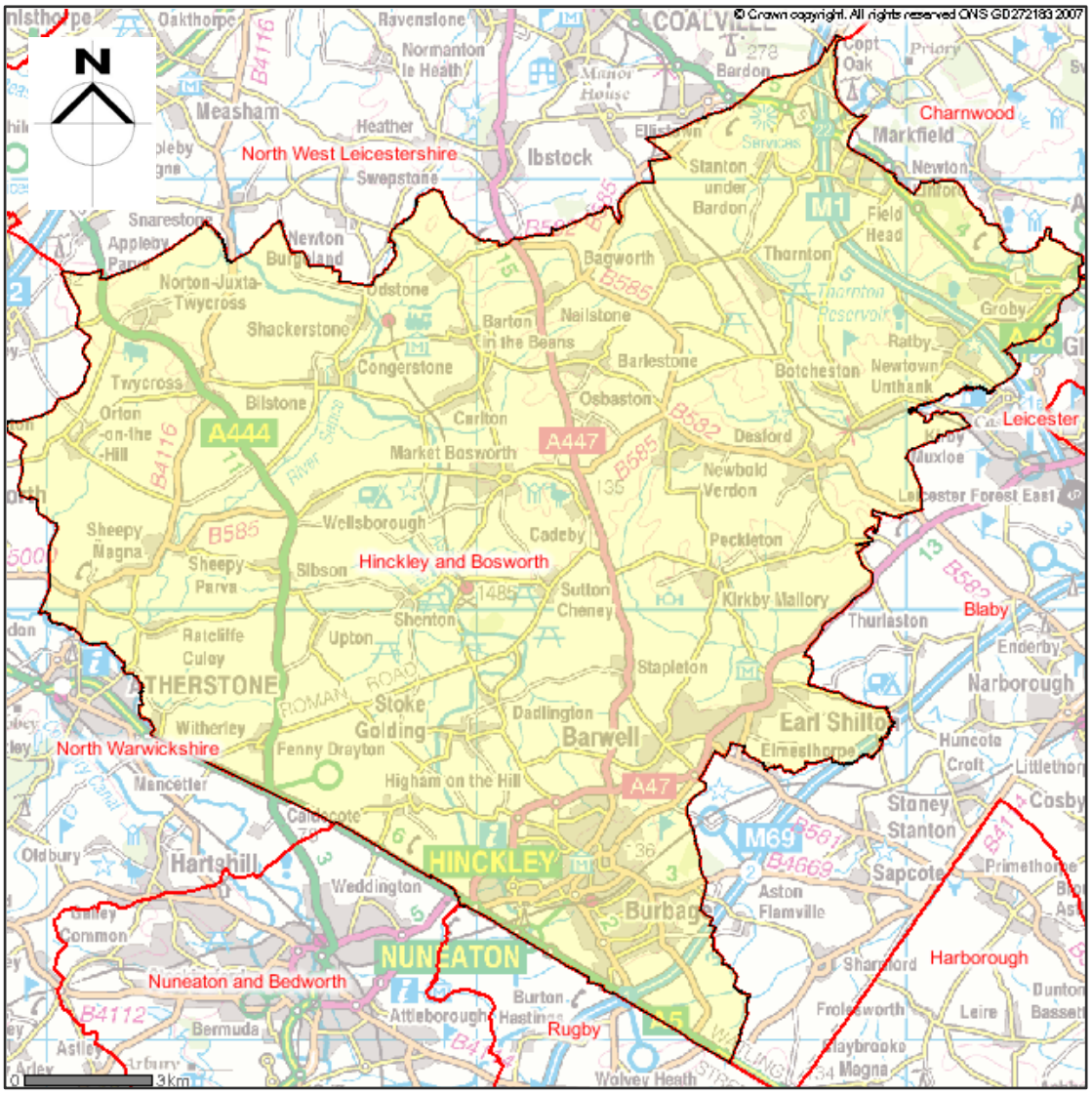
FIGURES



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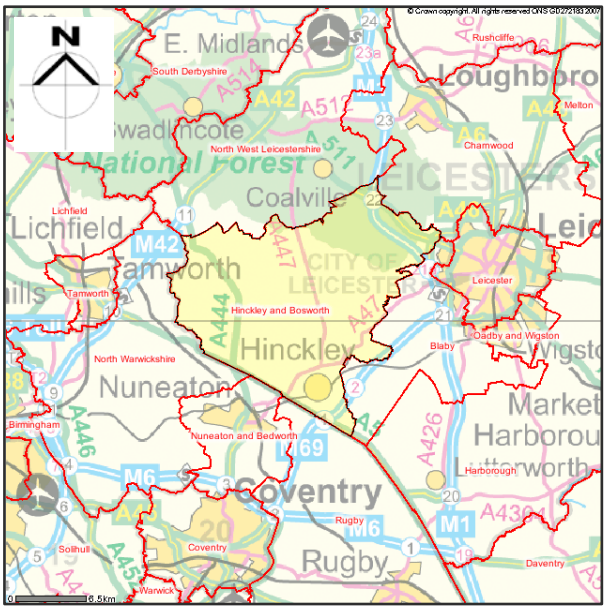

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PROJECT: