

APPENDIX A – BASELINE DATA TABLES

BASELINE DATA TABLES

This section contains the baseline data that has been used to inform the identification of prevailing baseline conditions in Corby for the purposes of SA/SEA. Data sources are referenced. No primary data collection has been undertaken.

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

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Corby: 53174 Male: 25887 Female: 27287 Aged 0-15: 12021 16-74: 38048 75+: 3105</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>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>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</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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	<p>North Northamptonshire total – 292,500</p> <p><i>North Northamptonshire:</i></p> <p><i>20% population under 15 years of age</i></p> <p><i>61% of working age</i></p> <p><i>17.5% of retirement age</i></p>	<p>UK population from 2000 to 2011 is predicted to grow at 2%</p> <p>retirement age (65+ males; 60+ females) – 19%</p>		<p>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 in the populations of East Northamptonshire and Kettering over the period 2003-2021, with only a very slight increase in Wellingborough.</p>			
Population Density	2002 – 669 people per km ²	<p>2002</p> <p>East Midlands region – 270 km²</p> <p>England – 380 km²</p>	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	<p>Corby</p> <p><i>98.3% White</i></p> <p><i>0.5% Indian</i></p>	<p>England and Wales</p> <p><i>91.3% White</i></p> <p><i>Born in UK 91.1%</i></p>		Over time, the population of Corby and the neighbouring settlements has	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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	<p><i>Born in UK 94.7%</i> <i>Born elsewhere in EU 2.6%</i> <i>Born outside EU 2.7%</i></p> <p><i>Christian – 69.4%</i> <i>Buddhist – 0.1%</i> <i>Hindu – 0.2%</i> <i>Jewish – 0.0%</i> <i>Muslim – 0.2%</i> <i>Sikh – 0.2%</i> <i>Other – 0.2%</i> <i>No religion – 21.4%</i> <i>Religion not stated – 8.4%</i></p> <p>Wellingborough</p> <p><i>4.5% Asian/Asian British</i> <i>2.5% Black/Black British</i> <i>3.4% Hindu</i> <i>0.9% Muslim</i></p> <p>North Northamptonshire:</p> <p><i>95% white</i> <i>2% Asian/Asian British</i> <i>1.2% Black/Black British</i></p>	<p><i>Born elsewhere in EU 2.3%</i> <i>Born outside EU 6.6%</i></p> <p><i>Christian – 71.7%</i> <i>Buddhist – 0.3%</i> <i>Hindu – 1.1%</i> <i>Jewish – 0.5%</i> <i>Muslim – 3.0%</i> <i>Sikh – 0.6%</i> <i>Other – 0.3%</i> <i>No religion – 14.8%</i> <i>Religion not stated – 7.7%</i></p>		become more ethnically diverse.			
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> <i>No qualifications: 29.1%</i></p> <p>GB (Mar 2003-Feb 2004)</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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		<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>					
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</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>

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		was ranked 107 th where 1 was the most deprived and 149 the least deprived.					
Crime Per 1000 Population	<p>April 2003 – Mar 2004:</p> <p>Corby: All Crime: 04-06/03 – 45.7 07-09/03 – 42.5 10-12/03 – 46.2 01-03/04 – 50.0</p> <p>East Northamptonshire 04-06/03 – 20.3 07-09/03 – 19.4 10-12/03 – 20.0 01-03/04 – 19.2</p> <p>Kettering 04-06/03 – 26.2 07-09/03 – 26.3 10-12/03 – 28.1 01-03/04 – 31.9</p> <p>Wellingborough: 04-06/03 – 31.8 07-09/03 – 30.5 10-12/03 – 31.5 01-03/04 – 30.7</p>	<p><i>United Kingdom:</i> 04-06/03 – 29.0 07-09/03 – 28.3 10-12/03 – 27.6 01-03/04 – 27.8</p> <p><i>East Midlands:</i> 04-06/03 – 29.9 07-09/03 – 29.2 10-12/03 – 28.7 01-03/04 – 29.0</p> <p><i>Northamptonshire</i> 04-06/03 – 30.6 07-09/03 – 29.8 10-12/03 – 30.7 01-03/04 – 32.2</p>	<p>April 2005- March 2008:</p> <p>Reduce Overall Crime by 26%</p>	<p>10,000 crimes per year in Corby, represents 30% of underlying 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.</p>	<p>Corby has considerable higher rates of Crime per 1000 population than national, regional, county averages and 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.</p>	<p>Population and Human Health</p>	<p>UK Crime Statistics 2003/04 http://www.crimestistics.org.uk/tool/</p> <p>Corby Crime and Disorder and Drug Misuse Strategy 2005-2008.</p>
% of rural households within 13 min. walk of a bus	<p>LTP1 APR 2005: Northamptonshire – 34.8%</p>		<p>2005/06 – 42% across Northamptonshir</p>	<p>The percentage of rural households within 800 metres of an</p>	<p>There is an issue of poor accessibility to jobs, shops, and services in some remote rural areas.</p>	<p>Population, Air and Climatic Factors</p>	<p>Northamptonshire LTP1 Annual Progress Report 2005 http://www.northamptonshir</p>

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service:			e	hourly or better bus service has improved from 29.3% in 2002 to 34.8% in 2004			e.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/79B1B2A6-59AD-4B2C-8B7E-C9ECD43A0A1F/0/2005Pr oformaA.xls
Life expectancy for people born between 2001 and 2003:	Corby Male – 74.2 years Female – 79.2 years East Northamptonshire Male – 77.3 years Female – 81.5 years Kettering: Male – 76.6 Female – 80.8 Wellingborough; Male – 75.9 Female – 81.0	2002: Males in England 76.2 Females in England – 80.7 Males in the East Midlands: 76.3 Females in the East Midlands: 80.5			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	2003: Corby SMR- 117 East Northamptonshire: SMR – 95 Kettering: SMR – 104 Wellingborough: SMR – 97	2003: East Midlands - 102 England - 100			Corby mortality rates are higher than both the regional and national rates.	Human Health and Population	Neighbourhood Statistics
Killed and	Corby: 34 (2002/04 average)	Northamptonshire:	LTP2 local 2 –	The County trend	Improving the safety of the	Human	Provisional LTP2

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Seriously Injured (KSI) road casualties		2003/04 – 539 2004/05 – 495	Corby – 25 in 2010/11 BVPI 99a – Northamptonshire: 387 in 2010/11	has been a reduction in overall KSI	County's infrastructure is key to securing the health and well-being of residents, which in turn has an impact on the local economy	Health	Northamptonshire 2005/06 – 2010/11 July 2005
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

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

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	<i>Overcrowding indicator – 6.3%</i>	<i>Overcrowding indicator – 7.0%</i>				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 non-decent at start of year	2003/2004: Corby: 36% <i>East Northamptonshire:</i>	2003/2004: Regional (Northamptonshire 37.9%)	Continue to achieve a reduction in the proportion of housing deemed		Over a third of Corby's LA owned housing stock was deemed non-decent at the start of 2003/04 – there is a need for planning policies to	Population, Human Health and Material Assets	BVPI 184a

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	<i>n/a</i> <i>Kettering: 13.0%</i> <i>Wellingborough: 21.0%</i>		non-decent.		be developed that seek to improve the quality of not just new social/affordable housing, but also existing developments.		

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

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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. & type of designated sites	<p>No. of conservation areas</p> <p>Corby: Seven Conservation Areas: Great Oakley; Bretton; Rockingham; Cottingham; Middleton; Lloyds, Corby; Weldon</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire: 24 Conservation Areas</i></p> <p><i>Kettering: 24 Conservation Areas</i></p> <p><i>Wellingborough: 12 Conservation Areas</i></p>	<p>2005 East Midlands Stats:</p> <p>National Parks =92 thousand hectares/ 6% of total area</p> <p>AONB =-53thousand hectares / 3% of total area</p> <p>Green Belt = 80 thousand hectares /5% of total area</p> <p>Defined Heritage Coast – 0Km</p>			<p>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 character.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage, landscape</p>	<p>Corby Local Plan</p> <p>ONS Regions in Figures</p> <p>East Northamptonshire Local Plan 1996</p> <p>Kettering Local Plan 1995- Wellingborough Local Plan</p>
	<p>Other designated sites:</p> <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 Kettering). • 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 	<p>North Northamptonshire 55% of SSSI in favourable or recovering condition.</p> <p>Northamptonshire 69% of SSSI in favourable or recovering condition.</p>	<p>Government Public Service Agreement (PSA) target of 95% of the SSSI in favourable or recovering condition by 2010.</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 	<p>Landscape, biodiversity, flora, fauna, water, soil</p>	<p>Corby Local Plan</p> <p>www.english-nature.org.uk,</p>

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	<p>Monuments; • 14 other important archaeological sites.</p> <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>Registered Park & Gardens: Corby: 2 Kettering: 4 Wellingborough: 1</p>	<p>East Northants: 6 Northamptonshire: 30 East Midlands: 138</p>			<p>species of moth and 3 species of grasshopper became extinct in Northamptonshire during the 30th century.</p>		
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 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;</i></p>	<p>The UK Steering Group Report (DETR, 1995) lists 416 priority species for which national Species Action Plans would be written. Thirty-eight priority habitats were identified as being of 'high conservation concern'.</p>	<p>The Biodiversity Action Plan for Northamptonshire combines four themes for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keeping track of wildlife through establishment of Local Biological Records Office; - Keeping Wildlife on the map ensuring special areas are conserved and managed 	<p>In Northamptonshire:</p> <p>Less than 1.1% of the county area is designated SSSI, the second lowest 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</p>	<p>Northamptonshire has seen significant decline in terms of habitats and species. The Biodiversity Action Plan seeks to reverse this situation through conserving remaining 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>	<p>Biodiversity, flora, fauna</p>	<p>Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan www.northamptonshirebap.com</p> <p>www.northants-bap.org.uk</p>

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	<p><i>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>Northamptonshire17 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>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>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 of mammal; 14 species of bird; 16 species of butterfly; 13 species of moth; 3 species of grasshopper.</p>			
Water Quality (Biological and Chemical quality classified under the General	The River Welland is the main river in the Borough. There are a number of tributaries including the Harper's, Willow and Gretton Brook.	East Midlands 2003 (3500km of watercourse monitored)	National Standards - By 2005 initiate action to restore to favourable condition (typical	From 1989 to 2001 the following trends for chemical and biological quality were observed at	British Waterways is compiling a new set of Standards for water courses aiming to include all aspects of water and its environment.	Water and Soil	Environmental Agency, ONS Regions in Figures

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Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme)	<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>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>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>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) Chemical Classification Trend: 1989-1995: ‘C’ (fairly good); 1996: ‘D’ (fair) ; 1998-99: ‘C’; 2000-02: ‘B’ (good). Biological classification Trend: 1990: ‘C’ (Fairly</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>		

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				<p>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 good) 92-94 'D' (fair) 93-98 'E' (Poor) 98-99 'D' 00-02'E' Biological: 2002: 'D' 1995/00: 'E'</p> <p>Central Stream (Headwaters-Southern Stream) Chemical</p>			

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				Classification Trend: 88-99: 'E' 99-02: 'D' Biological: 00/02: 'F' Southern Stream (Corby STW- Central Stream) Chemical Classification: 89:'D' 90:'E' 92:'D' 94-02 'C' Biological: 2000/04: 'C' Southern Stream (Headwaters to Corby STW) Chemical Classification: 88-95 'D' 95-02 'C' 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	2002: 29,497 tonnes of hazardous waste of which c.	1.3 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste	Zero Growth in total waste by	It is projected that annual production	It is projected that the landfill void space for non-	Soil, Landscape,	Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan

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	<p>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 approx 500,000 tonnes p.a. by the end of the Waste Local Plan period (2016).</p>	<p>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>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>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>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)</p>	<p>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 times as much waste as all UK households.</p>	Water and Material Assets	
Household	2003/04 householders in Corby	2003/04:	Northamptonshi	Corby:	No waste in Corby is	Soil,	Northamptonshire Waste

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waste management	<p>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><i>Wellingborough (2003/04):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13.03% recycling; - 4.06% composting; - n/a energy recovering; - n/a landfilling. 	<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>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>European targets- Recycle Glass 60% Paper/Board – 60% Metal 50% Plastics – 22.5% Wood – 15%</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>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 the rate of recycling - 59.9% between 2002/03 and 2003/04 and 30.3% between 2001/02 and 2002/03.</p>	Landscape, Water and Material Assets	Local Plan, Northamptonshire Structure Plan AMR 2005 ODPM –BVPI (BV82a, 82b, 82c, 82d, 91)
Extent of floodplain	The hydrology is dominated by the River Nene catchment. Harpers Brook, Willow Brook	East Midlands: Approximately 18% of the land area of the East Midlands is at		Development pressure has led to increasing risk	Planned growth poses serious challenges for the management and limitation of run-off and flood risk.	Water, Landscape, Human Health,	Environment Agency: Flood Map; Info from North Northamptonshire Green

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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>risk of flooding; approximately 169,000 homes are at risk. Approximately 400,000 people live in areas at risk of flooding.</p>		<p>of flooding throughout the Corby area.</p>	<p>Increased flows from future development likely to exacerbate flooding problems downstream on Willow and Gretton Brooks.</p>	<p>Material Assets and Population</p>	<p>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 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>	<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 Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy SAR</p>
UK National Air	<p>Corby: No currently designated</p>	<p>Northamptonshire – 2</p>	Human health	<p>Kettering –</p>	<p>No current problems with air</p>	<p>Air, Climatic</p>	<p>Air Quality Archive</p>

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Quality Targets	<p>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>AQMAs designated in December 2004:</p> <p>Victoria Promenade, Northampton; St James Road/Weedon Road, Northampton</p>	<p>based objectives:</p> <p>Benzene: 16.25 µg/m³ running annual mean (2003), 5 µg/m³ annual mean (2010)</p> <p>1,3-butadiene: 2.25 µg/m³ running annual mean (2003)</p> <p>CO: 10mg/m³ max daily 8hr running mean (2003)</p> <p>Lead: 0.5 µg/m³ annual mean (2004), 0.25 µg/m³ annual mean (2008)</p> <p>NO₂ : 40µg/m³ annual mean (2005) and 200µg/m³ not to be exceeded 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>	reduction in NO ₂ concentrations between 2002 and 2004.	quality in the Corby area that impact significantly enough on residents for the designation of AQMAs.	Factors and Human Health	<p>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 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/ppi/mageupload/Image9041.PDF)</p>

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			SO ₂ : 266µg/m ³ 15 minute mean not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year (2005), 125µg/m ³ 24 hour mean not to be exceeded more than 3 times per year, (2004) and 350 µg/m ³ 1 hr mean not to be exceeded more than 24 times per year, (2004) Source: UK Air Quality Strategy (2000)				<p>Kettering Air Quality Review and Assessment Updating and screening Assessment July 2003 (http://www.kettering.gov.uk/downloads/AQUSA_Document_2003.pdf)</p> <p>Kettering Air Quality Review and Assessment Detailed Assessment for Nitrogen Dioxide August 2004 (http://www.kettering.gov.uk/downloads/Detailed_Assessment_NO2_2004_revised.pdf)</p> <p>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)</p>
Industrial Processes	<p>IPC is being replaced by Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC). There are currently transitional arrangements to implement IPPC.</p> <p>Number of IPPC applications to operate Part A1 and A2 installations: Corby: Data not available</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire:</i> 2003 – 2 A1 processes, 35 processes regulated by LA</p>					Air, Climatic Factors and Human Health	<p>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)</p> <p>IPC Register Dec 2005 (http://www.wellingborough.gov.uk/downloads/IPC_index_and_Part_B_18-1-06.pdf)</p>

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	<p><i>Kettering:</i> Data not available</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> 2005 – 11 A1 processes, 32 processes regulated by LA</p>						
CO₂ and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions	<p>2003:</p> <p>Corby</p> <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>East Northamptonshire</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%) 	<p>2003:</p> <p>East Midlands</p> <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 	<p>The UK Kyoto Protocol target - to reduce GHG emissions by 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>Housing is responsible for 25% of the UK's carbon emissions</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>	Air, Climatic Factors	<p>DEFRA statistics: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/regionalrpt/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): 9.5 Domestic per capita (tonnes): 3.0 <p>Wellingborough:</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%) Per capita CO₂ (tonnes): 7.6 Domestic per capita (tonnes): 2.6 	(tonnes): 2.8					
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</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:</p>				Air, Climatic Factors, Soil and Material Assets	http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/region_and_local_road_transport_data_2003.xls

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	<p>Petrol cars:39.9</p> <p>Wellingborough: Total: 48.1 Personal transport: 32.0 Freight transport: 16.1</p> <p>Buses: 1.1 Petrol cars: 25.8</p>	<p>2,645.5 Freight transport: 1,545.6</p> <p>Buses: 118.3 Petrol cars: 2,102.7</p>					
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 No figures available</i></p> <p><i>Kettering: 2003/04 – 69%</i></p> <p><i>Wellingborough: 2003/04 – 53%</i></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: 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: 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>Corby 2001- 5.19 2002- 5.6 2003- 6.4</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire 2001 – 3.71 2002- 5.6 2003- 7.5</i></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</p>	Air, Climatic factors	ACE campaigns- http://www.ukace.org/campaign/#heca Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 6 th and 7 th Progress Reports , and new 2004 figures http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/energy/heca95/

