working age – 61% Economically active – 84% Economically inactive – 16% Unemployed – 2.7% Jobs Density – 0.6 Medium earnings (gross weekly pay) - £445</p> <p>Kettering</p> <p>% population of working age – 61% Economically active – 80% Economically inactive – 19% Unemployed – 2.7% Jobs Density – 0.8 Medium earnings (gross weekly pay) - £362</p> <p>Wellingborough</p> <p>% population of working age – 61% Economically active – 84% Economically inactive – 16% Unemployed – 3.8% Jobs Density – 0.9 Medium earnings (gross weekly</p>	<p><i>Unemployed – 3.3%</i> <i>Student (economically active) – 2.5%</i> <i>Retired – 14.1%</i> <i>Student (economically inactive) – 4.5%</i> <i>Looking after home/family – 6.2%</i> <i>Permanently sick or disabled – 5.3%</i> <i>Other inactive – 2.8%</i></p> <p>England (Nomis 2001)</p> <p>% population of working age – 62% Economically active – 78% Economically inactive – 22% Unemployed – 4.8% Jobs Density – 0.8 Medium earnings (gross weekly pay) - £422</p>					

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	pay) - £394						
% of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants as a proportion of resident working-age people	Dec. 2005 Corby 2.5% East Northamptonshire: 1.5% Kettering: 1.8% Wellingborough: 1.9%	Dec. 2005 South East- 1.4% East Midlands: 2.2% GB- 2.4%		April 1996- 6.7 April 1997- 4.4 April 1998- 3.5 April 1999- 3.3 April 2000- 2.9 April 2001- 2.9 April 2002- 2.9 April 2003- 3.2 April 2004- 3.7 April 2005- 3.1	The percentage of the Corby population that is in receipt of JSA shows a sustained downward trend; however, figures remain above national averages and those of the neighbouring authorities.	Population and Material Assets	NOMIS and 'claimant count with rates and proportions'
Retail Rankings	Corby: <i>Experian 1998 – 359th</i> <i>Experian 2001 – 323rd</i> <i>Management Horizons 2000 – 259th</i> <i>Management Horizons 2004 – 344th</i> Kettering <i>Experian 1998 – 143rd</i> <i>Experian 2001 – 180th</i> <i>Management Horizons 2000 – 187th</i> <i>Management Horizons 2004 – 171st</i>	Nottingham <i>Experian 1998 – 4th</i> <i>Experian 2001 – 3rd</i> <i>Management Horizons 2000 – 2nd</i> <i>Management Horizons 2004 – 4th</i> Peterborough <i>Experian 1998 – 36th</i> <i>Experian 2001 – 33rd</i> <i>Management Horizons 2000 – 42nd</i> <i>Management Horizons 2004 – 46th</i> Milton Keynes		Experian and Management Horizons utilise differing methodologies for assessment; however, the latest trend suggests that the retail centre is in relative decline.	Corby is the 2 nd most important centre in North Northamptonshire in terms of retail; however, the ranking indicates that it performs poorly when compared to other competing centres in the region and is therefore unlikely to attract a significant market share in terms of spending. The DPD will need to incorporate appropriate measures to seek to reverse this trend in order to secure the future of the town's retail role.	Population and Material Assets	North Northamptonshire Centres Project May 2004, DTZ Piedad Consulting

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p>Wellingborough</p> <p><i>Experian 1998 – 286th</i> <i>Experian 2001 – 351st</i> <i>Management Horizons 2000 – 282nd</i> <i>Management Horizons 2004 – 360th</i></p> <p>Rushden</p> <p><i>Experian 1998 – N/A</i> <i>Experian 2001 – N/A</i> <i>Management Horizons 2000 – 644th</i> <i>Management Horizons 2004 – 502nd</i></p>	<p><i>Experian 1998 – 62nd</i> <i>Experian 2001 – 42nd</i> <i>Management Horizons 2000 – 55th</i> <i>Management Horizons 2004 – 29th</i></p>					
Percentage representation of town centre uses	<p>Experian Goad March 2003 (Corby):</p> <p>Comparison Units – 41.46% Proportion of Comparison Floorspace – 46.02% Convenience Units – 7.93% Proportion of Convenience Floorspace – 19.02% Service Units – 25.0% Proportion of bars, restaurants – 9.76% Banks and financial – 3.66% Vacancy – 20.12% Vacancy as a percentage of all floorspace – 15.94%</p>	<p>Experian Goad March 2003 (UK):</p> <p>Comparison Units – 48.05% Proportion of Comparison Floorspace – 52.89% Convenience Units – 9.31% Proportion of Convenience Floorspace – 16.81% Service Units – 30.75% Proportion of bars, restaurants – 12.74% Banks and financial – 4.68%</p>	Increase comparison floorspace and grow evening economy (aims in community strategy and regeneration framework)	The retail ranking has dropped over time and there has been an ongoing decline in convenience and comparison retail in terms of units, and increased vacancy.	Comparison and convenience retailer representation and service use representation is considerably below national averages. Vacancy rates are almost double national average.	Population and Material Assets	Experian Goad cited in Corby Town Centre Shopping Survey (Barton Willmore)