Sustainability Appraisal of the Hinckley and Bosworth Site Allocations and Generic Development Control Policies DPD

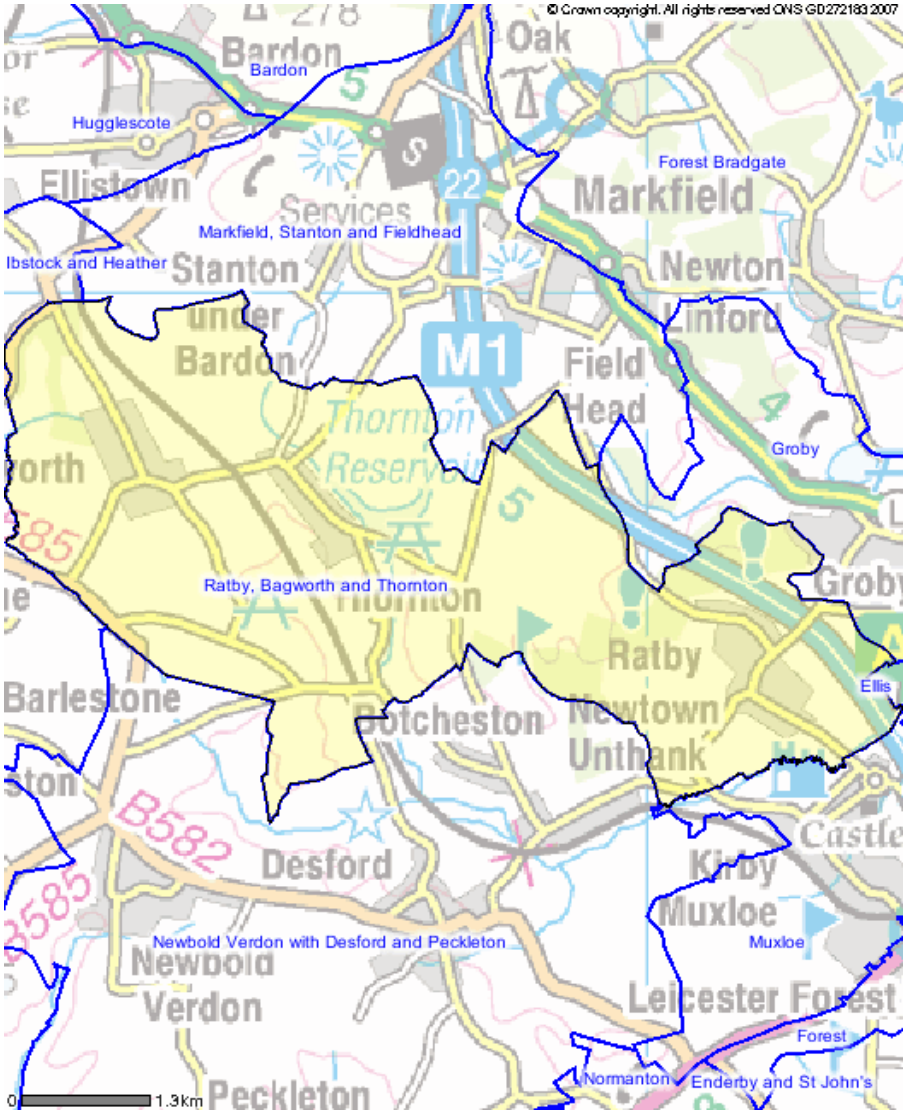
TITLE: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough