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		<i>East: ave: 15.6 with 44.7% LAs on target.</i>		<i>Kettering 2001 – 2.79 2002- 7.2 2003- 9.0 Wellingborough 2001 – 6.94 2002- 10.3 2003- 13.5</i>	differ, the information should not be used to compare the performance of authorities.		
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	RSS8 Northamptonshire Structure Plan AMR 2005
% of households without a car	2001: Corby	2001: England and Wales:	3% per annum traffic growth expected in		Almost one third of Corby's households do not have access to their own private	Population, Air and Climatic	Census 2001 ONS Regions in Figures

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	<p>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> 20.3% with no car or van 35.5% with 2+ cars/vans</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> 22.9% with no car or van 33.4% with 2+ cars/vans</p>	<p>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> <p><i>Northamptonshire:</i> 9.2% with no car/van 36.7% with 2+ cars</p>	Northamptonshire during LTP 2 period to 2016.		car/van transport. This has implications for policy making in terms of securing the accessibility of settlements within the Plan area.	Factors	Northamptonshire LTP 2
% of people using their car for journeys to work	<p>Census 2001</p> <p>Corby 69.1% (as driver or passenger)</p> <p>East Northamptonshire: 74% Kettering: 72.2% Wellingborough: 72%</p>	<p>2001 Census:</p> <p>England – 69.9%</p> <p>South East: 64.9%</p> <p>East Midlands – 69.7%</p> <p>Northamptonshire – 74.1%</p>	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	<p>Census 2001 - ONS</p> <p>Northamptonshire Local Transport Plan 2 = 2006/7-2010/11</p> <p>http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/cgi-bin/MsmGo.exe?grab_id=0&page_id=5317&query=Local%20Transport%20Plan&hiword=Local%20Plan%20Transport%20</p>
Traffic Growth	<p>Peak hour traffic growth on radial routes:</p> <p>Corby – decrease of 5.0% over period of LTP1</p>	<p>Northamptonshire:</p> <p>1993-2003 – Up 30% 1998-2003 – Up 15%</p> <p>United Kingdom</p> <p>1993-2003 – Up 19%</p>	<i>LTP1 – less than 7% increase on baseline</i>	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

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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	
		1998-2003 – Up 7%						
Total number of passenger journeys made annually on all local buses	<p>2003/04</p> <p>Corby: No data available</p> <p>Kettering: 1.04m</p> <p>Wellingborough: 0.45m</p> <p>2004*05</p> <p>Corby: no data available</p> <p>Kettering: 1.03m</p> <p>Wellingborough: 0.50m</p>	<p>2003/04:</p> <p>Northamptonshire: 16.5m</p> <p>2004*05</p> <p>Northamptonshire: 17.9m</p>	<p>Targets for 2010/11:</p> <p>BVPI 102: Northamptonshire: 20.8 m (+16%)</p> <p>Prov LTP2 Local 3: Kettering: 1.60m (+56%)</p> <p>Prov LTP2 Local 4: Wellingborough: 0.78m (+56%)</p>	<p>Overall bus patronage across Northamptonshire has experienced an increase; however, within the North Northamptonshire area available data is suggesting that the rate of growth is much slower and Kettering experienced a decline in bus patronage.</p>	<p>Traffic forecasts suggest that in 20 years time, traffic in the UK will be between 22% and 46% higher than it is now.</p>	<p>Population, Human Health, Air</p>	<p>ODPM –BVPI (BV102), Provisional LTP Northamptonshire 2006/07 – 2010/11 July 2005</p> <p>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</p>	
Modal Split	<p>Census 2001 Travel to work by mode</p> <p>Corby:</p> <p>work from home – 5.9%</p> <p>train/tram/metro – 0.6%</p> <p>bus/coach – 9.0%</p> <p>scooter/moped – 0.7%</p> <p>car/van driver – 57.5%</p> <p>car/van passenger – 11.6%</p> <p>bicycle – 3.6%</p> <p>walk – 8.5%</p> <p>other – 2.7%</p> <p>Total by car – 69%</p> <p>Total by public transport – 9.6%</p> <p>East Northamptonshire</p> <p>work from home – 9.9%</p> <p>train/tram/metro – 1.3%</p> <p>bus/coach – 1.9%</p>	<p>England</p> <p>work from home – not known</p> <p>train/tram/metro – 7%</p> <p>bus/coach – 7.4%</p> <p>scooter/moped – 1.2%</p> <p>car/van driver/passenger – 69.9%</p> <p>bicycle – 3.0%</p> <p>walk – 10.6%</p> <p>other – 0.5%</p> <p>total by car – 61.5%</p> <p>total by public transport – 14.5%</p>				<p>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.</p>	<p>Population, Human Health, Air</p>	<p>Census 2001 (ONS)</p>

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>scooter/moped – 0.8% car/van driver – 67.2% car/van passenger – 6.8% bicycle – 1.9% walk – 9.5% other – 0.6%</p> <p>Kettering work from home – 8.4% train/tram/metro – 1.4% bus/coach – 3.6% scooter/moped – 0.9% car/van driver – 64.9% car/van passenger – 7.3% bicycle – 2.1% walk – 10.8% other – 0.6%</p> <p>Wellingborough work from home – 8.7% train/tram/metro – 1.5% bus/coach – 3.5% scooter/moped – 0.8% car/van driver – 63.9% car/van passenger – 8.1% bicycle – 1.8% walk – 10.2% 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>174 SAMs in Northamptonshire</p> <p>1521 in East Midlands</p>			<p>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.</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage and Landscape</p>	<p>Corby Local Plan</p> <p>Wellingborough Local Plan</p> <p>Kettering Local Plan 1995</p> <p>East Northamptonshire</p>

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>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) ▪ 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>						Local Plan 1996

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Kettering:</i> - Two Parks/Gardens of Special Historic Interest</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> 10 Scheduled Ancient Monuments</p>						
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>Total no. of listed buildings: Northamptonshire: 6448</p> <p>Nationally 3.6% of Grade 1 and Grade II* listed entries are at risk in England and Wales, 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:</p> <p>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>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</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>	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.

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>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><i>(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 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.)</i></p>	<p>Urban Forest: Double Extent by 2010.</p>				

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

Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Percentage of Working Age based on total population</i>	Census 2001: Corby – 61% East Northamptonshire – 61% Kettering – 61% Wellingborough – 61%	2001: England – 62%				Population	Nomis – Census 2001
<i>Employment by Type</i>	Corby: <i>Manufacturing – 37%</i> <i>Construction – 3%</i> <i>Tourism – 4%</i> <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> East Northamptonshire <i>Manufacturing – 21%</i>				Corby has a high proportion of residents employed in manufacturing and a low percentage employed in 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 50,000m ² . In comparison, Northampton has 445,000m ² , which is more than the cumulative office floorspace in North Northamptonshire.	Population	Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis, 2003

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Construction – 6%</i></p> <p><i>Tourism – 7%</i></p> <p><i>Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants – 23%</i></p> <p><i>Transport and Communication – 10%</i></p> <p><i>Finance, IT and other business – 13%</i></p> <p><i>Other services (including public admin, education and health) – 25%</i></p> <p>Kettering</p> <p><i>Manufacturing – 20%</i></p> <p><i>Construction – 5%</i></p> <p><i>Tourism – 7%</i></p> <p><i>Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants – 26%</i></p> <p><i>Transport and Communication – 5%</i></p> <p><i>Finance, IT and other business – 12%</i></p> <p><i>Other services (including public admin, education and health) – 31%</i></p> <p>Wellingborough</p> <p><i>Manufacturing – 22%</i></p>						

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Construction – 4%</i></p> <p><i>Tourism – 9%</i></p> <p><i>Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants – 26%</i></p> <p><i>Transport and Communication – 9%</i></p> <p><i>Finance, IT and other business – 14%</i></p> <p><i>Other services (including public admin, education and health) – 24%</i></p>						
<i>Economic Activity</i>	<p>Census 2001 (Corby) Persons aged 16-74:</p> <p><i>Employed – 63.3%</i></p> <p><i>Unemployed – 4.2%</i></p> <p><i>Long-term unemployed – 0.9%</i></p> <p><i>Student (economically active) – 2.0%</i></p> <p><i>Retired – 12.4%</i></p> <p><i>Student (economically inactive) – 2.7%</i></p> <p><i>Looking after home/family – 5.1%</i></p> <p><i>Permanently sick or disabled – 7.0%</i></p>	<p>Census 2001 (England and Wales Persons Aged 16-74):</p> <p><i>Employed – 60.6%</i></p> <p><i>Unemployed – 3.4%</i></p> <p><i>Long-term unemployed – 1.0%</i></p> <p><i>Student (economically active) – 2.6%</i></p> <p><i>Retired – 13.6%</i></p> <p><i>Student (economically inactive) – 4.7%</i></p> <p><i>Looking after</i></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>

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Other inactive</i> – 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>Unemployed – 3.7%</p> <p>Jobs Density – 0.9</p> <p>Medium earnings (gross weekly pay) - £394</p> <p>East Northamptonshire</p> <p>% population of working age – 61%</p> <p>Economically active – 84%</p> <p>Economically inactive – 16%</p> <p>Unemployed – 2.7%</p> <p>Jobs Density – 0.6</p> <p>Medium earnings (gross weekly pay) - £445</p>	<p><i>home/family</i> –6.51%</p> <p><i>Permanently sick or disabled</i> – 5.5%</p> <p><i>Other inactive</i> – 3.1%</p> <p>East Midlands:</p> <p><i>Employed</i> – 61.4%</p> <p><i>Unemployed</i> – 3.3%</p> <p><i>Student (economically active)</i> – 2.5%</p> <p><i>Retired</i> – 14.1%</p> <p><i>Student (economically inactive)</i> – 4.5%</p> <p><i>Looking after home/family</i> –6.2%</p> <p><i>Permanently sick or disabled</i> – 5.3%</p> <p><i>Other inactive</i> – 2.8%</p> <p>England (Nomis 2001)</p> <p>% population of working age – 62%</p> <p>Economically active – 78%</p>					

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Kettering</p> <p>% population of working age – 61%</p> <p>Economically active – 80%</p> <p>Economically inactive – 19%</p> <p>Unemployed – 2.7%</p> <p>Jobs Density – 0.8</p> <p>Medium earnings (gross weekly pay) - £362</p> <p>Wellingborough</p> <p>% population of working age – 61%</p> <p>Economically active – 84%</p> <p>Economically inactive – 16%</p> <p>Unemployed – 3.8%</p> <p>Jobs Density – 0.9</p> <p>Medium earnings (gross weekly pay) - £394</p>	<p>Economically inactive – 22%</p> <p>Unemployed – 4.8%</p> <p>Jobs Density – 0.8</p> <p>Medium earnings (gross weekly pay) - £422</p>					

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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 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: Experian 1998 – 35 th Experian 2001 – 32 nd Management Horizons 2000 – 25 th Management Horizons 2004 – 34 th Kettering	Nottingham Experian 1998 – 4 th Experian 2001 – 3 rd Management Horizons 2000 – 2 nd Management Horizons 2004 – 4 th Peterborough		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	Population and Material Assets	North Northamptonshire Centres Project May 2004, DTZ Pidea Consulting

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Experian 1998 – 143rd</i> <i>Experian 2001 – 180th</i> <i>Management Horizons 2000 – 187th</i> <i>Management Horizons 2004 – 171st</i></p> <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 – 36th</i> <i>Experian 2001 – 33rd</i> <i>Management Horizons 2000 – 42nd</i> <i>Management Horizons 2004 – 46th</i></p> <p>Milton Keynes</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>			<p>reverse this trend in order to secure the future of the town's retail role.</p>		

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Percentage of principal roads in need of repair</i>	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
<i>Number Of Households</i>	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

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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	2003/2004: Corby: – 7.0% East Northamptonshire: 68.0% Kettering 39.8% Wellingborough: 84%	2003/2004 Regional Average (Northamptonshire) – 52.2% England 2004- 67%		Corby 2001/02 – 8% 2002/03 – 6% 2003/04 – 7% East Northamptonshire 2001/02 – 51.4% 2002/03 – 78.5% Kettering 2001/02 – 35.5% 2002/03 – 39.9% Wellingborough 2001/02 – 48% 2002/03 – 53%	The housing built on previously developed land is extremely low in comparison to the national, regional and local averages. 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. RSS8 places a requirement for growth to be located within existing built up areas where possible on previously developed sites.	Material Assets, Landscape	ODPM (BV106) RSS8
Percentage of households living in type of accommodation	April 2001 Corby	April 2001 East Midlands-			Corby has a significantly lower proportion of its population living in detached accommodation and a significantly higher		Neighbourhood Statistics

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	<p>Detached: 17.4% Semi-detached: 36.8% Terraced: 33.0% Flats or maisonettes: 13.0% Caravans or other mobile or temp. structures: 0.2%</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire:</i> <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></p>	<p>Detached: 32.2% Semi-detached: 36.3% Terraced: 21.3%</p> <p>England and Wales: Detached: 22.8% Semi-detached: 31.6% Terraced: 26.0%</p>			<p>proportion accommodated in terraced or flatted dwellings than both regional and national averages. An understanding of household types and dwelling preferences will need to influence the housing policies of the DPD.</p>		

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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
	Flats/Maisonettes: 10% Caravans: 0.6%						
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</p> <p>Detached – 134,818</p> <p>Semi-detached – 64,470</p> <p>Terraced – 51,546</p> <p>Flat – 37,779</p> <p>LA Net Weekly Rent – 42.06</p> <p><i>East Northamptonshire:</i></p> <p><i>Price Indicators for All Dwellings – 118,622</i></p> <p><i>Detached – 170,320</i></p> <p><i>Semi-detached – 93,917</i></p> <p><i>53,148</i></p> <p><i>LA Net Weekly Rent – n/a</i></p> <p><i>Kettering:</i></p>	<p>2002:</p> <p>East Midlands:</p> <p>Price Indicators for All Dwellings – 86,838</p> <p>Detached – 149,626</p> <p>Semi-detached – 77,896</p> <p>Terraced – 56,174</p> <p>Flat – 79,382</p> <p>LA Net Weekly Rent – 41.73</p> <p>England and Wales:</p> <p>Price Indicators for All Dwellings – 138,370</p> <p>Detached – 208,435</p> <p>Semi-detached – 119,748</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

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Price Indicators for All Dwellings – 102,265</p> <p>Detached – 159,212</p> <p>Semi-detached – 86,478</p> <p>Terraced – 69,857</p> <p>Flat – 57,293</p> <p>LA Net Weekly Rent – 41.46</p> <p>Wellingborough:</p> <p>Price Indicators for All Dwellings – 100,545</p> <p>Detached – 160,981</p> <p>Semi-detached – 88,365</p> <p>Terraced – 68,794</p> <p>Flat – 60,790</p> <p>LA Net Weekly Rent – n/a</p>	<p>Terraced – 103,351</p> <p>Flat – 138,762</p> <p>Net Weekly Rent – n/a</p>					
Tenure: percentage of households	<p>Corby:</p> <p>Owner occupied: Owns outright – 20.9</p> <p>Owner occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan – 41.5</p> <p>Rented from: Council (local authority) – 27.8</p> <p>Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord – 3.2</p>	<p>April 2001:</p> <p>East Midlands</p> <p>Owner occupied: Owns outright – 30.8</p> <p>Owner occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan – 40.8</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

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency – 3.4 Rented from: Other – 2.9</p> <p>East Northamptonshire:</p> <p>Owner occupied: Owns outright – 28.9 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:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Rented from: Council (local authority) – 13.9 Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord – 3.7 Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency – 7.3 Rented from: Other – 3.0</p> <p>England and Wales</p> <p>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>					

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Landlord – 2.8</p> <p>Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency – 6.4</p> <p>Rented from: Other – 3.1</p> <p>Wellingborough</p> <p>Owner occupied: Owns outright – 27.2</p> <p>Owner occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan – 44.2</p> <p>Rented from: Council (local authority) – 16.2</p> <p>Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord – 3.3</p> <p>Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency – 5.2</p> <p>Rented from: Other – 3.0</p>						
<i>Gross weekly pay (full time workers)</i>	<p>2004:</p> <p>Corby - £366.4</p> <p>East Northamptonshire - £445.1</p> <p>Kettering - £362.3</p>	<p>2004:</p> <p>East Midlands – 394.2</p> <p>GB – 422.9</p>		.	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	<p>NOMIS (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2004)</p> <p>http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/Imp/la/2038431997/report.aspx?town=Corby</p>

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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
	Wellingborough - £392.9						
<i>House price to income ratio (Affordable Housing)</i>	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> Ratio:3.42; 672 areas where ratio exceeds 33 (1% of England' 5253)				Population and Material Assets	http://www.odpm.gov.uk/ind ex.asp?id=1156949 ODPM- Housing Investment in the Regions – Technical Note, Annex B
<i>Commuting</i>	<i>average for Spring 2001 – Winter 2001-02</i> 74.2% of Corby residents work in Corby 9.6% Corby residents work in				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

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Kettering</i> 11.1% <i>Kettering</i> residents work in <i>Corby</i>				necessary conditions for employment growth.		
<i>New firms: registrations</i>	2004: Corby: 31.1 per 10,000 adult population <i>East Northamptonshire: 44.9</i> <i>Kettering: 42.0</i> <i>Wellingborough: 43.8</i>	2004: South East – 43.5 East – 39.8 East Midlands – 35.3 England – 39.3		Corby: 1997 – 28.3 1998 – 29.4 1999 – 25.7 2000 – 26.8 2001 – 22.9 2002 – 25.3 2003 – 26.5 <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 <i>Kettering:</i>	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.	Population and Material Assets	ODPM- NRU, Floor Targets