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
		Vacancy – 10.39% Vacancy as a percentage of all floorspace – 7.87%					
Percentage of principal roads in need of repair	2003/04: Northamptonshire: 9.0%	2003/04: National Ave- 9.8%	BVPI 96: 2010/11: 14% target/trajectory	01/02 -6.0% 02/03 – 8.0%.		Material Assets	ODPM –BVPI (BV96) Provisional LTP2 Northamptonshire 2006/07 – 2010/11 July 2005
Number Of Households	Census 2001: Corby <i>No. of households with residents: 22013</i> <i>Vacant household spaces: 2.9%</i> <i>Average household size: 2.4</i>	Census 2001: England and Wales <i>Vacant household spaces: 3.2%</i> <i>Average household size: 2.36</i>					Census 2001 (ONS) Neighbourhood Statistics

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
% of new housing development on previously developed land	<p>2003/2004:</p> <p>Corby: – 7.0%</p> <p>East northamptonshire: 68.0%</p> <p>Kettering 39.8%</p> <p>Wellingborough: 84%</p>	<p>2003/2004</p> <p>Regional Average (Northamptonshire) – 52.2%</p> <p>England 2004- 67%</p>		<p>Corby</p> <p>2001/02 – 8%</p> <p>2002/03 – 6%</p> <p>2003/04 – 7%</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire</i></p> <p>2001/02 – 51.4%</p> <p>2002/03 – 78.5%</p> <p><i>Kettering</i></p> <p>2001/02 – 35.5%</p> <p>2002/03 – 39.9%</p> <p><i>Wellingborough</i></p> <p>2001/02 – 48%</p> <p>2002/03 – 53%</p>	<p>The housing built on previously developed land is extremely low in comparison to the national, regional and local averages.</p> <p>Government housing estimates place a requirement upon Northamptonshire to accommodate 99,500 new homes between 2001 and 2021. Corby must accommodate 16,800 of these new homes in the period.</p> <p>RSS8 places a requirement for growth to be located within existing built up areas where possible on previously developed sites.</p>	Material Assets, Landscape	ODPM (BV106) RSS8
Percentage of households living in type of accommodation	<p>April 2001</p> <p>Corby</p> <p>Detached: 17.4%</p> <p>Semi-detached: 36.8%</p> <p>Terraced: 33.0%</p> <p>Flats or maisonettes: 13.0%</p> <p>Caravans or other mobile or temp. structures: 0.2%</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire:</i></p>	<p>April 2001</p> <p>East Midlands-</p> <p>Detached: 32.2%</p> <p>Semi-detached: 36.3%</p> <p>Terraced: 21.3%</p> <p>England and Wales:</p> <p>Detached: 22.8%</p> <p>Semi-detached:</p>			Corby has a significantly lower proportion of its population living in detached accommodation and a significantly higher proportion accommodated in terraced or flatted dwellings than both regional and national averages. An understanding of household		Neighbourhood Statistics

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p><i>Detached: 35.4%</i> <i>Semi-detached: 34.2%</i> <i>Terraced: 22.6%</i> <i>Flats/Maisonettes: 7%</i> <i>Caravans: 0.4%</i></p> <p><i>Kettering:</i> <i>Detached: 29.2%</i> <i>Semi-detached: 35.6%</i> <i>Terraced: 25.5%</i> <i>Flats/Maisonettes: 10%</i> <i>Caravans: 0.2%</i></p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> <i>Detached: 26.1%</i> <i>Semi-detached: 34.5%</i> <i>Terraced: 29.2%</i> <i>Flats/Maisonettes: 10%</i> <i>Caravans: 0.6%</i></p>	<p>31.6% Terraced: 26.0%</p>			types and dwelling preferences will need to influence the housing policies of the DPD.		
Average dwelling prices £s, 2002	<p>2002:</p> <p>Corby Price Indicators by Dwelling Type (mean):</p> <p>Price Indicators for All Dwellings – 75,284 Detached – 134,818 Semi-detached – 64,470 Terraced – 51,546 Flat – 37,779 LA Net Weekly Rent – 42.06</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire:</i> <i>Price Indicators for All Dwellings</i> – 118,622 <i>Detached – 170,320</i> <i>Semi-detached – 93,917</i></p>	<p>2002:</p> <p>East Midlands:</p> <p>Price Indicators for All Dwellings – 86,838 Detached – 149,626 Semi-detached – 77,896 Terraced – 56,174 Flat – 79,382 LA Net Weekly Rent – 41.73</p> <p>England and Wales:</p>		Between 2002 and 2003 the average price for a home in East Midlands region increased by 20 per cent, compared with England where the average rise was 12 per cent.	House prices in Corby are notably lower than in neighbouring authorities and 46% lower than national averages. The affordability of housing will need to be taken into account in the policies and proposals of the DPD to ensure that new developments are not beyond the means of the existing population.	Population and Material Assets	Neighbourhood Statistics