DATE: February 2009

PROJECT No: E6915-132

DRAWN: HD | CHECKED: FMD | APPROVED: PFB

FIG No: 1



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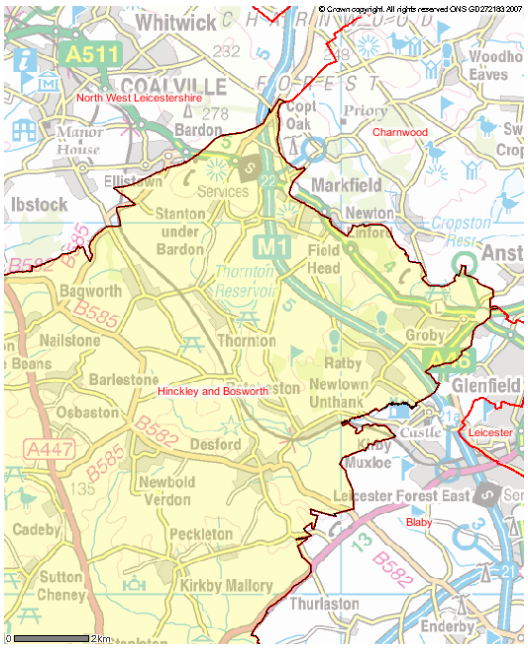

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CLIENT:	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
PROJECT:	Sustainability Appraisal of the Hinckley and Bosworth Site Allocations and Generic Development Control Policies DPD
TITLE:	Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton Ward
DATE:	February 2009
PROJECT No:	E6915-132
DRAWN: HD	CHECKED: FMD / APPROVED: PFB
FIG No:	2

APPENDIX A
REPORT CONDITIONS

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

RATBY VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT

This report is produced solely for the benefit of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

August 2008
WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd.

APPENDIX B

PLANS AND PROGRAMMES REVIEW

Plan or Programme of Relevance	Main Aims and Objectives	Implications for the Ratby Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Hinckley and Bosworth Community Plan 2007-2012			
Details the issues and concerns facing communities within Hinckley and Bosworth and sets out priorities and actions plans to improve the quality of life of people in the Borough.	Priorities: • Strengthening communities – through support for community activity, volunteering and learning. • Increasing the positive role of and opportunities for, young people and older people in their communities. • Improving the provision and use of community and cultural facilities. • Reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime and improving confidence in the Police and criminal justice system. • Revitalising town and village centres. • Developing the role of selected 'growth sectors' through tailored programmes of support. • Improving physical access to services and reducing congestion. • Improving electronic access to services. • Preventing ill health by increasing participation in healthier lifestyles and through support for individuals – targeting communities with poorest health. • Improving sexual health and reducing teenage pregnancy. • Achieving a cleaner Borough, targeting: litter, dog fouling, fly tipping and graffiti. • Protecting and enhancing wildlife, heritage and rural and urban character. • Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. • Reducing waste going to landfill. • Secure decent, well-managed and affordable housing across the Borough – increasing its availability to meet expected needs.	Relationships: • Opportunities for the provision of housing that meets the needs of the young and the elderly. • Opportunities to incorporate anti-crime / vandalism features into new development to reduce the fear of crime and the potential for crime. • Opportunities to contribute towards the regeneration of the village through the redevelopment of previously developed land. • Opportunities for the provision of accessible greenspace as part of housing development, which can be used for social / recreation purposes. • Opportunities to protect and enhance wildlife and heritage in Ratby. • Opportunities to protect and enhance the urban character of Ratby. • Opportunities to reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging use of alternatives to the private car. Conflicts: • No conflicts identified. How could the aims be addressed in the Ratby Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document? • Ensure the provision of housing that meets the needs of the young and the elderly. • Ensure that anti-crime / vandalism features are incorporated into new development to help reduce the fear of crime and the potential for	The SA should include objectives that address the key priorities of the Community Plan.