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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
				1997 – 38.8 1998 – 37.6 1999 – 37.4 2000 – 40.2 2001 – 33.6 2002 – 41.7 2003 – 42.0 Wellingborough: 1997 – 39.3 1998 – 42.0 1999 – 53.8 2000 – 39.8 2001 – 38.5 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) East Northamptonshire: 0.6 (28,000 jobs)	2003: South East – 0.9 Eastern – 0.8 East Midlands – 0.8 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 East Northamptonshire		Population and Material Assets	NOMIS and 'jobs density', RSS8

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Kettering:</i> 0.8 (40,000 jobs)</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> 0.8 (37,000 jobs)</p>			<p>:</p> <p>2000 – 0.65 2001 – 0.57 2002 – 0.54 2003 – 0.57</p> <p><i>Kettering:</i> 2000 – 0.75 2001 – 0.73 2002 – 0.74 2003 – 0.77</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> 2000 – 0.81 2001 – 0.87 2002 – 0.80 2003 – 0.83</p>			
VAT registered businesses	<p>2004:</p> <p>Corby: Registrations 11.4% (130 businesses) Deregistration 8.8% (100 businesses)</p>	<p>2004:</p> <p>South East - Registrations 10.6% Deregistration 9.7%</p> <p>East – Registrations 9.6%</p>		<p>2003:</p> <p>Corby- Registrations 9.9% (110 businesses) Deregistration 8.1% (90 businesses)</p>		Material Assets	<p>NOMIS and vat registrations/ deregistrations by industry (2004)</p> <p>http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/Imp/la/2038431997/report.aspx</p>

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>East Northamptonshire:</i> <i>Registrations 10.3% (285 businesses)</i> <i>Deregistration 8.8% (245 businesses)</i></p> <p><i>Kettering:</i> <i>Registrations 11.3% (285 businesses)</i> <i>Deregistration 9.1 % (230 businesses)</i></p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> <i>Registrations 10.7% (255 businesses)</i> <i>Deregistration 10.0% (240 businesses)</i></p>	<p><i>Deregistration 9.5%</i></p> <p><i>East Midlands –</i> <i>Registrations 9.8%</i> <i>Deregistration 9.1%</i></p> <p>GB- Registrations 10.1% Deregistration 9.9%</p>		<p>The following 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>			

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>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 2002 – 2,425 2003 – 2,375 2004 – 2,390</p>			
<i>Measure of Productivity</i>	2001: Corby 11,473 <i>East Northamptonshire:</i> 18,966	2001: South East – 20,336 <i>East – 18,535</i> <i>East Midlands – 14,729</i>		2000: Corby 11,853 MK 17,010		Population, Material Assets	ODPM- NRU, Floor Targets

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Indicator	Quantified data (Corby Borough Council 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>Kettering:</i> 16,071</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> 15,944</p>	<p>England Ave.– 15,585</p>		<p><i>East Northamptonshire :</i> 15,471</p> <p><i>Kettering:</i> 13,335</p> <p><i>Wellingborough:</i> 14,252</p>			

APPENDIX B – STRAGIC OPTIONS ASSESSMENT TABLES

STRATEGIC OPTIONS ASSESSMENT TABLES

This section presents the findings of the assessment of options presented in the Town Centre AAP (DPD) in full tabular format. Justification for the assessment scorings is contained within the tables.

Table B.1 – Town Centre Vision

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – A number of connected town centre areas, each providing a special focus for activity.		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Will ensure a proliferation of services in highly accessible location from surrounding areas, with potential to improve public transport links, access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists in a comprehensive manner.	-	Accessibility and transport links will not improve. No action may lead to a decline on current situation.
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	++	Inclusion of housing within Area Action Plan will assist in improving housing opportunities.	O	Whilst the market may provide housing in the town centre this cannot be assured.
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	O	Will have no effect on improving health.
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	++	Better layout and design through comprehensive masterplanning will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime.	-	Failure to improve layout and function of the town centre will result in worsening crime problems and perceptions.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – A number of connected town centre areas, each providing a special focus for activity.		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	Improvements to the town centre will assist in improving facilities for the local population, providing additional opportunities for social groups and potentially redress social exclusion issues.	--	Failure to improve the town centre will reduce the opportunities available to local people and exacerbate social problems.
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	++	Objectives will stimulate the economy of the town centre, providing new jobs which will foster achievement levels and skills.	O	The local economy will remain constant or decline resulting in no new jobs, or a loss in jobs reducing opportunities for local people.
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	Better layout and design will bring about an improved environment for human activity.	-	The existing poor quality environment will continue to decline, reducing the utility gained from human activity.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	+	Redevelopment within the existing urban area will reduce pressure on out of centre sites which may provide wildlife habitats.	--	Lack of encouragement for redevelopment within existing urban area may increase pressure to develop other areas important for local biodiversity and fewer opportunities to enhance urban wildlife habitat potential.
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	++	The built environment of the town centre will be enhanced in a comprehensive manner, fostering local distinctiveness.	-	The poor quality and image of the town centre will continue to decline.
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	The cultural setting of the town centre will be enhanced, whilst development pressure upon out of centre sites with geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value will be diminished.	--	The cultural setting of the town centre will continue to be marginal whilst development pressure on out of centre sites will continue.
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling may reduce GHG emissions.	-	Development pressure upon out of centre sites will raise traffic levels and fail to encourage public transport initiatives to the same extent that town centre development could, therefore leading to increases in GHG levels.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels, however this will be offset by	-	Development pressure will continue on out of centre sites, whilst the need to travel to other

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – A number of connected town centre areas, each providing a special focus for activity.		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.		centres will continue both of which will facilitate traffic growth. The opportunity to encourage walking, cycling and public transport use as a means of reducing traffic growth will be lost.
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre provides the opportunity to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling.	-	No opportunity will exist to encourage sustainable transport modes. Car travel to alternative centres will continue.
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality, however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	--	The need to travel to other centres, and pressure on out of centre sites will lead to a reduction in air quality.
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.	O	No obvious effects
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	-	Development pressure on green field, out of centre sites will continue.
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effects.
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No opportunity will exist to promote sustainable energy generation.
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effects.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – A number of connected town centre areas, each providing a special focus for activity.		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	O	No obvious effects
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	--	The town's vitality and viability will continue to be damaged through leakage to other centres.

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Table B.2 – Spatial Strategy

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Masterplanned approach comprising consolidated retail core and multilayered town centre,		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Will ensure a proliferation of services in highly accessible location from surrounding areas, with potential to improve public transport links, access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists in a comprehensive manner.	-	Accessibility and transport links will not improve. No action may lead to a decline on current situation.
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	++	Inclusion of housing within Area Action Plan will assist in improving housing opportunities.	O	Whilst the market may provide housing in the town centre this cannot be assured.
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	O	Will have no effect on improving health.
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	++	Better layout and design through comprehensive masterplanning will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime.	-	Failure to improve layout and function of the town centre will result in worsening crime problems and perceptions.
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	Improvements to the town centre will assist in improving facilities for the local population, providing additional opportunities for social groups and potentially redress social exclusion issues.	--	Failure to improve the town centre will reduce the opportunities available to local people and exacerbate social problems.
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	++	Objectives will stimulate the economy of the town centre, providing new jobs which will foster achievement levels and skills.	O	The local economy will remain constant or decline resulting in no new jobs, or a loss in jobs reducing opportunities for local people.
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	Better layout and design will bring about an improved environment for human activity.	-	The existing poor quality environment will continue to decline, reducing the utility gained from human activity.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	+	Redevelopment within the existing urban area will reduce pressure on out of centre sites which may provide wildlife habitats.	--	Lack of encouragement for redevelopment within existing urban area may increase pressure to develop other areas important for local biodiversity

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Masterplanned approach comprising consolidated retail core and multilayered town centre,		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
					and fewer opportunities to enhance urban wildlife habitat potential.
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	++	The built environment of the town centre will be enhanced in a comprehensive manner, fostering local distinctiveness.	-	The poor quality and image of the town centre will continue to decline.
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	The cultural setting of the town centre will be enhanced, whilst development pressure upon out of centre sites with geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value will be diminished.	--	The cultural setting of the town centre will continue to be marginal whilst development pressure on out of centre sites will continue.
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling may reduce GHG emissions.	-	Development pressure upon out of centre sites will raise traffic levels and fail to encourage public transport initiatives to the same extent that town centre development could, therefore leading to increases in GHG levels.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels, however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	-	Development pressure will continue on out of centre sites, whilst the need to travel to other centres will continue both of which will facilitate traffic growth. The opportunity to encourage walking, cycling and public transport use as a means of reducing traffic growth will be lost.
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	The opportunity exists to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling.	-	No opportunity will exist to encourage sustainable transport modes. Car travel to alternative centres will continue.
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality, however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	--	The need to travel to other centres, and pressure on out of centre sites will lead to a reduction in air quality.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Masterplanned approach comprising consolidated retail core and multilayered town centre,		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.	O	No obvious effects
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	-	Development pressure on green field, out of centre sites will continue.
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effects.
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No opportunity will exist to promote sustainable energy generation.
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effects.
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	O	No obvious effects
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	--	The town's vitality and viability will continue to be damaged through leakage to other centres.

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Table B.3 – Retail and Commercial Uses

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Strong retail growth based around Primary Retail Area with high proportion of retail uses, and secondary retail area with greater mix of uses.		Option B – Limited Growth and Redevelopment		Option C – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Will ensure a proliferation of services in highly accessible location from surrounding areas, with potential to improve public transport links, access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists.	+	Will ensure a proliferation of services in highly accessible location from surrounding areas, with potential to improve public transport links, access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists.	O	Unlikely to foster improvements.
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	O	No obvious effect
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	Improvements to the town centre will assist in improving facilities for the local population, providing additional opportunities for social groups and potentially redress social exclusion issues.	++	Improvements to the town centre will assist in improving facilities for the local population, providing additional opportunities for social groups and potentially redress social exclusion issues.	O	No obvious effect

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Strong retail growth based around Primary Retail Area with high proportion of retail uses, and secondary retail area with greater mix of uses.		Option B – Limited Growth and Redevelopment		Option C – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	+	Increase retail job opportunities will lead to upskilling within the local community.	+	Increase retail job opportunities will lead to upskilling within the local community.	O	No obvious effect
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	Better layout and design will bring about an improved environment for human activity.	++	Better layout and design will bring about an improved environment for human activity.	O	No obvious effect
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	+	Retail development in the town centre will reduce pressure upon out of centre sites.	+	Retail development in the town centre will reduce pressure upon out of centre sites.	O	No obvious effect
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	+	Retail investment will lead to improvements in built environment.	+	Retail investment will lead to improvements in built environment.	O	No obvious effect
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	Increased retail offer will enhance the cultural setting of the town centre and reduce pressure on sensitive sites out of centre.	+	Increased retail offer will enhance the cultural setting of the town centre and reduce pressure on sensitive sites out of centre.	O	No obvious effect
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	++	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling may reduce GHG emissions.	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling may reduce GHG emissions.	O	No obvious effect

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Strong retail growth based around Primary Retail Area with high proportion of retail uses, and secondary retail area with greater mix of uses.		Option B – Limited Growth and Redevelopment		Option C – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	++	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels, however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels, however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	O	No obvious effect
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	++	The opportunity exists to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling .	+	The opportunity exists to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling .	O	No obvious effect
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality, however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality, however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	O	No obvious effects
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling,	O	No obvious effects

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Strong retail growth based around Primary Retail Area with high proportion of retail uses, and secondary retail area with greater mix of uses.		Option B – Limited Growth and Redevelopment		Option C – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			recycling, etc.		etc.		
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	O	No obvious effects
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effects
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No obvious effects
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effects
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	O	No obvious effects
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town	--	The town's vitality and viability will continue to be

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Strong retail growth based around Primary Retail Area with high proportion of retail uses, and secondary retail area with greater mix of uses.		Option B – Limited Growth and Redevelopment		Option C – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			centre will improve its vitality and viability.		centre will improve its vitality and viability.		damaged through leakage to other centres.

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Table B.4 – Leisure Uses

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Leisure Hub east of Market Square with new cinema/associated Leisure. New Swimming Pool on north eastern side of Town Square.		Option B – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	+	Proliferation of activities in single location will boost accessibility and allow for singular transport links.	O	No obvious effect
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Accessible leisure hub with health facilities including a swimming pool will boost health and wellbeing of local population.	--	May lead to closure of poorly maintained existing pool resulting in negative health benefits.
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	+	Mix of activities that are accessible outside of usual business hours will lead to an increase in town centre activity rates leading to a reduction in crime and perception.	O	No obvious effects
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	New leisure development will boost sense of community and assist in reducing social exclusion.	O	No obvious effects
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	++	New development will lead to an increase in local jobs and skills levels.	O	No obvious effects
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	New development will include works to the public realm and facilities for recreation.	--	Closure of existing swimming pool would lead to a reduction in recreational amenity.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	O	No obvious effects.	O	No obvious effects
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	++	Increased uses within the town centre will assist in enhancing the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment.	O	No obvious effects

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		Option A – Leisure Hub east of Market Square with new cinema/associated Leisure. New Swimming Pool on north eastern side of Town Square.		Option B – Do nothing	
No	Draft SA Objective	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	+	Will assist in enhancing cultural diversity of town centre.	O	No obvious effects
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling may reduce GHG emissions.	O	No obvious effects
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	O	No obvious effects
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre provides the opportunity to provide integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling.	O	No obvious effects
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	O	No obvious effects
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.	O	No obvious effects

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		Option A – Leisure Hub east of Market Square with new cinema/associated Leisure. New Swimming Pool on north eastern side of Town Square.		Option B – Do nothing	
No	Draft SA Objective	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	O	No obvious effects
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effects
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No obvious effects
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effects
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	O	No obvious effects
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	O	No obvious effects

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Table B.5– Civic/Community Uses

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create a “hub” of uses including new library and council offices within Parkland Gateway		Option B – Redevelop civic/community uses on separate sites		Option C – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Will ensure a proliferation of civic and community uses in singular accessible location with transport links from all surrounding areas. The potential will exist to improve public transport links, access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists in a comprehensive manner.	+	New civic and community facilities may still provide opportunities for improved access, although will not be concentrated in one location.	O	No obvious effects
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements fostered by civic/community developments in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	+	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements fostered by civic/community developments in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	O	No obvious effects
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	++	Better layout and design through community/civic development will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime. A greater concentration of uses in single hub area will	+	Better layout and design through community/civic development will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime.	O	No obvious effect

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create a “hub” of uses including new library and council offices within Parkland Gateway		Option B – Redevelop civic/community uses on separate sites		Option C – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			increase activity and assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime.				
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	The creation of a community/civic hub will provide a single accessible location for civic activity, improving the equality of opportunity amongst all social groups.	+	Improving civic facilities will assist in promoting civic pride although care will need to be taken in ensuring that they area accessible.	-	May contribute to continued social decline, sense of community and equality of opportunity.
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	++	A new library in an accessible location will assist in improving the access to information and education within the local area.	+	A new library will assist in raising skills and education levels.	--	May contribute to continued decline in opportunities to improve education and skills levels amongst the local community.
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	New facilities will lead to environmental and civic design improvements. Increased uses and activity will promote and protect a clean and pleasant environment within the civic/cultural hub.	+	New facilities will lead to environmental and civic design improvements. Some increase in activities in individual locations will lead to localised improvements in environment.	-	Lack of action may contribute to continued decline of town centre environment.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	++	New civic developments will enhance the environment and provide a	+	New civic developments will enhance the environment and provide a high quality	-	Lack of action may lead to continued decline in the

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create a “hub” of uses including new library and council offices within Parkland Gateway		Option B – Redevelop civic/community uses on separate sites		Option C – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			high quality distinctive environment for the town centre in a concentrated location.		distinctive environment for the town centre in several locations.		town centre environment.
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	Concentrating civic uses within central location will enhance the cultural setting of the town centre.	+	New civic uses will enhance the cultural environment.	O	No obvious effect.
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling, together with sustainable building design may reduce GHG emissions.	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling, together with sustainable building design may reduce GHG emissions.	O	No obvious effect.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	O	No obvious effect
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre	O	No obvious effect

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create a “hub” of uses including new library and council offices within Parkland Gateway		Option B – Redevelop civic/community uses on separate sites		Option C – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			provides the opportunity to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling .		provides the opportunity to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling.		
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	O	No obvious effect
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.	O	No obvious effect
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse	O	No obvious effect

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create a “hub” of uses including new library and council offices within Parkland Gateway		Option B – Redevelop civic/community uses on separate sites		Option C – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
	for beneficial development		of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.		of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.		
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effect
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No obvious effect
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effect
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	O	No obvious effect
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its	-	Lack of action may lead to continued decline in town centre vitality and viability

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		Option A – Create a “hub” of uses including new library and council offices within Parkland Gateway		Option B – Redevelop civic/community uses on separate sites		Option C – Do nothing	
No	Draft SA Objective	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			vitality and viability.		vitality and viability.		and loss of activity to other centres.