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p>53,148 LA Net Weekly Rent – n/a</p> <p><i>Kettering:</i> Price Indicators for All Dwellings – 102,265 Detached – 159,212 Semi-detached – 86,478 Terraced – 69,857 Flat – 57,293 LA Net Weekly Rent – 41.46</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> Price Indicators for All Dwellings – 100,545 Detached – 160,981 Semi-detached – 88,365 Terraced – 68,794 Flat – 60,790 LA Net Weekly Rent – n/a</p>	<p>Price Indicators for All Dwellings – 138,370 Detached – 208,435 Semi-detached – 119,748 Terraced – 103,351 Flat – 138,762 Net Weekly Rent – n/a</p>					
Tenure: percentage of households	<p>Corby: Owner occupied: Owns outright – 20.9 Owner occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan – 41.5 Rented from: Council (local authority) – 27.8 Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord – 3.2 Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency – 3.4 Rented from: Other – 2.9</p> <p>East Northamptonshire: Owner occupied: Owns outright – 28.9</p>	<p>April 2001: East Midlands Owner occupied: Owns outright – 30.8 Owner occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan – 40.8 Rented from: Council (local authority) – 13.9 Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord – 3.7 Rented from: Private</p>		Corby has a significantly higher proportion of residents in housing rented from the Council, housing association or an RSL than either the regional or national averages.	Higher than average proportions of residents in council, housing association or RSL owned properties highlight the continued need for affordable housing to be effectively delivered through the policies of the DPD.	Population and Human Health	Neighbourhood Statistics

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p>Owner occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan – 47.1 Rented from: Council (local authority) – 4.3 Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord – 10.0 Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency – 6.2 Rented from: Other – 3.3</p> <p>Kettering: Owner occupied: Owns outright – 29.3 Owner occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan – 47.4 Rented from: Council (local authority) – 10.8 Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord – 2.8 Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency – 6.4 Rented from: Other – 3.1</p> <p>Wellingborough Owner occupied: Owns outright – 27.2 Owner occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan – 44.2 Rented from: Council (local authority) – 16.2 Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord – 3.3 Rented from: Private landlord or</p>	<p>landlord or letting agency – 7.3 Rented from: Other – 3.0</p> <p>England and Wales Owns outright – 29.5 Owns with a mortgage – 39.8 Rented from LA – 13.2 Rented from association – 6.0 Rented from landlord – 8.7 Rented from Other – 3.2 Vacant households – 3.2%</p>					

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	letting agency – 5.2 Rented from: Other – 3.0						
Gross weekly pay (full time workers)	2004: Corby - £366.4 East Northamptonshire - £445.1 Kettering - £362.3 Wellingborough - £392.9	2004: East Midlands – 394.2 GB – 422.9		.	Gross weekly earnings in Corby are less than both the regional and national average. This has implications for the types and levels of services and housing that can be supported within the County Borough.	Population and Material Assets	NOMIS (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2004) http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431997/report.aspx?town=Corby
House price to income ratio (Affordable Housing)	2003 Corby 3.90 <i>East Northamptonshire:</i> 5.81 <i>Kettering:</i> 5.62 <i>Wellingborough:</i> 4.73	2003 England: Ratio: 5.30 5253 areas where ratio exceeds 8 <i>East Midlands:</i> <i>Ratio:3.42;</i> <i>672 areas where ratio exceeds 33 (1% of England' 5253)</i>				Population and Material Assets	http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156949 ODPM- Housing Investment in the Regions – Technical Note, Annex B
Commuting	<i>average for Spring 2001 – Winter 2001-02</i> <i>74.2% of Corby residents work in Corby</i> <i>9.6% Corby residents work in Kettering</i>				Corby employs almost three quarters of its own working population, which is representative of an economy that is moving towards self-sustainability. Given projected increases in population, the DPD will need to create the	Population	ONS