Plan or Programme of Relevance	Main Aims and Objectives	Implications for the Ratby Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Hinckley and Bosworth Community Plan 2007-2012			
		crime. • Ensure the provision of accessible greenspace as part of housing development, which can be used for social / recreation purposes. • Ensure that wildlife and heritage within Ratby is protected and enhanced. • Ensure that the urban character of Ratby is protected and enhanced. • Ensure that greenhouse gases are reduced by encouraging use of alternatives to the private car.	

Plan or Programme of Relevance	Main Aims and Objectives	Implications for the Ratby Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Leicestershire Performance Framework (2008) (Based upon the Leicestershire Local Area Agreement (2008) and the Leicestershire Sustainable Community Strategy (2008)			
Sets out the priorities for improvements in Leicestershire over the next 5 years.	Priorities: • Improved life chances for vulnerable people and places. • Stronger, more cohesive communities. • A safe and attractive place to live and work. • A more effective response to climate change. • A prosperous, innovative and dynamic economy. • A healthier Leicestershire. • More efficient and effective service delivery.	Relationships: • Opportunities to provide a safe and attractive place to live and work. • Opportunities to improve the health of the population. • Opportunities to improve service provision. Conflicts: • Potential conflict between wanting to preserve the historical context and the character of the village and the need to respond to climate change. How could the aims be addressed in the Ratby Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document? • Ensure the provision of safe and attractive places to live and work. • Ensure that the health of the population is improved. • Ensure that service provision is improved.	The SA should include objectives that address the key priorities of the Leicestershire Performance Framework.

APPENDIX C

BASELINE INFORMATION

KEY TO BASELINE DATA SPREADSHEETS

/	Not applicable
?	Data not currently available / data trend unknown / no target set
	Indicator is significantly below (or above) national average and / or previous Borough figures: not a key sustainability issue
	Indicator is slightly above/below national average and / or previous Borough figures: potential sustainability issue
	Indicator is significantly above (or below) national average and / or previous Borough figures: key sustainability issue

Indicator	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
ECONOMICS									Eco	Soc	Env
Gross Value Added											
Gross Value Added per head (£)	2003	?	?	14,505	16,339	Increase	?	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators	x		
	2002	?	?	14,034	15,646						
	2001	?	?	13,226	14,887						
Economic Activity											
Economic Activity Rate (working age population)	Jun 2004-May 2005	83.4	84.0	79.5	78.8	Increase	Overall increase since 2002. The EAR has, however, decreased since 2004	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey	x		
	June 2003-May 2004	85.1	84.4	79.7	78.9						
	Jun 2002-May 2003	82.7	84.9	79.9	79						
Economic Inactivity Rate (EIR) (working age population)	Jun 2004-May 2005	16	16	20.5	21.2	Decrease	Overall decrease since 2002. The EIR has, however, increased since 2004	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey	x		
	June 2003-May 2004	14.9	15.6	20.3	21.1						
	Jun 2002-May 2003	17.3	15.1	20.1	21						
Survival of Businesses											
Businesses surviving 12 months (%)	2001	?	92.3	92.1	92.2	Increase	?		x		
VAT Registration Rate	2004	10	10	10	10	Increase	Decrease		x		
	2003	11	10	10	11						
VAT De-registration Rate	2004	9	9	9	10	Decrease	No change		x		
	2003	9	9	9	10						
Business Stock at end of 12 month	2005	3545	20865	125170	1819870	n rea e	e r a e				