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Table B.6 – Cultural Uses

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Replacement of existing Willows Centre with the provision of new arts centre within civic/cultural hub.		Option B – Redevelop civic/community/cultural uses on separate sites		Option C – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Will ensure a proliferation of civic, cultural and community uses in singular accessible location with transport links from all surrounding areas. The potential will exist to improve public transport links, access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists in a comprehensive manner.	+	New civic and community facilities may still provide opportunities for improved access, although will not be concentrated in one location.	O	No obvious effects
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements fostered by civic/community developments in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	+	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements fostered by civic/community developments in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	O	No obvious effects
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	++	Better layout and design through community/civic development will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime. A greater concentration of	+	Better layout and design through community/civic development will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime.	O	No obvious effect

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Replacement of existing Willows Centre with the provision of new arts centre within civic/cultural hub.		Option B – Redevelop civic/community/cultural uses on separate sites		Option C – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			uses in single hub area will increase activity and assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime.				
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	The creation of a community/civic hub will provide a single accessible location for civic activity, improving the equality of opportunity amongst all social groups.	+	Improving civic facilities will assist in promoting civic pride although care will need to be taken in ensuring that they area accessible.	-	May contribute to continued social decline, sense of community and equality of opportunity.
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	++	A new library in an accessible location will assist in improving the access to information and education within the local area.	+	A new library will assist in raising skills and education levels.	--	May contribute to continued decline in opportunities to improve education and skills levels amongst the local community.
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	New facilities will lead to environmental and civic design improvements. Increased uses and activity will promote and protect a clean and pleasant environment within the civic/cultural hub.	+	New facilities will lead to environmental and civic design improvements. Some increase in activities in individual locations will lead to localised improvements in environment.	-	Lack of action may contribute to continued decline of town centre environment.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built	++	New civic developments will enhance the	+	New civic developments will enhance the environment	-	Lack of action may lead to continued decline in the

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Replacement of existing Willows Centre with the provision of new arts centre within civic/cultural hub.		Option B – Redevelop civic/community/cultural uses on separate sites		Option C – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
	environment		environment and provide a high quality distinctive environment for the town centre in a concentrated location.		and provide a high quality distinctive environment for the town centre in several locations.		town centre environment.
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	Concentrating civic and cultural uses within central location will enhance the cultural setting of the town centre. The new arts centre will provide a focus for cultural activity within Corby.	+	The new arts centre will provide a focus for cultural activity within Corby.	O	No obvious effect.
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling, together with sustainable building design may reduce GHG emissions.	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling, together with sustainable building design may reduce GHG emissions.	O	No obvious effect.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	O	No obvious effect

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Replacement of existing Willows Centre with the provision of new arts centre within civic/cultural hub.		Option B – Redevelop civic/community/cultural uses on separate sites		Option C – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre provides the opportunity to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling.	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre provides the opportunity to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling .	O	No obvious effect
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	O	No obvious effect
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.	O	No obvious effect
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	O	No obvious effect

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Replacement of existing Willows Centre with the provision of new arts centre within civic/cultural hub.		Option B – Redevelop civic/community/cultural uses on separate sites		Option C – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effect
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No obvious effect
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effect
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	O	No obvious effect
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	-	Lack of action may lead to continued decline in town centre vitality and viability and loss of activity to other centres.

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Table B.7 – Education and Training

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Relocation of Tresham Institute. It will still maintain a presence in a central location as part of the proposed civic hub		Option B – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Will ensure educational function is included within singular accessible and mixed use location with transport links from all surrounding areas. The potential will exist to improve public transport links, access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists in a comprehensive manner.	-	Educational premises will remain in less accessible location.
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effect
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements fostered by civic/community developments in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	O	No obvious effect
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	++	Better layout and design through community/civic development will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime.	O	No obvious effect
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	The creation of new education facilities in the town centre will ensure accessibility to modern facilities for the wider population.	-	Lack of action will continue to increase social exclusion through a lack of opportunity.
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	++	A centrally located education establishment with modern facilities will raise educational, achievement and skills levels for the local community.	--	Educational, achievement and skills levels will continue to decline.
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	New facilities will lead to environmental and civic design improvements. Increased uses and activity will promote and protect a clean and pleasant environment within the civic/cultural hub.	O	No obvious effects.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Relocation of Tresham Institute. It will still maintain a presence in a central location as part of the proposed civic hub		Option B – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	++	New educational development will assist in enhancing the town centre environment and provide a high quality distinctive environment for the town centre in a central location.	O	No obvious effects
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	Concentrating educational central location will enhance the cultural setting of the town centre.	O	No obvious effect
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling, together with sustainable building design may reduce GHG emissions.	-	Educational facilities in non central locations will continue to require car based transport due to lack of viable public transport, therefore leading to increasing GHG levels.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	-	Educational facilities in non central locations will continue to require car based transport due to lack of viable public transport, therefore increasing the rate of traffic growth.
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre provides the opportunity to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling.	-	Educational facilities in non central locations will continue to require car based transport due to lack of viable public transport, therefore reducing the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes.
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this	-	Educational facilities in non central locations will continue to require car based transport due to

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Relocation of Tresham Institute. It will still maintain a presence in a central location as part of the proposed civic hub		Option B – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.		lack of viable public transport, therefore leading to a reduction in air quality.
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect/
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.	O	No obvious effect.
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	--	Could lead to swimming pool site remaining vacant.
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effect.
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No obvious effect
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effect.
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	O	No obvious effect
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	O	No obvious effect

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Table B.8 – Residential

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create high density residential and town house developments in town centre.		Option B – Create low density housing in town centre.		Option C – do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Will create an accessible high density residential area in close proximity to other town centre uses.	+	Will create residential uses within close proximity to other town centre uses.	O	No obvious effect.
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	++	Will provide a range of housing types in a highly accessible location. Including increased opportunity for affordable housing.	+	Will provide a limited range of housing types within a highly accessible location, although the opportunity for affordable housing may not be as prolific within low density housing schemes.	O	No obvious effect.
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements fostered by housing developments in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements fostered by housing developments in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	O	No obvious effect
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	++	Better layout and design through housing development will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime. Increased town centre activities throughout the day will also assist in	++	Better layout and design through housing development will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime. Increased town centre activities throughout the day will also assist in reduction	-	May lead to increased anti-social uses and will lose opportunities created by housing for natural surveillance.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create high density residential and town house developments in town centre.		Option B – Create low density housing in town centre.		Option C – do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			reduction of actual and perceived crime.		of actual and perceived crime.		
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	The creation of a range of residential housing types including affordable housing will assist in reducing social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity for housing.	+	Lower density housing may not offer the potential for addressing social exclusion in the housing market by failing to provide significant affordable housing,	O	No obvious effect.
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect	O	No obvious effect
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	New residential accommodation will lead to environmental and civic design improvements. Increased uses and activity will promote and protect a clean and pleasant environment the town centre.	++	New residential accommodation will lead to environmental and civic design improvements. Increased uses and activity will promote and protect a clean and pleasant environment the town centre.	O	No obvious effect.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	++	Providing housing in the town centre will reduce pressure on out of centre and Greenfield sites which may contain wildlife habitats.	++	Providing housing in the town centre will reduce pressure on out of centre and Greenfield sites which may contain wildlife habitats.	--	May place additional pressure on out of centre and Greenfield sites.
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built	++	New housing development will assist in enhancing the	++	New housing development will assist in enhancing the	O	No obvious effect.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create high density residential and town house developments in town centre.		Option B – Create low density housing in town centre.		Option C – do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
	environment		town centre environment and provide a high quality distinctive environment in a central location.		town centre environment and provide a high quality distinctive environment in a central location.		
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	Concentrating residential uses in a central location will enhance the cultural setting of the town centre.	++	Concentrating residential uses in a central location will enhance the cultural setting of the town centre.	O	No obvious effect.
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling, together with sustainable building design may reduce GHG emissions. Town centre residential accommodation will also assist in reducing car journeys.	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling, together with sustainable building design may reduce GHG emissions. Town centre residential accommodation will also assist in reducing car journeys.	--	Will place pressure on out of centre sites for housing development which will increase car dependency.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	New development may lead to an associated increase in traffic. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling, together with sustainable	+	New development may lead to an associated increase in traffic. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling, together with sustainable	--	May place pressure on out of centre sites for housing development which will increase car dependency.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create high density residential and town house developments in town centre.		Option B – Create low density housing in town centre.		Option C – do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			building design may reduce GHG emissions. Mix of uses in the town centre will assist in reducing new residents' requirements to travel elsewhere to access goods and services.		building design may reduce GHG emissions. Mix of uses in the town centre will assist in reducing new residents' requirements to travel elsewhere to access goods and services.		
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre provides the opportunity to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling.	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre provides the opportunity to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling.	-	Out of centre housing development may reduce the scope for encouraging sustainable transport modes.
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	-	Out of centre development will lead to an increase in traffic levels without the ability to offset a reduction in traffic levels through mixing uses and encouraging public transport provision.
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	o	No obvious effect	o	No obvious effect	o	No obvious effect
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in	o	No obvious effect

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create high density residential and town house developments in town centre.		Option B – Create low density housing in town centre.		Option C – do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.		efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.		
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	++	Housing development in town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	++	Housing development in town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	--	Failure to develop in town centre may lead to vacant sites being left underutilised.
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effect
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No obvious effect.
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No obvious effect
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	Housing development in the town centre may encourage workers who wish to live and work in the town centre. Housing development will	++	Housing development in the town centre may encourage workers who wish to live and work in the town centre. Housing development will also encourage jobs in the	O	No obvious effect.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create high density residential and town house developments in town centre.		Option B – Create low density housing in town centre.		Option C – do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			also encourage jobs in the construction sector.		construction sector.		
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	-	Lack of residential uses may lead to continuing decline in the vitality and viability of the town centre.

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Table B.9 – Public Realm – Urban Structure

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create distinct high density town centre districts.		Option B – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Will assist in attracting a proliferation of services in highly accessible location from surrounding areas, with potential to improve public transport links, access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists in a comprehensive manner.	O	No significant effect
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	+	Will assist in attracting housing development to the town centre.	O	No significant effect
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	-	Will lead to continued decline in the town centre environment, reducing safety and well being.
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	++	Better layout and design through comprehensive masterplanning will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime. An increase in town centre activity will also assist in reducing real and perceived crime.	-	Will lead to continued decline in the town centre and a reduction in town centre activity leading to an increase in crime and perceptions of crime.
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	Improvements to the town centre will assist in improving facilities for the local population, providing additional opportunities for social groups and potentially redress social exclusion issues.	-	Will lead to continuing decline in facilities for the local population, compounding social exclusion issues.
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	++	Objectives will stimulate the economy of the town centre, providing new jobs which will foster achievement levels and skills.	O	No significant effects.
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	Better layout and design will bring about an improved environment for human activity.	-	Continued decline in the environment with reduced residential amenity.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	+	Redevelopment within the existing urban area will reduce pressure on out of centre sites which may	-	Pressure will continue on out of centre sites for retail, employment and housing development.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create distinct high density town centre districts.		Option B – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			provide wildlife habitats.		
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	++	The built environment of the town centre will be enhanced in a comprehensive manner, fostering local distinctiveness.	-	The environment will continue to be of low quality with a lack of local distinctiveness.
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	The cultural setting of the town centre will be enhanced, whilst development pressure upon out of centre sites with geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value will be diminished.	-	Pressure will continue upon out of centre sites with geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value.
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling may reduce GHG emissions.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres increasing GHG emissions.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres.
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre provides the opportunity to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling.	-	Less opportunity will exist to increase the journeys made by sustainable modes.
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres, reducing air quality.
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.	O	No obvious effects

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Create distinct high density town centre districts.		Option B – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	-	Opportunities to redevelop underused town centre sites will be lost
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No effects
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No effects
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No effects
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	-	The opportunity to raise employment levels within the town centre will be lost.
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	-	The town centre will continue to lose out to other centres.

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Table B.10 – Public Realm – Streets and Squares

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Creation of hierarchy of open spaces with strong pedestrian links		Option B – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Will assist in attracting a proliferation of services in highly accessible location from surrounding areas, with potential to improve public transport links, access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists in a comprehensive manner.	O	No significant effect
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	+	Will assist in attracting housing development to the town centre.	O	No significant effect
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	-	Will lead to continued decline in the town centre environment, reducing safety and well being.
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	++	Better layout and design through comprehensive masterplanning will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime. An increase in town centre activity will also assist in reducing real and perceived crime.	-	Will lead to continued decline in the town centre and a reduction in town centre activity leading to an increase in crime and perceptions of crime.
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	Improvements to the town centre will assist in improving facilities for the local population, providing additional opportunities for social groups and potentially redress social exclusion issues.	-	Will lead to continuing decline in facilities for the local population, compounding social exclusion issues.
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	++	Objectives will stimulate the economy of the town centre, providing new jobs which will foster achievement levels and skills.	O	No significant effects.
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	Better layout and design will bring about an improved environment for human activity.	-	Continued decline in the environment with reduced residential amenity.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and	+	Redevelopment within the existing urban area will	-	Pressure will continue on out of centre sites for retail,

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Creation of hierarchy of open spaces with strong pedestrian links		Option B – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
	species and avoid habitat fragmentation		reduce pressure on out of centre sites which may provide wildlife habitats.		employment and housing development.
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	++	The built environment of the town centre will be enhanced in a comprehensive manner, fostering local distinctiveness.	-	The environment will continue to be of low quality with a lack of local distinctiveness.
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	The cultural setting of the town centre will be enhanced, whilst development pressure upon out of centre sites with geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value will be diminished.	-	Pressure will continue upon out of centre sites with geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value.
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling may reduce GHG emissions.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres increasing GHG emissions.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres.
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre provides the opportunity to provide integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling.	-	Less opportunity will exist to increase the journeys made by sustainable modes.
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres, reducing air quality.
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates	O	No obvious effects

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Creation of hierarchy of open spaces with strong pedestrian links		Option B – Do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
	efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding		opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.		
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	-	Opportunities to redevelop underused town centre sites will be lost
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No effects
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No effects
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No effects
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	-	The opportunity to raise employment levels within the town centre will be lost.
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	-	The town centre will continue to lose out to other centres.

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Table B.11 – Public Realm – Linkages

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Creation of a network of pedestrian linkages and cycle routes, safe and legible pedestrian and vehicular routes		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Will assist in attracting a proliferation of services in highly accessible location from surrounding areas, with potential to improve public transport links, access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists in a comprehensive manner.	O	No significant effect
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	+	Will assist in attracting housing development to the town centre.	O	No significant effect
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	-	Will lead to continued decline in the town centre environment, reducing safety and well being.
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	++	Better layout and design through comprehensive masterplanning will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime. An increase in town centre activity will also assist in reducing real and perceived crime.	-	Will lead to continued decline in the town centre and a reduction in town centre activity leading to an increase in crime and perceptions of crime.
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	Improvements to the town centre will assist in improving facilities for the local population, providing additional opportunities for social groups and potentially redress social exclusion issues.	-	Will lead to continuing decline in facilities for the local population, compounding social exclusion issues.
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	++	Objectives will stimulate the economy of the town centre, providing new jobs which will foster achievement levels and skills.	O	No significant effects.
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	Better layout and design will bring about an improved environment for human activity.	-	Continued decline in the environment with reduced residential amenity.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and	+	Redevelopment within the existing urban area will	-	Pressure will continue on out of centre sites for retail,

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Creation of a network of pedestrian linkages and cycle routes, safe and legible pedestrian and vehicular routes		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
	species and avoid habitat fragmentation		reduce pressure on out of centre sites which may provide wildlife habitats.		employment and housing development.
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	++	The built environment of the town centre will be enhanced in a comprehensive manner, fostering local distinctiveness.	-	The environment will continue to be of low quality with a lack of local distinctiveness.
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	The cultural setting of the town centre will be enhanced, whilst development pressure upon out of centre sites with geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value will be diminished.	-	Pressure will continue upon out of centre sites with geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value.
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling may reduce GHG emissions.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres increasing GHG emissions.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres.
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre provides the opportunity to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling	-	Less opportunity will exist to increase the journeys made by sustainable modes.
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres, reducing air quality.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Creation of a network of pedestrian linkages and cycle routes, safe and legible pedestrian and vehicular routes		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.	O	No obvious effects
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	-	Opportunities to redevelop underused town centre sites will be lost.
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No effects
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No effects
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No effects
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	-	The opportunity to raise employment levels within the town centre will be lost.
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	-	The town centre will continue to lose out to other centres.