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	11.1% <i>Kettering residents work in Corby</i>				necessary conditions for employment growth.		
New firms: registrations	<p>2004:</p> <p>Corby: 31.1 per 10,000 adult population</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire: 44.9</i> <i>Kettering: 42.0</i> <i>Wellingborough: 43.8</i></p>	<p>2004:</p> <p>South East – 43.5 East – 39.8 East Midlands – 35.3 England – 39.3</p>		<p>Corby:</p> <p>1997 – 28.3 1998 – 29.4 1999 – 25.7 2000 – 26.8 2001 – 22.9 2002 – 25.3 2003 – 26.5</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire:</i> 1997 – 47.0 1998 – 40.0 1999 – 47.3 2000 – 42.9 2001 – 38.8 2002 – 47.1 2003 – 44.9</p> <p><i>Kettering:</i> 1997 – 38.8 1998 – 37.6 1999 – 37.4 2000 – 40.2 2001 – 33.6 2002 – 41.7 2003 – 42.0</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> 1997 – 39.3 1998 – 42.0 1999 – 53.8 2000 – 39.8 2001 – 38.5</p>	<p>New firm registrations can be used as a representation of 'entrepreneurship'. The statistics for Corby are below both the national average and those of neighbouring authorities. The DPD could explore opportunities to foster a more entrepreneurial culture through the provision of appropriate educational and workspace opportunities.</p>	Population and Material Assets	ODPM- NRU, Floor Targets

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
				2002 – 38.9 2003 – 38.0			
Job Density representing the ratio of total jobs to working-age population	2003: Corby: 0.9 (30,000 jobs) <i>East Northamptonshire:</i> 0.6 (28,000 jobs) <i>Kettering:</i> 0.8 (40,000 jobs) <i>Wellingborough:</i> 0.8 (37,000 jobs)	2003: South East – 0.9 <i>Eastern – 0.8</i> <i>East Midlands – 0.8</i> GB- 0.8	By 2021 43,800 additional jobs created in Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough (RSS8 Monitoring Figure)	Corby: 2000 – 1.05 2001 – 0.94 2002 – 0.97 2003 – 0.92 <i>East Northamptonshire</i> : 2000 – 0.65 2001 – 0.57 2002 – 0.54 2003 – 0.57 <i>Kettering:</i> 2000 – 0.75 2001 – 0.73 2002 – 0.74 2003 – 0.77 <i>Wellingborough:</i> 2000 – 0.81 2001 – 0.87 2002 – 0.80 2003 – 0.83		Population and Material Assets	NOMIS and 'jobs density', RSS8
VAT registered businesses	2004: Corby: Registrations 11.4% (130 businesses) Deregistration 8.8% (100 businesses) <i>East Northamptonshire:</i> Registrations 10.3% (285)	2004: South East - Registrations 10.6% Deregistration 9.7% <i>East –</i> <i>Registrations 9.6%</i> <i>Deregistration 9.5%</i>		2003: Corby- Registrations 9.9 % (110 businesses) Deregistration 8.1% (90 businesses) The following		Material Assets	NOMIS and vat registrations/ deregistrations by industry (2004) http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431997/report.aspx

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p><i>businesses)</i> Deregistration 8.8% (245 <i>businesses)</i></p> <p><i>Kettering:</i> Registrations 11.3% (285 <i>businesses)</i> Deregistration 9.1 % (230 <i>businesses)</i></p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> Registrations 10.7% (255 <i>businesses)</i> Deregistration 10.0% (240 <i>businesses)</i></p>	<p><i>East Midlands –</i> Registrations 9.8% Deregistration 9.1%</p> <p>GB- Registrations 10.1% Deregistration 9.9%</p>		<p>figures are based on Stock (at end of year):</p> <p>Corby: 1998 – 1,000 1999 – 1,030 2000 – 1,045 2001 – 1,065 2002 – 1,095 2003 – 1,115 2004 – 1,140</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire</i> : 1998 – 2,465 1999 – 2,545 2000 – 2,580 2001 – 2,635 2002 – 2,685 2003 – 2,735 2004 – 2,780</p> <p><i>Kettering:</i> 1998 – 2,145 1999 – 2,230 2000 – 2,295 2001 – 2,335 2002 – 2,410 2003 – 2,470 2004 – 2,525</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> 1998 – 2,170 1999 – 2,295 2000 – 2,350 2001 – 2,395</p>			

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough and surrounding districts in North Northamptonshire)	Comparators (Quantified data for Northamptonshire, the South East and East of England Region and England and Wales)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
				2002 – 2,425 2003 – 2,375 2004 – 2,390			
Measure of Productivity	2001: Corby 11,473 <i>East Northamptonshire:</i> 18,966 <i>Kettering:</i> 16,071 <i>Wellingborough:</i> 15,944	2001: South East – 20,336 <i>East – 18,535</i> <i>East Midlands – 14,729</i> England Ave.– 15,585		2000: Corby 11,853 MK 17,010 <i>East Northamptonshire</i> : 15,471 <i>Kettering:</i> 13,335 <i>Wellingborough:</i> 14,252		Population, Material Assets	ODPM- NRU, Floor Targets