Indicator EMPLOYMENT	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Employment											
Employment Rate (working age population)	Jun 2004-May 2005	79.7	81.1	76.1	75.1	Increase	Overall decrease since 2002	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey	x	x	
	June 2003-May 2004	82.7	81.5	76.1	75						
	Jun 2002-May 2003	81.2	82.3	76.2	75						
Unemployment Rate (working age population)	Jun 2004-May 2005	?	3.5	4.3	4.7	Decrease	?	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey	x	x	
	June 2003-May 2004	?	3.3	4.6	4.9						
	Jun 2002-May 2003	?	3	4.6	5.1						
Job Seekers Allowance Claimants (proportion of working age population)	2007	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.5	Decrease	Increase	www.nomisweb.co.uk Claimant Count with Rates and Proportions	x	x	
	2006	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.6						
	2005	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.3						
Employment Status											
Full Time Workers as % of all in employment aged 16+	Jun 2004-May 2005	72.9	74.8	73.7	74.0	/	Increase	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey	x	x	
	June 2003-May 2004	71.6	71.6	73.2	73.8						
	Jun 2002-May 2003	71.3	73.9	73.3	74.0						
Part Time Workers as % of all in employment aged 16+	Jun 2004-May 2005	27.1	25.2	26.3	25.9	/	Decrease	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey	x	x	
	June 2003-May 2004	28.4	28.4	26.8	26.2						
	Jun 2002-May 2003	28.7	26.1	26.6	25.9						
Self Employed as % of all in employment aged 16+	Jun 2004-May 2005	10.5	11.4	12.3	12.9	/	Decrease	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey	x	x	
	June 2003-May 2004	11.4	12	11.7	13.0						
	Jun 2002-May 2003	12.5	12.3	11.1	12.3						

Indicator EMPLOYMENT	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Income											
Average Gross Weekly Pay (mean) (£) - Full Time Workers	Jun 2004-May 2005	506.3	528.4	505.4	548	Increase	Overall increase since 2002	www.nomisweb.co.uk Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	x	x	
	June 2003-May 2004	506.8	504.2	482.9	527.4						
	Jun 2002-May 2003	489.2	488.5	458	509.6						
Average Gross Weekly Pay (mean) (£) - Part Time Workers	Jun 2004-May 2005	174.2	176.4	167.4	172.5	Increase	Overall increase since 2002	www.nomisweb.co.uk Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	x	x	
	June 2003-May 2004	161.7	155.2	159.8	169.1						
	Jun 2002-May 2003	162.9	154.2	151.9	162.9						
Industry of Employment - Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)											
% people employed in agriculture and fishing	2004	?	0.6	1.2	0.9*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	
% people employed in energy and water	2004	?	1.0	0.8	0.6*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	
% people employed in manufacturing	2004	26.1	19.0	17.4	11.9*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	
% people employed in Construction	2004	3.5	4.6	4.8	4.5*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	
% people employed in distribution, hotels and restaurants	2004	26.1	28.6	25.1	24.7*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	
% people employed in transport and communications	2004	5.9	8.1	5.7	5.9*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	
% people employed in financial and business services	2004	15.0	15.8	15.2	20*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	
% people employed in public administration, education and health	2004	14.0	18.2	25.5	26.4*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	
% of people employed in other services	2004	6.7	4.3	4.3	5.1*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	