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Table B.12 – Public Realm – Public Art

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Public Art programme		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Will assist in attracting a proliferation of services in highly accessible location from surrounding areas, with potential to improve public transport links, access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists in a comprehensive manner.	O	No significant effect
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	+	Will assist in attracting housing development to the town centre.	O	No significant effect
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Better layout, design, transport measures and environmental enhancements in the town centre should improve safety and wellbeing.	-	Will lead to continued decline in the town centre environment, reducing safety and well being.
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	++	Better layout and design through comprehensive masterplanning will assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime. An increase in town centre activity will also assist in reducing real and perceived crime.	-	Will lead to continued decline in the town centre and a reduction in town centre activity leading to an increase in crime and perceptions of crime.
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	++	Improvements to the town centre will assist in improving facilities for the local population, providing additional opportunities for social groups and potentially redress social exclusion issues.	-	Will lead to continuing decline in facilities for the local population, compounding social exclusion issues.
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	++	Objectives will stimulate the economy of the town centre, providing new jobs which will foster achievement levels and skills.	O	No significant effects.
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	Better layout and design will bring about an improved environment for human activity.	-	Continued decline in the environment with reduced residential amenity.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	+	Redevelopment within the existing urban area will reduce pressure on out of centre sites which may	-	Pressure will continue on out of centre sites for retail, employment and housing development.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Public Art programme		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			provide wildlife habitats.		
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	++	The built environment of the town centre will be enhanced in a comprehensive manner, fostering local distinctiveness.	-	The environment will continue to be of low quality with a lack of local distinctiveness.
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	The cultural setting of the town centre will be enhanced, whilst development pressure upon out of centre sites with geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value will be diminished.	-	Pressure will continue upon out of centre sites with geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value.
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	New development and associated increase in traffic levels may increase GHG emissions. However, measures to increase public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling may reduce GHG emissions.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres increasing GHG emissions.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres.
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	Providing critical mass of uses in the town centre provides the opportunity to provide Integrated measures to increase journeys by public transport, walking and cycling.	-	Less opportunity will exist to increase the journeys made by sustainable modes.
14	To improve air quality	+	New development may lead to an increase in traffic levels therefore reducing air quality; however this will be offset by reducing the need to travel to other centres and measures to encourage public transport use and cycling/walking.	-	Traffic will continue to be generated by trips to alternative centres, reducing air quality.
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No obvious effects	O	No obvious effects
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	+	New development will place additional pressure on water supply. However, New development creates opportunity to design in efficiency with water saving devices, grey water recycling, etc.	O	No obvious effects

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Public Art programme		Option B – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	++	Redevelopment of town centre will ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings in a centrally accessible location.	-	Opportunities to redevelop underused town centre sites will be lost.
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No effects
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	+	New development creates opportunity to incorporate renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	O	No effects
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	New development creates opportunity to build using materials and products produced by sustainable methods.	O	No effects
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	++	New development and diversification of town centre uses will lead to new jobs and a diversity of employment.	-	The opportunity to raise employment levels within the town centre will be lost.
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Encouragement of new and diverse uses within the town centre will improve its vitality and viability.	-	The town centre will continue to lose out to other centres.

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Table B.13 – Access and Movement

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Reduce traffic through removal of through traffic,		Option B – allow for greater penetration of traffic into and through the town centre.		Option C – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	++	Encouragement of public transport and pedestrian movement in the town centre will increase the accessibility by alternative modes to the car.	-	Accessibility to town centre by pedestrians, cyclist and public transport modes likely to be adversely affected by traffic congestion in the central area.	--	Town centre will continue to decline with raising traffic congestion and a lack of public transport facilities.
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	++	Health and well being will be encouraged through safer walking and cycling routes and an increase in air quality in the central area.	--	Health and wellbeing will suffer through an increased reliance on car borne traffic, unsafe pedestrian and cycle routes and an increase in air pollution.	--	Health and wellbeing will continue to suffer through an increased reliance on car borne traffic, unsafe pedestrian and cycle routes and an increase in air pollution.
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	+	Town centre pedestrian activity will flourish boosted by safer streets and reduced air pollution. This will lead to a reduction in crime and perceived crime.	-	Pedestrian activity will be diminished increasing the likelihood of crime. Increased cars in the town centre could lead to an increase in auto crime.	-	Town centre will continue to decline and rate of crime will increase.
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Reduce traffic through removal of through traffic,		Option B – allow for greater penetration of traffic into and through the town centre.		Option C – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	Town centre will become a pleasant and permeable area for pedestrian movements and activity.	-	Traffic will reduce the opportunity for town centre to become pleasant environment will high rate of pedestrian activity.	--	Town centre will continue to decline with poor environment and poor activity rates.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	++	Traffic removal will allow works to enhance town centre quality and distinctiveness for users.	-	Continued through traffic will reduce the opportunity to enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment.	--	Town centre will continue to decline with no improvements to quality of environment and town centre distinctiveness.
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	++	Reducing traffic will provide an enhanced cultural setting for the town centre.	-	Continued through traffic will reduce the opportunity to enhance the town centre's cultural setting.	--	Town centre will continue to decline.
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	++	Reduced car dependency will lead to improvements in public transport and less congestion leading to reductions in GHG emissions.	--	Continued through traffic will make public transport schemes less viable, increase congestion and increases in GHG emissions.	--	Continued through traffic will make public transport schemes less viable, increase congestion and increases in GHG emissions.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	++	Reduced car dependency will lead to improvements in public transport and less congestion slowing the rate of traffic growth.	--	Continued through traffic will make public transport schemes less viable, increase congestion and traffic growth.	--	Continued through traffic will make public transport schemes less viable, increase congestion and traffic growth.
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	++	Reduced car dependency will lead to improvements	--	Continued through traffic will make public transport	--	Continued through traffic will make public transport

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Reduce traffic through removal of through traffic,		Option B – allow for greater penetration of traffic into and through the town centre.		Option C – Do Nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			in public transport and encouragement of walking and cycling.		schemes less viable, and make walking and cycling less attractive.		schemes less viable, and make walking and cycling less attractive.
14	To improve air quality	++	Reduced car dependency will lead to improvements in public transport and less congestion improving air quality.	--	Continued through traffic will make public transport schemes less viable, increase congestion and reduce air quality.	--	Continued through traffic will make public transport schemes less viable, increase congestion and reduce air quality.
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No significant effect.	O	No significant effect.	O	No significant effect.
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	Will assist in reducing traffic congestion and therefore the amount of finite fuel resources.	--	Will continue to increase the consumption of finite fuel resources in accessing the town centre.	--	Will continue to increase the consumption of finite fuel resources in accessing the town centre.
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	+	Will assist in improving the vitality and viability of the town centre, providing a more attractive environment for users.	-	Will reduce the vitality and viability of the town centre through the maintenance of a poor town centre environment.	--	Town centre viability and vitality will continue to decline and lose out to other centres.

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Table B.14 – Bus Facilities and Provision for Taxis

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Bus services to stop at well located bus stops along primary transport routes, relocation of existing taxi rank.		Option B – Development of a bus station.		Option C - do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	+	Public transport will become more accessible in the town centre.	++	Bus station would create a hub for public transport uses.	--	Public transport would continue to be inaccessible and may decline.
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	+	Improvement to public transport facilities will enhance health and well being of population through encouraging public transport use, walking and cycling.	++	Improvement to public transport facilities will enhance health and well being of population through encouraging public transport use, walking and cycling.	--	Public transport will continue to decline which will have a detrimental effect upon health.
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	+	Well designed public transport facilities may lead to a reduction in actual and perceived crime.	+	Well designed public transport facilities may lead to a reduction in actual and perceived crime.	O	No significant effect
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	+	Accessible public transport to all will assist in reducing social exclusion.	+	Accessible public transport to all will assist in reducing social exclusion.	-	Failure to improve public transport will further marginalise existing users who are more likely to come from disadvantaged groups.
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	++	Improvements to public transport that will bring about reductions in traffic	++	Improvements to public transport that will bring about reductions in traffic	-	Failure to improve the attractiveness of public transport will facilitate a

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Bus services to stop at well located bus stops along primary transport routes, relocation of existing taxi rank.		Option B – Development of a bus station.		Option C - do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			will assist in providing clean and healthy environments.		will assist in providing clean and healthy environments.		decline in the environment caused by car dependency.
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	+	Reduced car dependency will assist in enhancing the quality of the built environment.	+	Reduced car dependency will assist in enhancing the quality of the built environment.	-	Continued car dependency will
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	+	Reduced car dependency will assist in enhancing the town's cultural setting.	+	Reduced car dependency will assist in enhancing the town's cultural setting.	-	Continued car dependency will assist in reducing the town's cultural setting.
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	+	Improved public transport facilities and usage will lead to a reduction in car traffic leading to reduced GHG emissions.	+	Improved public transport facilities and usage will lead to a reduction in car traffic leading to reduced GHG emissions.	-	Failure to improve public transport facilities and usage will lead to an increase in car traffic leading to increased GHG emissions.
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	+	Improved public transport facilities and usage will lead to a reduction in car traffic growth.	+	Improved public transport facilities and usage will lead to a reduction in car traffic growth.	-	Failure to improve public transport facilities and usage will lead to an increase in car traffic growth
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	+	Improved public transport facilities will lead to an increase in usage and make walking and cycling more attractive due to less congestion.	+	Improved public transport facilities will lead to an increase in usage and make walking and cycling more attractive due to less congestion.	-	Failure to improve public transport facilities and usage will lead to a decrease in the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes.
14	To improve air quality	+	Improved public transport	+	Improved public transport	-	Failure to improve public

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Bus services to stop at well located bus stops along primary transport routes, relocation of existing taxi rank.		Option B – Development of a bus station.		Option C - do nothing	
		Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation	Performance	Commentary/Explanation
			facilities and usage will lead to a reduction in car traffic growth and improvements to air quality.		facilities and usage will lead to a reduction in car traffic growth and improvements to air quality.		transport facilities and usage will lead to an increase in car traffic growth and a reduction in air quality.
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	+	Reduction in the need to travel by car will reduce the consumption of fuel resources.	+	Reduction in the need to travel by car will reduce the consumption of fuel resources.	-	Continued reliance of private vehicles will continue to increase consumption of fuel resources.
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	Reduction in the need to travel by car will reduce the consumption of fuel resources.	+	Reduction in the need to travel by car will reduce the consumption of fuel resources.	-	Continued reliance of private vehicles will continue to increase consumption of fuel resources.
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	+	Improvements to public transport access into the town centre will assist in improving its vitality and viability.	+	Improvements to public transport access into the town centre will assist in improving its vitality and viability.	-	Poor public transport facilities and high levels of traffic congestion will detract the town centre vitality and viability.

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Table B.15 – Parking

No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Provision of new parking spaces within town centre at periphery of retail core, maximise shared use of spaces, encourage rooftop and undercroft parking.		Option B – MSCPs within core area		Option C – Locate parking in single location or away from key activity nodes.		Option D – do nothing.	
		Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation
1	To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	+	Will enhance access to town centre by car. However could adversely affect accessibility and desirability of public transport, walking and cycling.	+	Will enhance access to town centre by car. However could adversely affect accessibility and desirability of public transport, walking and cycling.	-	Will reduce ease of access to town centre facilities.	O	Will not improve access by car, but may assist in enhancing public transport access.
2	To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
3	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	-	Increased parking provision will do little to encourage health and wellbeing, and could assist in decreasing it through	-	Increased parking provision will do little to encourage health and wellbeing, and could assist in decreasing it through	+	Locating car parking away from town centre will assist in attracting users to public transport, walking and cycling which	O	No significant effects

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Provision of new parking spaces within town centre at periphery of retail core, maximise shared use of spaces, encourage rooftop and undercroft parking.		Option B – MSCPs within core area		Option C – Locate parking in single location or away from key activity nodes.		Option D – do nothing.	
		Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation
			increased air pollution and car dependency.		increased air pollution and car dependency.		will have health benefits.		
4	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
5	To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
6	To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	-	Increased car parking in the town centre will marginalise efforts to foster healthy, clean and pleasant environments dues to increased traffic levels.	-	Increased car parking in the town centre will marginalise efforts to foster healthy, clean and pleasant environments dues to increased traffic levels.	-	Increased car parking in the town centre will marginalise efforts to foster healthy, clean and pleasant environments dues to increased traffic levels.	O	No significant effect
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Provision of new parking spaces within town centre at periphery of retail core, maximise shared use of spaces, encourage rooftop and undercroft parking.		Option B – MSCPs within core area		Option C – Locate parking in single location or away from key activity nodes.		Option D – do nothing.	
		Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to increased GHG emissions.	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to increased GHG emissions.	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to increased GHG emissions.	O	No significant effect
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased parking	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased parking	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased parking	+	Restricting car parking spaces will assist in reducing car traffic growth and GHG emissions.

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Provision of new parking spaces within town centre at periphery of retail core, maximise shared use of spaces, encourage rooftop and undercroft parking.		Option B – MSCPs within core area		Option C – Locate parking in single location or away from key activity nodes.		Option D – do nothing.	
		Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation
			provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to increased GHG emissions.		provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to increased GHG emissions.		provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to increased GHG emissions.		
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading and make journeys by sustainable modes less attractive.	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading and make journeys by sustainable modes less attractive.	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading and make journeys by sustainable modes less attractive.	+	Restricting car parking spaces will assist in reducing car traffic growth and GHG emissions.
14	To improve air quality	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through	+	Restricting car parking spaces will assist in reducing car traffic growth

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Provision of new parking spaces within town centre at periphery of retail core, maximise shared use of spaces, encourage rooftop and undercroft parking.		Option B – MSCPs within core area		Option C – Locate parking in single location or away from key activity nodes.		Option D – do nothing.	
		Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation
			increased parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to decreased air quality.		increased parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to decreased air quality.		increased parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to decreased air quality.		and improving air quality.
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects	O	No significant effects
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased	-	Encouraging cars into the town centre through increased	+	Restricting car parking spaces will assist in reducing car traffic growth and reducing

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No	Draft SA Objective	Option A – Provision of new parking spaces within town centre at periphery of retail core, maximise shared use of spaces, encourage rooftop and undercroft parking.		Option B – MSCPs within core area		Option C – Locate parking in single location or away from key activity nodes.		Option D – do nothing.	
		Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation	Performance	Commentary /Explanation
			parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to increased pressure on finite fuel resources.		parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to increased pressure on finite fuel resources.		parking provision will increase traffic congestion and growth leading to increased pressure on finite fuel resources.		pressure upon finite fuel resources.
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect	O	No significant effect
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	++	Improved car parking close to facilities will assist in attracting users to the town centre, increasing vitality and viability.	++	Improved car parking close to facilities will assist in attracting users to the town centre, increasing vitality and viability.	+	Improved car parking will assist in attracting users to the town centre, increasing vitality and viability.	0	No significant effect.

APPENDIX C – PREFERRED OPTIONS ASSESSMENT TABLES

PREFERRED OPTIONS ASSESSMENT TABLES

This section presents the findings of the detailed assessment of Preferred Options set out in the Site Specific Proposals DPD, grouped according to the policy areas describe in Table 10.1 above. Each table contains predictions and evaluation of effects for each SA objective, in accordance with the methodology described in Section 2, together with a commentary/explanation of the assessment and references to the mitigation measures detailed in Section 11. The condition and sensitivity of both the short term and long term future baselines (see Tables 7.4 and 7.5) are also detailed for reference against each objective. Table C.1 below explains the terms and symbols used in the tables.

Table C.1 – Assessment Tables – Terms and Symbols

Terms	Effects	Scale	Permanence	Certainty	Significance
FB Future Baseline	Magnitude	Local Within, or in close proximity to, the Borough	Temp Temporary	Low Low	Significant Adverse
S/T Short Term	Major Positive	Sub Reg MKSM Sub Region	Perm Permanent	Med Medium	Minor Adverse
L/T Long Term	Minor Positive	Reg/Nat East Midlands and beyond		High High	Negligible Adverse
Cond Future Baseline Condition	No effect				No effect
Sens Future Baseline Sensitivity	Unclear effect				Negligible Beneficial
Mag Magnitude	Minor Negative				Minor Beneficial
Scale Geographic extent	Major Negative				Significant Beneficial
T/P Temporary/permanent					
Cert Certainty					
Sig Significance					

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1 - Town Centre Vision

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects			FB - L/T		Long Term Effects				Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement	
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P				Cert
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	High	▲	Centralisation of services and development of mixed use areas including residential should assist with achieving objective. Increased development over longer term likely to sustain improvements. However, unclear how transport proposals will ensure benefits are spread over wider area.	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Increased amount, range and diversity of housing proposed as part of the scheme, within central and accessible location. Increased development over time likely to sustain improvements.	AA
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	?	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	High	↗	Dependent on phasing, the short term loss of the swimming pool may be detrimental. However, longer term increased health, leisure and recreational facilities in a central location will potentially have benefits for surrounding population. However, unclear how access proposals will be addressed to ensure widespread benefits.	N, O, R
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	?	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Short term impact unclear due to need for wholesale regeneration with attendant risks of vacant sites and construction works. Longer term proposals should be significantly beneficial due to well-conceived, holistic approach to regeneration.	D, K
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	?	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	↗	Short term, the scale of the redevelopment required means it is unlikely to have a major benefit; however, longer term the vision includes elements aimed specifically at improving community facilities and tackling deprivation. Lack of detail re: wider transport strategy limits confidence in judgements that there will be wide scale benefits.	P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Proposals include only limited proposals for improvements to formalised educational provision, with any short term benefits likely to be negligible. Longer term, Tresham Institute and cultural/civic hub should be beneficial.	