Indicator EMPLOYMENT	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Knowledge Economy Employment - Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)											
% of people employed in consumer services	2004	22.6	21.7	20.3	21.3*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	
% people employed in high technology manufacturing	2004	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.9*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	
% people employed in knowledge based services	2004	13.0	13.8	13.4	17.9*	/	?	Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study (2006)	x	x	
Industry of Employment - 2001 Census Data											
% People employed in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	2001	1.49	1.59	1.88	1.45*	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Fishing	2001	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02*	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Mining & Quarrying	2001	0.39	0.45	0.42	0.25*	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Manufacture	2001	23.60	21.17	19.91	14.83	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2001	1.54	0.96	0.83	0.71	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Construction	2001	6.33	6.70	6.86	6.76	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Wholesale and Retail trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles	2001	18.80	18.14	18.21	16.85	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People emplyed in Hotels and Restaurants	2001	3.93	4.06	4.51	4.73	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Transport, Storage and Communication	2001	6.87	6.41	6.25	7.09	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Financial Intermediation	2001	3.46	3.54	3.07	4.80	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	2001	10.13	10.65	10.41	13.21	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Public Administration & Defence and Social Security	2001	3.82	4.40	4.95	5.66	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Education	2001	6.95	8.59	7.80	7.74	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	
% People employed in Health and Social Work	2001	8.66	9.22	10.60	10.70	/	?	www.statistics.gov.uk	x	x	

* Data for Great Britain

Indicator	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
POPULATION											
Total Population											
Total Population	2005	102,800	627,800	4,306,300	50,431,700	/	Increase of 1300 since 2003	www.nomisweb.co.uk Mid year population estimates		x	
	2004	102,200	623,900	4,279,700	50,093,800						
	2003	101,500	619,200	4,252,300	49,855,700						
	2001	100,141	609,578	4,172,174	49,138,831						
Population Density											
Density (persons per sq km)	2001	3.37	2.93	2.67	3.77	/	?	(UV02)		x	
Ethnic Group											
% White British	2001	97.93	94.71	93.49	86.99	/	?	(KS06)		x	
% Mixed	2001	0.59	0.74	1.03	1.31	/	?				
% Asian or Asian British	2001	1.06	3.69	4.05	4.57	/	?				
% Black or Black British	2001	0.11	0.32	0.95	2.3	/	?				
% Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	2001	0.31	0.53	0.49	0.89	/	?				
Age											
% People aged 0-4	2005	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	/	No change	www.nomisweb.co.uk Mid year population estimates		x	
	2004	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4						
	2003	5.4	5.4	5.5	6						
	2001	5.53	5.62	5.73	5.96	/	/			x	
% People aged 5-14	2005	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.2	/	Decrease of 0.3 since 2003	www.nomisweb.co.uk Mid year population estimates		x	
	2004	11.8	12.4	12.5	12.5						
	2003	11.9	12.5	12.7	12.9						
	2001	12.32	12.72	13.05	12.92	/	/			x	
% People aged 15-19	2005	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.6	/	Overall increase of 0.1 since 2003	www.nomisweb.co.uk Mid year population estimates		x	
	2004	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.5						
	2003	6	6.5	6.5	6.2						
	2001	5.83	6.36	6.23	6.18	/	/			x	
% People aged 20-44	2005	32.3	33.1	33.9	35.2	/	Decrease of 0.3 since 2003	www.nomisweb.co.uk Mid year population estimates		x	
	2004	32.6	33.3	34	35.2						
	2003	32.6	33.5	34	35.3						
	2001	33.17	33.92	34.32	35.31	/	/			x	

Indicator POPULATION	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Age											
% People aged 45-64	2005	28.1	26.4	25.4	24.3	/	Increase of 2.5 since 2003	www.nomisweb.co.uk Mid year population estimates		x	
	2004	27.8	26.2	25	24.2						
	2003	25.6	26	24.9	23.7						
	2001	27.13	25.74	24.59	23.75	/	/			x	
% People aged 65 and over	2005	16.7	16.3	16.3	16	/	Increase of 0.2 since 2003	www.nomisweb.co.uk Mid year population estimates		x	
	2004	16.6	16.2	16.3	16						
	2003	16.5	16	16	15.9						
	2001	16.02	15.67	16.07	15.89	/	/			x	