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7	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	x	Local	Temp	High	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Objective is concerned with quality of life. In the short term, the scale of demolition and reconstruction is likely to result in a reduction in quality of life; however, longer term benefits should be considerable.	D, J, K, M, N, O
8	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	The vision requires wholesale regeneration -in the short term this is likely to disturb established habitats (e.g. in vacant buildings/sites). However, longer term aims to secure the woodland/parkland and effect environmental improvements should help to safeguard and potentially enhance habitats.	A, B, C, D, J
9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	✓	Local	Perm	High	Poor	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Given the baseline conditions, it is likely that short term benefits may start to be seen. Longer term impact should be significantly beneficial to the appearance of the built environment and landscape.	M
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Short term there is unlikely to be any significant impact. Longer term, cumulative beneficial effects of regeneration should effect a general environmental improvement.	L
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	?	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Temp	Med	↘	In the short term it is likely that construction and associated plant may increase sources of GHGs, although impacts are unlikely to be significant beyond the local level. Longer term, the scale of development proposed is likely to lead to increased trips and increased sources of emissions, with adverse effects unlikely to be offset by proposed increases to carbon sink etc.	D, J, K, P, U
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Temp	High	▽	Short term, construction works and increased development likely to have a negative impact. Longer term, the proposed transport strategy is unclear; however, given the scale of the regeneration development proposed, it seems likely that road traffic growth rates will accelerate.	P, V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	x	Local	Temp	Low	Poor	Med	?	Sub Reg	Temp	Low	↘	The transportation approach and therefore long term effects are unclear. However, short term construction works are likely to have a negative effect.	P, V

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Item	Objective	Category	Impact	Scale	Duration	Significance	Notes	References							
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod High	?	Local	Temp	Low	⚡	Short term effects of demolition and construction likely to give raise to increased pollutants through particulates/emissions etc. Long term the potential to improve air quality is dependent on the proposed transportation approach. As such, predictions are uncertain.	K, N, P, W
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Mod High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	⚡	Dependent on phasing, short term impacts are not considered likely to be significant; however, longer term effects may be detrimental as a result of significant increases in hard surfacing/built development, leading to accelerated run-off.	E; Xa)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor High	xx	Local	Perm	Med	⚠	Given the baseline conditions, increased development pressure in the short term is likely to have a detrimental impact. Conditions likely to worsen over the longer term as the scale of growth increases.	E, F, J, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	The 'town centre first' principle should result in strong central focus to development, maximising the reuse of land/sites within this area. Benefits likely to increase over time.	D, J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod High	xx	Local	Perm	Med	⚠	The proposals require major demolition and reconstruction works, which are material/resource intensive. Scale of development likely to result in disbenefits over the longer term, especially in the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor High	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	Short term unlikely to be any tangible impact. Longer term aims to introduce 'high quality' built development assumed to have some benefits, albeit localised.	D, G
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	?	Local	Temp	Med	Mod Med	x	Local	Perm	High	⚡	Nature of proposals are predominantly demolition and reconstruction, although some proposals involve conversion/enhancement. In the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, the assumption is that redevelopment works will increase the consumption of finite materials.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Temp	Med	Poor Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term not likely to be a major impact although employment opportunities in the construction sector should increase. Longer term should be significant benefits arising from new development.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲▲	Short term may begin to see increased activity. Longer term the diversity of uses proposed should be significantly beneficial.	

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2 - Spatial Strategy

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects				FB - L/T		Long Term Effects				Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert			
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	•	In the absence of a clear strategy for transport and access, short term effects are unclear. The masterplan appears to support improvements to general access and centralised services. However, assessment limited by lack of clarity.	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	The masterplan indicates a large number and range of housing types in a central location, with increasing benefits over time.	AA
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Masterplan includes cultural/recreational improvements over the longer term. Due to phasing, short term benefits unclear, especially given the need to close existing facilities.	N, O, R
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Short term concerns re: increased construction sites/vacancy during regeneration works. Longer term should be significant benefits arising from 'designing out crime'.	D, K
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Short term impact localised as construction ongoing. Longer term the balance of proposals should effect significant improvements.	D, K, P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Proposals include only limited proposals for improvements to formalised educational provision, with any short term benefits likely to be negligible. Longer term, Tresham Institute and cultural/civic hub should be beneficial.	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	x	Local	Temp	High	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Objective is concerned with quality of life. In the short term, the scale of demolition and reconstruction is likely to result in a reduction in quality of life; however, the longer term benefits of following a masterplanned approach should be considerable.	D, J, K, M, N, O, T
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	High	Mod	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	The masterplan indicates wholesale regeneration -in the short term this is likely to disturb established habitats (e.g. in vacant buildings/sites). However, longer term the proposals should secure the woodland/parkland and the public realm approach includes tree planting/landscaping as part of the environmental improvements, which should help to safeguard and potentially enhance habitats.	A, B, C, D, J

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9	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	✓	Local	Perm	High	Poor	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Given the baseline conditions, it is likely that short term benefits may start to be seen. Longer term impact should be significantly beneficial to the appearance of the built environment and landscape, especially as both Hazel Wood and Coronation Park should be safeguarded and the proposals include public realm works to reflect local identity.	M
10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Historic interest in the area is limited due to the new town status. Proposals should conserve and enhance the oldest part of the town, as well as the established parkland and the cumulative impact of regeneration over time should broaden the scale of beneficial effects.	L
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	?	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Temp	Med	▽	In the short term it is likely that construction and associated plant may increase sources of GHGs, although impacts are unlikely to be significant beyond the local level. Longer term, the scale of development proposed is likely to lead to increased trips and increased sources of emissions, with adverse effects unlikely to be offset by proposed increases to carbon sink etc.	D, J, K, P, U
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Temp	High	▽	Short term, construction works and increased development likely to have a negative impact. Longer term, the precise details of the proposed transport strategy are unclear; however, given the scale of the regeneration development proposed, it seems likely that road traffic growth rates will accelerate.	P, V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	?	Sub Reg	Temp	Low	▽	In the short term, construction works are likely to have a negative effect. Longer term, the masterplan focuses development centrally with clear pedestrian linkages; however, it is unclear how access to the wider hinterland will be achieved, particularly in terms of the potential addition of rail services.	P, V

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14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	?	Local	Temp	Low	∇	Short term effects of demolition and construction likely to give raise to increased pollutants through particulates/emissions etc. Long term the potential to improve air quality is dependent on the proposed transportation approach. As such, predictions are uncertain.	K, N, P, Y
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	∇	Dependent on phasing, short term impacts are not considered likely to be significant; however, longer term effects may be detrimental as a result of significant increases in hard surfacing/built development, leading to accelerated run-off.	E, Xa)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	xx	Local	Perm	Med	∇	Given the baseline conditions, increased development pressure in the short term is likely to have a detrimental impact. Conditions likely to worsen over the longer term as the scale of growth increases.	E, F, J, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	The 'town centre first' principle should result in strong central focus to development, maximising the reuse of land/sites within this area. Benefits likely to increase over time	D, J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	xx	Local	Perm	Med	∇	The proposals require major demolition and reconstruction works, which are material/resource intensive. Scale of development likely to result in disbenefits over the longer term, especially in the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	Short term unlikely to be any tangible impact. Longer term aims to introduce 'high quality' built development assumed to have some benefits, albeit localised	D, G
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	High	∇	Nature of proposals are predominantly demolition and reconstruction, although some proposals involve conversion/enhancement. In the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, the assumption from the indicative building footprints and street pattern is that redevelopment works will increase the consumption of finite materials.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term increased opportunities in terms of construction and resultant development. Longer term should be significant increase in opportunities arising from new development as proposed.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲▲	Short term may begin to see increased activity. Longer term the diversity of uses proposed should be significantly beneficial.	

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3 - Retail and Commercial Uses

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects			FB - L/T		Long Term Effects				Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement	
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P				Cert
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	High	↗	The approach of focusing mixed use development around retail and commercial uses should improve local accessibility. Lack of transport strategy means that sub-regional effects cannot be accurately assessed.	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Focuses on retail/commercial uses only. SRA to contain mixed uses, with potential benefits in the longer term.	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects.	N, O
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	x	Local	Temp	High	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Short term possible negative effects arising from construction sites/vacancy. Longer term regeneration, adopting good design principles and mixed uses should have significant benefits.	D, K
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Longer term, establishment of mixed uses should help better support the community and offer increased opportunities for civic engagement.	D, K, P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects.	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Short term regeneration/construction likely to be detrimental re: noise/pollution/traffic. Longer term benefits arising from wholesale regeneration.	D, J, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	High	Mod	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Major construction processes likely to be detrimental to town wildlife habitats and disrupt the surrounding parkland. Possible benefits in longer term through the establishment of new green spaces.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term major disruption likely to be detrimental. Longer term cumulative effect of new high-quality centre with mixed uses should be significantly beneficial.	D, K, L, M
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	High	Mod	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Construction likely to be detrimental in the short term. Longer term, regeneration benefits in terms of settings, especially where reuse/conversion has been suggested (i.e. Corporation Street).	D, K, L, O

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11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	?	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	In the short term it is likely that construction and associated plant may increase sources of GHGs, although impacts are unlikely to be significant beyond the local level. Longer term, the scale of development proposed is likely to lead to increased trips and increased sources of emissions, with adverse effects unlikely to be offset by proposed increases to carbon sink etc.	D, J, K, P, U
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▽	Short term, construction works and increased development likely to have a negative impact. Longer term, the proposed transport strategy is unclear; however, given the scale of the regeneration development proposed, it seems likely that road traffic growth rates will accelerate.	V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	?	Sub Reg	Temp	Low	▽	The transportation approach and therefore long term effects are unclear. However, short term construction works are likely to have a negative effect.	V
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	▽	Short term effects of demolition and construction likely to give rise to increased pollutants through particulates/emissions etc. Long term the potential to improve air quality is dependent on the proposed transportation approach. As such, predictions are uncertain.	K, N, P, W
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Dependent on phasing, short term impacts are not considered likely to be significant; however, longer term effects may be detrimental as a result of significant increases in hard surfacing/built development, leading to accelerated run-off.	E; Xa)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	xx	Local	Perm	Med	▽	Given the baseline conditions, increased development pressure in the short term is likely to have a detrimental impact. Conditions likely to worsen over the longer term as the scale of growth increases.	E, F, J, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	High	Poor	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Proposals to result in strong central focus to service-related development, maximising the reuse of land/sites within this area and the conversion potential of older buildings. Benefits likely to increase over time.	D, J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	▽	The proposals require major demolition and reconstruction works, which are material/resource intensive. Scale of development likely to result in disbenefits over the longer term, especially in the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, although reuse of buildings does go some way towards limiting resource use.	D, H, I, J, K, Z

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19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	Short term unlikely to be any tangible impact. Longer term aims to introduce 'high quality' built development assumed to have some benefits, albeit localised	D, J, G
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	High	▽	Nature of proposals are predominantly demolition and reconstruction, although some proposals involve conversion/enhancement. In the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, the assumption is that redevelopment works will increase the consumption of finite materials.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲▲	Provides construction opportunities in the short term, with a view to creating considerable scale of commercial and retail development, which should significantly increase employment opportunities across a range of sectors.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲▲	Short term may begin to see increased activity. Longer term the diversity of uses proposed should be significantly beneficial.	

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4 - Leisure

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects				FB - L/T		Long Term Effects				Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert			
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	No direct impact in short term. Longer term provides additional services in central location.	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects.	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Short term unlikely to have impact. Longer term provision of swimming pool and leisure uses likely to improve opportunities to participate in sport and recreation for catchment population.	N, O, R
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	No significant direct impact in the short term. Longer term possible benefits through the provision of additional facilities for community participation and improved environment.	D, K
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term effects likely to be limited dependent on phasing. Longer term proposals in full accordance with Objective.	D, K, P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	No direct impacts in the short term. Possible spin-off benefits for educational activities in the longer term, but no formal provision.	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term unlikely to be noticeable effects. Longer term should assist in increasing opportunities for participation in sport/leisure and high quality design should contribute to improving environmental quality.	D, J, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Low	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	↘	Potential disturbance to established habitats during construction. Proposals focus on self-contained uses therefore unlikely to be a long term effect.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Short term possible disruption arising from demolition/construction. Longer term improvements to the general environment and development of focus for leisure should help to enhance the environment and promote distinctive identity.	M, N, O
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	↗	Short term negative impact of construction, especially given the proximity to Hazel Wood. Longer term, generation of a civic hub should help to strengthen cultural focus and enhance setting to parkland/woodland.	L, N, O
11 To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Proposed uses are energy intensive both in construction and operation, as well as encouraging increased trips, therefore contributing to increasing GHG emissions.	D, J, K, P, U

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12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Construction and operation likely to encourage increased transport movements to and from sites. In the absence of clear transport strategy, it is likely that it may contribute to accelerated road traffic growth.	V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	▽	Insufficient information re: transport to make an accurate assessment.	V
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	?	Local	Temp	Med	▽	Short term effects of demolition/construction likely to give rise to increased pollutants through particulates/emissions etc. Longer term, the effects will be largely dependent on transportation, since the uses will form key trip generators.	K, N, P, W
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Low	▽	Heightened pollution risks during construction/demolition. Increased built development may accelerate run-off, rising flood risk.	E, Xa)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	?	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Uses proposed will place significant additional demands on existing water/waste water infrastructure.	E, F, J, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Swimming pool proposals involve closure, demolition and reconstruction elsewhere. However, this is balanced by increased density of development within the town centre core, bringing vacant/under-used sites into beneficial use.	D, J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Swimming pool proposals involve closure, demolition and reconstruction elsewhere. Scale of redevelopment proposed likely to be resource intensive and in the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, likely that there will be disbenefits.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	▽	Insufficient information to make accurate assessment	D, G, J
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	High	▽	Nature of proposals are predominantly demolition and reconstruction. In the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, the assumption is that redevelopment works will increase the consumption of finite materials.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	In the short term, construction opportunities should arise. Longer term development proposals should offer employment opportunities in the tourism and leisure sectors.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	✓✓	Local	Perm	Low	▲	By focusing leisure development in one central 'hub', vitality in this area should be increased; however, the wider benefits are unclear since zoning of uses can have negative implications in terms of whole town vitality.	

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5 - Civic/Community

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects			FB - L/T		Long Term Effects				Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement	
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P				Cert
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	High	↗	No direct impact in short term. Longer term provides additional services in central location	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects	N, O
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	No significant direct impact in the short term. Longer term possible benefits through the provision of additional facilities for community participation and improved environment.	D, K
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term effects likely to be limited dependent on phasing. Longer term proposals in full accordance with Objective	D, K, P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	No direct impacts in the short term. Possible spin-off benefits for educational activities in the longer term, particularly with development of library, but no formal provision.	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Short term unlikely to be noticeable effects. Longer term high quality design and distinctive buildings should contribute to improving environmental quality	D, J, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Low	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	↘	Potential disturbance to established habitats during construction. Proposals focus on self-contained uses therefore unlikely to be a long term effect.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Short term possible disruption arising from demolition/construction. Longer term improvements to the general environment and development of focus for new civic centre/cultural hub should help to enhance the environment and promote distinctive identity.	M, N, O
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	↗	Short term negative impact of construction, especially given the proximity to Hazel Wood. Longer term, generation of a civic hub should help to strengthen cultural focus and enhance setting to parkland/woodland.	L, N, O
11 To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Proposed uses are energy intensive both in construction and operation, as well as encouraging increased trips, therefore contributing to increasing GHG emissions.	D, J, K, P, U

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12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Construction and operation likely to encourage increased transport movements to and from sites. In the absence of clear transport strategy, it is likely that it may contribute to accelerated road traffic growth.	P, V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	▽	Insufficient information re: transport to make an accurate assessment	P, V
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	?	Local	Temp	Med	▽	Short term effects of demolition/construction likely to give rise to increased pollutants through particulates/emissions etc. Longer term, the effects will be largely dependent on transportation, since the uses will form key trip generators.	K, N, P, W
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Low	▽	Heightened pollution risks during construction/demolition. Increased built development may accelerate run-off, rising flood risk.	E, Xa)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	High	▽	Uses proposed will place additional demands on existing water/waste water infrastructure.	E, F, J, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Relocation of council uses and library will involve closure, demolition and reconstruction elsewhere. However, this is balanced by increased density of development within the town centre core, bringing vacant/under-used sites into beneficial use.	D, J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Relocation of council uses and library will involve closure, demolition and reconstruction elsewhere. Scale of redevelopment proposed likely to be resource intensive and in the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, likely that there will be disbenefits.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Low	•	Insufficient information to make accurate assessment. Requirement for good quality building design likely to increase potential for passive solar gain and improved insulation.	G
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	High	▽	Nature of proposals are predominantly demolition and reconstruction. In the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, the assumption is that redevelopment works will increase the consumption of finite materials.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	In the short term, construction opportunities should arise. Longer term development proposals should offer employment opportunities in the service/public administration sectors and potentially, the knowledge sector.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	✓✓	Local	Perm	Med	▲	By focusing development in one central 'hub', vitality in this area should be increased; however, the wider benefits are unclear since zoning of uses can have negative implications in terms of whole town vitality.	

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6 - Cultural

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects			FB - L/T		Long Term Effects			Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/ enhancement		
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale				T/P	Cert
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	High	↗	No direct impact in short term. Longer term provides an additional multi-purpose arts service facility in central location	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects	N, O
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	No significant direct impact in the short term. Longer term possible benefits through the provision of additional facilities for community participation and improved environment.	D, K
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term effects likely to be limited dependent on phasing. Longer term proposals accord with Objective, although an Arts Centre offers limited appeal.	D, K, P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	No direct impacts in the short term. Possible spin-off benefits for arts based educational activities in the longer term, but no formal provision.	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Short term unlikely to be noticeable effects. Longer term high quality design and distinctive buildings should contribute to improving environmental quality	D, J, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Low	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	↘	Potential disturbance to established habitats during construction. Proposals focus on self-contained uses therefore unlikely to be a long term effect.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Short term possible disruption arising from demolition/construction. Longer term, creation of a new centre within a wider civic/cultural hub should help to enhance the environment and promote distinctive identity.	M, N, O
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	↗	Short term negative impact of demolition/construction. Longer term, generation of a civic hub should help to strengthen cultural focus.	L, N, O
11 To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Proposed use is energy intensive both in construction and operation, as well as encouraging increased trips, therefore contributing to increasing GHG emissions.	D, J, K, P, U

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12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Construction and operation likely to encourage increased transport movements to and from sites. In the absence of clear transport strategy, it is likely that it may contribute to accelerated road traffic growth.	P, V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	▽	Insufficient information re: transport to make an accurate assessment	P, V
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	?	Local	Temp	Med	▽	Short term effects of demolition/construction likely to give rise to increased pollutants through particulates/emissions etc. Longer term, the effects will be largely dependent on transportation, since the uses will form key trip generators.	K, N, P, W
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Low	▽	Heightened pollution risks during construction/demolition. Increased built development may accelerate run-off, rising flood risk.	E, Xa)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	High	▽	Uses proposed will place additional demands on existing water/waste water infrastructure.	E, F, J, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Proposal will involve closure, demolition and reconstruction elsewhere. However, this is balanced by increased density of development within the town centre core, bringing vacant/under-used sites into beneficial use.	D, J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Proposals will involve closure, demolition and reconstruction elsewhere. Scale of redevelopment proposed likely to be resource intensive and in the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, likely that there will be disbenefits.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Low	•	Insufficient information to make accurate assessment. Requirement for good quality building design likely to increase potential for passive solar gain and improved insulation.	G
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	High	▽	Nature of proposals require demolition and reconstruction. In the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, the assumption is that redevelopment works will increase the consumption of finite materials.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	In the short term, construction opportunities should arise. Longer term development proposals should offer employment opportunities in the arts/tourism sectors.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	By focusing development in one central 'hub', vitality in this area should be increased; however, the wider benefits are unclear since zoning of uses can have negative implications in terms of whole town vitality.	

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7 - Education and Training

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects			FB - L/T		Long Term Effects			Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement		
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale				T/P	Cert
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	High	↗	No direct impact in short term. Longer term provides an improved higher education facility in a central location	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	x	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	↘	Short term, the proposals may be detrimental as they will result in the closure of the existing swimming pool facilities. Since these will be replaced, long term unlikely to be significant effects.	N, O, Ra)
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	No significant direct impact in the short term. Longer term possible benefits through the provision of additional facilities that potentially involve increased evening activity and therefore, natural surveillance	D, K
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term effects likely to be limited dependent on phasing. Longer term the development of an improved education campus should offer increased opportunities for social engagement	D, K, P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲▲	Dependent upon phasing, potential short term benefits. Longer term the replacement of the existing Institute with new purpose built facilities should offer significant opportunities for increased access to HE/FE courses.	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Short term unlikely to be noticeable effects. Longer term high quality design and distinctive buildings should contribute to improving environmental quality	D, J, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Low	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	↘	Potential disturbance to established habitats during construction. Proposals focus on self-contained uses therefore unlikely to be a long term effect.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Short term possible disruption arising from demolition/construction. Longer term, creation of a new campus within a wider civic/cultural hub should help to enhance the environment and promote distinctive identity.	M, N, O
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	↗	Short term negative impact of demolition/construction. Longer term, generation of a civic hub should help to strengthen cultural focus.	L, N, O

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0	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Proposed use is energy intensive both in construction and operation, as well as encouraging increased trips, therefore contributing to increasing GHG emissions.	D, J, K, P, U
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Construction and operation likely to encourage increased transport movements to and from sites. In the absence of clear transport strategy, it is likely that it may contribute to accelerated road traffic growth.	P, V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	∩	Insufficient information re: transport to make an accurate assessment	P, V
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	?	Local	Temp	Med	∩	Short term effects of demolition/construction likely to give rise to increased pollutants through particulates/emissions etc. Longer term, the effects will be largely dependent on transportation, since the uses will form key trip generators.	K, N, P, W
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Low	∩	Heightened pollution risks during construction/demolition. Increased built development may accelerate run-off, rising flood risk.	E; Xa)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	High	∩	Uses proposed will place additional demands on existing water/waste water infrastructure.	E, F, J, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Proposal will involve closure, demolition and reconstruction elsewhere. However, this is balanced by increased density of development within the town centre core, bringing vacant/under-used sites into beneficial use.	D, J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Proposals will involve closure, demolition and reconstruction elsewhere. Scale of redevelopment proposed likely to be resource intensive and in the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, likely that there will be disbenefits.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Low	•	Insufficient information to make accurate assessment. Requirement for good quality building design likely to increase potential for passive solar gain and improved insulation.	G

Sustainability Appraisal Report

20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	High	▽	Nature of proposals require demolition and reconstruction. In the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, the assumption is that redevelopment works will increase the consumption of finite materials.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲▲	In the short term, construction opportunities should arise. Longer term development proposals should offer employment opportunities in the education sector as well as offering people the opportunity to upskill and therefore improve their employment prospects.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲▲	By focusing development in one central 'hub', vitality in this area should be increased. The nature of the Institute likely to introduce a greater student population into the central area, with subsequent wider benefits for vitality and viability.	

Sustainability Appraisal Report

8 - Residential

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects				FB - L/T		Long Term Effects				Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert			
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓✓	Local	Perm	High	▲	Localised improvement through co-location of residential with service uses in the central area. Wider benefits uncertain due to insufficient information.	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	High	▲	Provision of a range of types of housing. Unclear whether affordable provision included. By providing only 510 additional units, scale of potential benefits is restricted.	AA
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	High	↗	Potential negative short term impacts associated with pollutants/traffic arising from construction. Longer term new high quality housing should improve housing conditions with health benefits.	N, O, R
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Short term increased construction/vacant sites may increase the fear of crime. Longer term regeneration and high quality design should have significant benefits.	K
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects	K, P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	?	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	High	↗	Dependent on phasing, short term benefits may be realised through co-location of housing with services/employment, although the impact of ongoing construction may counter effects. Longer term there should be improvements, albeit localised to the town centre area.	J, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	High	Mod	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↘	Major construction processes likely to be detrimental to town wildlife habitats and disrupt the surrounding parkland. Possible benefits in longer term through the establishment of new green spaces.	A, B, C, J, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term major disruption likely to be detrimental. Longer term cumulative effect of new high-quality development across the town centre, interspersed with mixed uses should be significantly beneficial.	M, N, O
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	High	Mod	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Construction likely to be detrimental in the short term. Longer term, regeneration benefits in terms of improving the town centre environment and securing historic parkland etc. should be beneficial.	L, N, O

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11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	?	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Temp	Med	∩	In the short term it is likely that construction and associated plant may increase sources of GHGs, although impacts are unlikely to be significant beyond the local level. Longer term, the scale of development proposed is likely to lead to increased trips and increased sources of emissions, with adverse effects unlikely to be offset by proposed increases to carbon sink etc.	D, J, K, P, U
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	?	Sub Reg	Temp	High	∇	Short term, construction works and increased development likely to have a negative impact. Longer term, the proposed transport strategy is unclear; however, given the central location of the housing, it is unlikely that the proposed development will have a major impact in terms of road traffic growth rates overall.	P, V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Temp	Low	•	The transportation approach and therefore long term effects are unclear, although the central location of the development should encourage increased walking. However, short term construction works are likely to have a negative effect.	P, V
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	?	Local	Temp	Low	∩	Short term effects of demolition and construction likely to give rise to increased pollutants through particulates/emissions etc. Long term the potential to improve air quality is dependent on the proposed transportation and building design approach. As such, predictions are uncertain.	K, N, P, W
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	∩	Dependent on phasing, short term impacts are not considered likely to be significant; however, longer term effects may be detrimental as a result of significant increases in hard surfacing/built development, leading to accelerated run-off.	E; Xa)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	x x	Local	Perm	Med	∇	Given the baseline conditions, increased development pressure in the short term is likely to have a detrimental impact. Conditions likely to worsen over the longer term as the scale of growth increases.	E, F, J, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Proposals to result in strong central focus to development, maximising the reuse of land/sites within this area and the conversion potential of older buildings. Benefits likely to increase over time.	J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	∇	The proposals require major demolition and reconstruction works, which are material/resource intensive. Scale of development likely to result in disbenefits over the longer term, especially in the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials.	H, I, J, K, Z

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19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	Short term unlikely to be any tangible impact. Longer term aims to introduce 'high quality' built development assumed to have some benefits, albeit localised	J, G
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	High	▽	Nature of proposals are predominantly demolition and reconstruction. In the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, the assumption is that redevelopment works will increase the consumption of finite materials.	H, I, J, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Temp	High	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Short term potential for increased opportunities arising from construction based employment. Longer term no direct effects.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲▲	The introduction of residential development into town centres is widely accepted as a key means of improving vitality and viability. Benefits likely to increase over time.	

Sustainability Appraisal Report

9 - Public Realm - Urban Structure

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects				FB - L/T		Long Term Effects				Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert			
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	No specific reference made. Finer grain street pattern should assist in localised permeability of town centre.	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	Short term no direct effects. Long term creation of spaces and improved streets may have minor benefits.	N, O, Ra)
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Short term possible adverse due to construction/vacant sites. Long term increased surveillance and active frontages, coupled with improved public realm, should effect significant improvements.	D, K
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Proposals unlikely to realise benefits in the short term. Longer term creation of improved streetscape plus outdoor public spaces for community events should help to provide some benefits, especially re: improved image.	D, K, P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term may start to effect localised improvements. Longer term the urban structure is key to supporting improvements against quality of life issues covered by this objective.	D, J, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	•	Short term construction likely to be detrimental to established habitats. Longer term aspirations to develop in a 'woodland setting' likely to have benefits.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	Poor	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲▲	Proposals in accordance with objective, benefits should increase over time	M, N, O
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	↗	Proposals will transform the character of the area; however, given that few historical assets are present within the core area, the effects should be beneficial. Short term, however, construction may detract from the appearance.	L, N, O
11 To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	-	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↘	Works unlikely to have notable impact on GHG emissions, beyond construction works.	D, J, K, U

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12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Low	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	↗	No major effects in the short term beyond construction. Longer term possible benefits from improving the pedestrian environment in terms of encouraging walking	P, V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	-	Local	Temp	High	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	No explicit reference to efforts to achieve this; however, improved pedestrian environment may help increase walking.	P, V
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Temp	High	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	↘	Short term, construction may have adverse effects. Long term unlikely to have any direct effects.	K, N, P, W
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Temp	Low	Mod	High	?	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Heightened pollution risk during construction. Longer term public realm works offer opportunities to improve drainage; however, increased hard surfacing likely to increase run-off, through increased flood risk.	E; Xa)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	?	Sub Reg	Temp	Low	Poor	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Possible heightened risk of flooding through increased run off.	E, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Will require development of new routeways with little reuse of existing street pattern; however, facilitates reuse of vacant/under-developed land through enhanced access in the longer term.	D, J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	xx	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	▽	With little retention of existing street pattern, the works will be very resource/material intensive.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	↘	Insufficient information to make assessment.	G
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	Mod	Med	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	↘	In absence of clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials; scale of development proposed gives rise to assumption that significant amount of new materials will be used.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	No direct effects in the short term. Longer term benefits in terms of making the town more attractive for investment.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Longer term public realm improvements should significantly improve activity in the town.	

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10 - Public Realm - Streets and Squares

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects			FB - L/T		Long Term Effects			Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement		
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale				T/P	Cert
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	No specific reference made. Network of spaces should help to increase internal permeability, particularly for pedestrians.	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	Short term no direct effects. Long term creation of spaces and improved streets may have minor benefits.	N, O, Ra)
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Short term possible adverse due to construction/vacant sites. Long term increased linkages with natural surveillance and active frontages, coupled with improved public realm, should effect significant improvements.	D, K
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Proposals unlikely to realise benefits in the short term. Longer term creation of improved streetscape plus outdoor public spaces for community events should help to provide some benefits, especially re: improved image.	D, K, P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term may start to effect localised improvements. Longer term the urban structure is key to supporting improvements against quality of life issues covered by this objective (e.g. through the creation of outdoor community spaces).	D, J, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	•	Short term construction likely to be detrimental to established habitats, Longer term aspirations to develop in a 'woodland setting' likely to have benefits.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	Poor	High	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲▲	Proposals in accordance with objective, benefits should increase over time	M, N, O
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	↗	Proposals will transform the character of the area; however, given that few historical assets are present within the core area, the effects should be beneficial. Short term, however, construction may detract from the appearance.	L, N, O
11 To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	-	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↘	Works unlikely to have notable impact on GHG emissions, beyond construction works.	D, J, K, U

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12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Low	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	↗	No major effects in the short term beyond construction. Longer term possible benefits from improving the pedestrian environment in terms of encouraging walking	P, V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	-	Local	Temp	High	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	No explicit reference to efforts to achieve this; however, improved pedestrian environment may help increase walking.	P, V
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Temp	High	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	↘	Short term, construction may have adverse effects. Long term unlikely to have any direct effects.	K, N, P, W
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Temp	Low	Mod	High	?	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Heightened pollution risk during construction. Longer term public realm works offer opportunities to improve drainage; however, increased hard surfacing likely to increase run-off, leading to increased flood risk.	E; Xa)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	?	Sub Reg	Temp	Low	Poor	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Possible heightened risk of flooding through increased run off.	E, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Will require development of new routeways with little reuse of existing street pattern; however, facilitates reuse of vacant/under-developed land through enhanced access in the longer term.	D, J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	xx	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	▽	With little retention of existing street pattern, the works will be very resource/material intensive.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	↘	Insufficient information to make assessment.	D, G
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	Mod	Med	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	↘	In absence of clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials; scale of development proposed gives rise to assumption that significant amount of new materials will be used.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	No direct effects in the short term. Longer term benefits in terms of making the town more attractive for investment.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Longer term public realm improvements should significantly improve activity in the town.	

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11 - Public Realm - Linkages

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects				FB - L/T		Long Term Effects				Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert			
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	▲	Prioritisation of pedestrian and provision of cross-town network of cycle routes should have benefits within the central area. Extent of network beyond core is unclear, therefore scale of benefits may be limited.	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Short term may begin to see improvements to opportunities to participate in walking and cycling, with increased effect over time.	N, O, Ra)
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Short term possible adverse due to construction/vacant sites. Long term increased linkages with natural surveillance and active frontages, coupled with improved public realm, should effect significant improvements.	D, K
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	The provision of walking and cycling routes through the town centre should help to support access to facilities and services within the centre. Also supports the connection of community spaces.	D, K, P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Short term may start to effect localised improvements. Longer term the urban structure is key to supporting improvements against quality of life issues covered by this objective (e.g. through the creation of access to outdoor community spaces).	D, J, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	•	Short term construction likely to be detrimental to established habitats, Longer term aspirations to develop in a 'woodland setting' likely to have benefits, as may increased walking and cycling.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	Poor	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Proposals in accordance with objective, benefits should increase over time	M, N, O
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Low	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	↗	Short term, construction may have adverse effects. Longer term increased access opportunities for walkers and cyclists may help to reduce impact of private vehicle to key sites, particularly in vicinity of historic woodland.	L, N, O
11 To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	-	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↘	Works unlikely to have notable impact on GHG emissions, beyond construction works.	D, J, K

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12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Low	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	No major effects in the short term beyond construction. Longer term possible benefits from improving the pedestrian environment and encouraging walking and cycling.	P, V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	High	▲	Should help to increase frequency of walking and cycling within the central area. Scale of effect constrained by insufficient information re: linkages to surrounding hinterland	P, V
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Temp	High	Mod	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Short term, construction may have adverse effects. Long term unlikely to have significant effects beyond the local scale.	K, N, P, W
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Temp	Low	Mod	High	?	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Heightened pollution risk during construction. Longer term public realm works offer opportunities to improve drainage; however, increased hard surfacing likely to increase run-off, leading to increased flood risk.	E; Xa)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	?	Sub Reg	Temp	Low	Poor	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Possible heightened risk of flooding through increased run off.	E, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Will require development of new routeways with little reuse of existing street pattern; however, facilitates reuse of vacant/under-developed land through enhanced access in the longer term.	D, J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	xx	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	▽	With little retention of existing street pattern, the works will be very resource/material intensive.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	High	?	Local	Perm	Low	↘	Insufficient information to make assessment.	D, G
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	Mod	Med	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	↘	In absence of clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials; scale of development proposed gives rise to assumption that significant amount of new materials will be used.	D, H, I, J, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	No direct effects in the short term. Longer term benefits in terms of making the town more attractive for investment.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Longer term public realm/connectivity improvements should significantly improve activity in the town.	

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12 - Public Realm - Public Art

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects				FB - L/T		Long Term Effects				Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert			
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects	Ref. to predefined measure(s)
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	High	•	No direct effects	
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects	
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Med	▲	The development of public art in partnership with the community should help to strengthen local identity and engender a sense of ownership amongst the local population.	
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	Longer term, possible benefits through community participation/learning from art schemes/initiatives.	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	High	↗	Public art can make a significant contribution to increasing a sense of identity and improving the appearance of the built environment.	D, J, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	Dependent on scale of proposals, unlikely to have any direct effects.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	Poor	High	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▲	Proposals in accordance with objective, benefits should increase over time	M, N, O
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	✓	Local	Perm	High	↗	Longer term, public art can help to augment historical settings, adding additional interest and interpreting local heritage	L, N, O
11 To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects	
12 To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects	
13 To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects	

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14	To improve air quality	Good	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	Unlikely to have any effects
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	Unlikely to have any effects
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	Longer term may have minor beneficial effects in terms of increasing general environment, thus encouraging investment
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Longer term may help to increase the appeal of the town through the creation of an attractive environment

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13 - Access and Movement

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects			FB - L/T		Long Term Effects			Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement		
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale				T/P	Cert
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	✓✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Short term unlikely to have a major impact. Longer term improvement to town centre transportation; however, scale limited by lack of info re: wide linkages and no reference to rail services.	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	?	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Short term unlikely to be notable effects. Longer term reduction of through traffic may have benefits in terms of reducing localised air pollution, with attendant health benefits, together with possible increase in walking/cycling.	N, O, R
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	?	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Short term impact unclear as will be dependent on phasing and temporary circulation arrangements during construction. Longer term decreased through traffic should help improve safety for non-motorised users. Assuming an increase in walking and cycling activity, then likely to be perceived improvements to crime rates arising from busier environments.	W
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Decreased through traffic and increased public transport permeability should help to support improved access to services for all in the longer term. Scale limited by uncertainty in likely implications for displacement of traffic to the wider area.	P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	No direct effects in the short term. Possible improvements to access in the long term.	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Longer term should help to increase town centre accessibility to services and potential reduction in town centre car use may have limited environmental benefits.	D, J, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	Short term scale of development likely to involve habitat fragmentation, although possible longer term benefits for town centre environment. Scale of assessment limited by lack of information re: wider hinterland impact.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Low	•	Short term construction likely to be detrimental, especially with construction traffic. Longer term removal of through traffic may bring limited localised benefits. Lack of detail limits assessment of impact across wider scale.	M, N, O

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10	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	x	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Short term likely to be disbenefits arising from construction. Longer term possible localised benefits for the town centre and surrounding woodland. However, scale limited by lack of information re: strategy for wider access.	L, N, O
11	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Proposals essentially seek to manage road traffic and redistribute it rather than actively reducing it therefore short term may be some disbenefits arising from construction and longer term unlikely to be overly effective in reversing trend of increased GHGs from traffic.	D, K, P
12	To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Proposals do not seek to exclude road traffic. Short term construction may increase road traffic and longer term eased circulation around the town and car park access may actually increase attractiveness of driving to town centre.	P, V
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	?	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	?	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Short term effects dependent on temporary measures therefore unclear. Longer term some improvement to the town centre walking and cycling environment through removal of through traffic and better penetration of public transport; however, may be offset by measures to accommodate on periphery.	P, V
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Sub Reg	Temp	Low	Mod	High	✓	Local	Temp	Med	•	Short term construction likely to have disbenefits. Longer term town centre environment should experience improvements arising from reduced car traffic. However, scale impeded by lack of information.	N, O, P
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▽	Without mitigation, increased transport infrastructure will result in increased hard surfacing with implications for drainage of polluted rainwater and increased run-off. Cumulative effects likely to increase disbenefit over time.	E, F, X, Y
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Principal concern is increased flood risk arising from increased run off.	E, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Short term unlikely to have effect. Longer term may be benefits in terms of more effective use of existing infrastructure and enhanced access to development sites.	D, J
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	Mod	High	x x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Development of infrastructure will require considerable mineral/primary resource use and in the absence of a clear statement of intent re: use of reclaimed materials, assumed effects are negative, especially in the context of ongoing maintenance requirements.	D, H, I, K, Z

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19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	Insufficient information to make assessment.	D, G
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	?	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	Med	✓	Local	Temp	Med	↘	To some extent proposals involve better use of existing infrastructure although maintenance will require resource use.	D, H, I, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	?	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Enhanced access for some modes in the longer term with improvement to town centre environment increasing attractiveness for investors.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▲	Access approach favours increased pedestrian/public transport penetration in the town centre with likely benefits for vitality and viability.	

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14 - Bus Facilities and Taxis

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects				FB - L/T		Long Term Effects				Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert			
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	▲	Localised improvement to road based modes only (excluding the private car) means scale and magnitude of potential benefits is limited.	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects.	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	Unlikely to have direct effects.	Rb)
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	?	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Low	•	Longer term improved penetration of bus services and taxi ranks may help decrease crime, particularly in the evenings. Effect localised.	
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	Limited benefits from improved bus penetration of town centre and increased access for those that rely on taxis (i.e. mobility/visually impaired).	P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No notable change	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	Long term limited benefits arising from localised improvements to bus/taxi access.	D, K, M, N, O
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	Extent of physical change limited - unlikely to have impact.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Low	↘	Longer term possible adverse through requirement for increased signage/white lining etc. the cumulative effects of which can be intrusive/discordant in historic settings/street scene.	D, K, L, M
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Low	↘	Longer term possible adverse through requirement for increased signage/white lining etc. the overall effects of which can be intrusive/discordant in historic settings/street scene.	D, K, L, O
11 To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	High	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No change over baseline - proposals involve redistribution of existing traffic.	G, P, Q
12 To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Low	•	Proposals unlikely to have notable effect over baseline projections as involve redistribution of existing traffic.	P

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13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Temp	Low	↗	Change over baseline likely to be limited. Possible increase in localised bus patronage.	P
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	-	Local	Perm	High	Mod	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	Scale of change unlikely to have notable effects.	P
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	?	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Low	↘	Increased penetration of central area may increase risk of polluted rainwater entering groundwater systems.	E; Xb)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	High	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	Scale of change unlikely to have notable effects.	E, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Limited long term benefits in terms of increased public transport access to central development sites.	D
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	High	?	Local	Perm	Med	↘	Longer term maintenance implications for continued resource use.	D, H, I, K
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	?	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	?	Local	Temp	Med	↘	Insufficient information to make an assessment	D, G
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	?	Local	Temp	Med	Mod	Med	?	Local	Temp	Med	↘	Insufficient information to make an assessment	D, H, I, K
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Local	Perm	Med	↗	Longer term potential to support town centre employment through enhanced bus access.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Low	Poor	Med	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	↗	Increased bus/taxi penetration of town centre will result in increased activity/potential consumer throughput.	

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15 - Parking

Refer to Table 10.1

SA Objective	FB - S/T		Short Term Effects				FB - L/T		Long Term Effects				Sig	Commentary	Mitigation/enhancement
	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert	Cond	Sens	Mag	Scale	T/P	Cert			
1 To improve accessibility and transport links for all modes between residential areas and key services and employment areas	Poor	Med	?	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	Med	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Proposals focus exclusively on car parking, increasing provision through additional development, possibly to the detriment of access by other modes.	P, Q
2 To provide opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs	Mod	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	No direct effects.	
3 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Poor	Med	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	xx	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Supports car parking with increased provision likely to increase trips. Emissions linked to respiratory illnesses and likely disbenefits for active transport (walking and cycling), resulting in negative effects.	Rb)
4 To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Poor	Low	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	xx	Local	Perm	Med	▽	Car parks often perceived as unsafe, especially in the evenings. Proposals involve increasing car park provision, including MSCPs, and therefore likely to have negative effects on perceptions of safety.	S
5 To reduce social exclusion, promote a sense of community and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Low	?	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Proposals perpetuate social divisions favouring car access to town centre.	P
6 To provide opportunities for the improvement of educational and achievement levels and skills	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	-	Local	Perm	Low	•	No direct effects.	
7 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	xx	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Increased car parking tends to lead to increased car trips associated with traffic/noise/pollution to the detriment of quality of life.	D, K, M, N, O, T
8 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species and avoid habitat fragmentation	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Proposals support continued use and indeed increased car usage to access town centre, as well as using land for car park development. Impacts likely to be negative.	A, B, C, D, O
9 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape and the built environment	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▽	Likely to have negative impacts through increased road trips and loss of active frontages to parking, including at gateway points.	D, K, L, M
10 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of geological, archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Likely to have negative impacts through increased road trips and loss of active frontages to parking, including at gateway points.	D, K, L, O
11 To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	Mod	High	xx	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▽▽	Likely to increase use of car to access town centre	G, P, Q
12 To slow the rate of road traffic growth	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	High	Mod	High	xx	Sub Reg	Perm	High	▽▽	Likely to increase use of car to access town centre, with scale of proposed developments that the parking will serve, likely to contribute to accelerated traffic growth	P,V

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13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Med	xx	Sub Reg	Perm	High	Poor	Med	xx	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽▽	By enhancing ease of town centre car parking, likely to act as a disincentive to sustainable transport due to increased convenience.	P, V
14	To improve air quality	Good	High	x	Local	Perm	High	Mod	High	xx	Local	Perm	Med	▽	Likely to increase use of car to access town centre, with attendant increases in emissions.	K, N, P, Q
15	To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	Mod	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Increased car use increases the risk of polluted rainwater entering the groundwater system.	E; Xb)
16	To ensure adequate water supply, maximise water efficiency and reduce the risk of flooding	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Contribution to increased hard surfacing, associated with increased run-off - a contributor to augmented flood risk.	E, Y
17	To maximise opportunities to reuse previously developed land and buildings in accessible locations for beneficial development	Poor	High	-	Local	Temp	Med	Poor	High	✓	Local	Perm	Low	↗	In sustainability terms, car parking is not generally viewed as beneficial development. However, it is recognised that provision of parking may support other development of vacant sites, and multiple use of car parks increases efficiency.	D
18	To ensure the efficient use of minerals and primary resources	Poor	High	x	Local	Perm	Low	Mod	High	x	Local	Perm	Med	↘	In general terms, car parking does not represent the most efficient use of land. Furthermore, proposals include undercroft parking, which would involve considerable excavation works.	D, H, I, K, Z
19	To promote an increase in energy generation from renewable sources	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	High	-	Local	Perm	Med	•	Unlikely to be any notable effects.	
20	To reduce the consumption of finite materials and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	Mod	Med	x	Local	Perm	Low	Mod	Med	x	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	▽	Car parks are land inefficient. Undercroft parking would require major extraction of earth, which may result in increased landfill/construction waste.	D, H, I, K, Z
21	To promote increased employment levels and more diverse employment opportunities	Poor	Low	?	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Low	✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Med	↗	Longer term may help to support employment through increased access, albeit only by car.	
22	To improve the vitality and viability of town and district centres	Poor	Med	✓	Local	Perm	Med	Poor	Med	✓✓	Sub Reg	Perm	Low	▲	Car parking does bring increased custom to town centre, with attendant benefits for vitality and viability.	

APPENDIX D – CONSULTATION COMMENTS ON SCOPING REPORT

Table D.1 - Summary of Comments Made by Consultees on Scoping Report (February – March 2006) and how they have been incorporated into the SA Process

Issue Considered	Comment	Response
Comments from English Heritage received 16th March 2006		
General	The overall aim of the appraisal process should be to seek to avoid or minimise any adverse effects and to maximise potential benefits for the historic environment and to ensure that appropriate mitigation and enhancement is identified for delivery at the implementation stage. As a general comment, Strategic Environmental Assessment should be a more rigorous process than previous Sustainability Appraisals.	Comment is noted.
General	While the report recognises the importance of historic character, particularly outside the town of Corby itself, the data on the historic environment is not consistently presented and there are also some inaccuracies. We also consider that the SA Framework could be improved by the addition of Decision-making Criteria.	Efforts will be made to present historic environment data more consistently and to amend inaccuracies.
Table 2.2 Economic Sustainability Themes, page 2-9	It should not be forgotten that culture and creative industries (see 'Living Spaces – Culture and Sustainable Communities in Milton Keynes and the South Midlands: Guidance for Local Delivery Vehicles) together with the environmental economy (see 'The Environmental Economy of the East Midlands') provide economic opportunities that bring together environmental, social and economic objectives. The East Midlands Heritage Forum has just commissioned a study of the contribution that the historic environment makes to the economy of the region.	The relevant objectives and commentary will be reconsidered in light of these comments. Details of the documents mentioned have been added to Table 4.1

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Issue Considered	Comment	Response
Landscapes, paragraph 3.39, page 3-7	We welcome recognition of the historic component of the landscape characterisation work.	Noted.
Cultural Heritage, page 3-7	To avoid confusion, it should be made clear whether reference is being made to the town of Corby or the wider Borough (e.g. paragraph 3.41 and page 4-4). We would not agree that there are only a few listed buildings; there are significant numbers in villages such as Rockingham, Gretton and Cottingham, as well as other historic buildings of local interest. The history of iron working is an important theme, as reflected in the Lloyds conservation area, undesignated remains such as mineral railways and archaeological evidence of an industry dating from Roman times onwards. Another important aspect of both the historic and natural environment of the area is the survival of remnants of Ancient Woodland, both within and outside the town, that were part of Rockingham Forest.	References will be accurately qualified. Reference to listed buildings to be revised and the theme of iron working, mineral railways and archaeological evidence to be incorporated into relevant commentary on objectives. The importance of historic and natural environment will be emphasised.
Historic assets	There is no reference to the registered historic parks and gardens here: Rockingham Castle II* and Kirby Hall II* (English Heritage). Both sites are open to the public.	The historic assets mentioned are already listed in the baseline tables A.2. Reference will be made in the relevant section of the SA Report.
Historic assets	It should be made clear what that source of the list of 'other archaeological sites' is. There are 14 referred to here and on page 4-4, while only 13 are listed in Appendix A.	Appropriate changes will be made to the Table 4.1, section 5 and Appendix A.

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Issue Considered	Comment	Response
Table 5.1, page 5-4 and Table 5.3 page 5-17 Objective 18	I am not sure that I would agree with the view that landscape and built character can be assessed together. A proposal could affect each in different ways and impacts would require separate monitoring. Also, there are so many different aspects reflected in landscape and townscape character, the summary of the environmental baseline, page 5-17, may not apply equally to both. However, I do note that in the draft SA Appraisal Framework (Table 5.2) a number of indicators are proposed.	The indicators in Table 5.2 do ensure that the impact of development is assessed in terms of landscape and built character separately. Relevant commentaries have been amended to clearly indicate which aspect of the objective is being referred to.
Table 5.2 Draft SA Framework, page 5-14 Objective 18	<p>I have some concerns about how feasible the potential detailed indicators are e.g. how will the condition of the landscape be assessed/ measured? What are the 'local landscape, townscape character/ quality designations'? Any indicator of buildings at risk would need to include Grade II listed buildings; are these being monitored by Corby Borough? We do hold data for 2001 on the condition of scheduled monuments in the East Midlands.</p> <p>We suggest that the SA Framework should include decision-making criteria, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will it help to maintain or enhance local distinctiveness within the built environment? - Will it help to protect and enhance historic built assets? - Will it help to protect from loss or damage known archaeological assets? - Will it help to protect and enhance landscape quality and character? - Will it help to improve the quality of the design of new development? 	<p>Reassess feasibility of detailed indicators. Comments passed onto CBC for consideration about collecting necessary indicator data.</p> <p>The approach used in the SA is to examine magnitude and direction and of change for the identified indicators, which effectively encapsulates the criteria approach as suggested, but also introduces an additional focus on evidence as data is sought for indicators wherever possible.</p>

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Issue Considered	Comment	Response
Appendix A, page xii	It would be preferable to group the natural and historic assets together under separate headings. Conservation areas are designated sites. It is not clear how the presentation in this table relates to the indicators listed in Table 5.2.	The presentation of these aspects will be revised and, if considered necessary, amendments made to reflect the suggested changes.
Appendix A	There are no comparators for the scheduled monuments. There are currently 174 SAMs in Northamptonshire and 1521 in the whole Region (see www.heritagecounts.org.uk).	The data provided will be incorporated into baseline Table A2.
Appendix A	There is no data on the numbers of listed buildings in the Borough (Northants 6448; Region around 29,580).	The data provided will be incorporated into baseline Table A2.
Appendix A, page xxix and page xii	<p>The data on designated sites shown on page xxix should be amalgamated with that on page xii. The correct figures for parks and gardens on the national register are:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Corby -2 East Northants – 6 Kettering – 4 Wellingborough – 1 Northamptonshire - 30 Region – 138</p>	Appropriate amendments to Appendix A will be made.

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Issue Considered	Comment	Response
Comments from East Midlands Regional Assembly received 3rd March 2006		
	The Scoping Report for the above seems to be in general accordance with the Regional Core Objectives as set out in Policy 1 of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8). The considerable efforts made to define quantifiable indicators and targets are particularly welcome.	Comments appreciated.
Comments from English Nature received 1st March 2006		
Green infrastructure	English Nature is pleased to note that Green Infrastructure will be delivered through the core strategy of the local development framework for North Northamptonshire, as the delivery of green infrastructure will require an integrated cross-district approach. We are concerned, however, that delivery of it is not included as an identified issue across the environmental element of the LDD indicators. The MKSM plan is identified as an issue in baseline data and indicators relating to population and age structure, housing and flood defence, however the importance of the Green Infrastructure is that it cuts across these elements. You will need to consider which indicators will be necessary to demonstrate delivery of green infrastructure – identifying this will be core to the success of the Sustainability Appraisal.	Consideration of Green Infrastructure issues will be given in the ensuing stages of the SA, using the appropriate indicators identified.

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Issue Considered	Comment	Response
Green infrastructure	With regard to the other key indicators, English Nature is pleased to note the presence of indicators relating to designated sites and BAP species and habitats. We are disappointed however, that there are no indicators relating to publicly accessible green space. A number of other SEA/SAs for LDDs and other documents in the East Midlands region contain indicators that seek to identify the availability and amount of publicly accessible green space. This is core to the green infrastructure strategy, so its omission is particularly disappointing, and English Nature strongly recommends that an indicator of this type is included in the final SEA/SA.	Two Indicators are included under Objective 5 which apply to this area: access to countryside and access to green space. Reference to these indicators will be made as appropriate in the ensuing stages of the SA.
Green infrastructure	We recognise that this is a relatively early stage in the process, however there are significant and important omissions (the Green Infrastructure being the primary concern) from the present scope of the SEA that will need to be rectified before the full scope of the SEA/SA has been finalised.	Noted. See comments above.