Indicator	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
QUALITY OF LIFE											
Social Poverty											
Indices of Deprivation- Rank of Average Score (Overall) 1 is the most deprived LA in England and 354 is the least deprived	2004	278 out of 374	/	/	/	Increase rank	?	http://www.statistics.gov.uk		x	x
Indices of Deprivation- Rank of Income 1 is the most deprived LA in Engalnd and 354 is the least deprived	2004	261 out of 374	/	/	/	Increase rank	?	http://www.statistics.gov.uk		x	x
Indices of Deprivation- Rank of Employment 1 is the most deprived LA in Engalnd and 354 is the least deprived	2004	238 out of 374	/	/	/	Increase rank	?	http://www.statistics.gov.uk		x	x
% Households that experienced fuel poverty	2003	?	?	6.4	7.2	Decrease	?	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators		x	x
	2001	?	?	11.3	11.5						
% Children in low income households- before housing costs	2001/2-2003/4	?	?	22	20	Decrease	?	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators		x	x
	1995/6-1997/8	?	?	23	23						
% Children in low income households- after housing costs	2001/2-2003/4	?	?	27	29	Decrease	?	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators		x	x
	1995/6-1997/8	?	?	29	32						
% of Adult Population on Income Support	2003	6	5	9	10	Decrease	?			x	x

Indicator CRIME	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Overall crime rate (Recorded crime BCS comparator)	2005	43.5	42.7	63.3	62.7	Decrease	Decrease of 1.0 since 2003			x	x
	2004	44.4	44.2	65.9	64						
	2003	44.5	45.4	72.5	69.3						
Burglary rate (offences per 1,000 households)	2005	11.4	10.8	14.8	13.8	Decrease	Overall decrease of 0.3 since 2003. Increase of 0.2 since 2004			x	x
	2004	11.2	11.2	17	17.7						
	2003	11.7	13	22.2	18.6						
Vehicle crime (offences per 1,000 population)	2005	11.4	8.7	13.4	17	Decrease	Overall decrease of 0.3 since 2003. Increase of 0.2 since 2004			x	x
	2004	11.2	9.5	14.3	14						
	2003	11.7	11.7	18	13.5						
Robbery (offences per 1,000 population)	2005	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.9	Decrease	Increase of 0.1 since 2004. No change since 2003			x	x
	2004	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.8						
	2003	0.4	0.5	1.6	2						
Violence Against the Person (offences per 1,000 population)	2000-2001	7.2	?	10.3	11.3	Decrease	?			x	x
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (offences per 1,000 population)	2000-2001	6.1	?	5.1	6.4	Decrease	?			x	x
Racial Incidents (offences per 1,000 population)	2000-2001	6.9	?	?	?	Decrease	?			x	x

Indicator HEALTH	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Life Expectancy											
Life Expectancy Males	2003	78.1	?	76.5	76.55	Increase	Increase of 0.2 years since 2002		x	x	
	2002	77.9	?	76.3	76.24						
Life Expectancy Females	2003	81.5	?	80.7	80.91	Increase	No change		x	x	
	2002	81.5	?	80.5	80.72						
Mortality											
Mortality due to circulatory diseases (per 100000 population of those under 75)	2004	75.4	76	91.4	90.5	Decrease	Decrease of 8.8 since 2002		x	x	
	2003	82.7	84.1	99.2	96.7						
	2002	84.2	87.8	104.4	102.8						
Mortality due to cancer (per 100000 population of those under 75)	2004	107.2	109.2	117.6	119	Decrease	Increase of 10.3 since 2002		x	x	
	2003	106.8	107.2	119.7	121.6						
	2002	96.9	101.3	121.2	124						
General Health											
% People who descibe their health as Good	2001	69.41	70.44	67.58	68.76	Increase	?	(KS08)	x	x	
% People who descibe their health as Fairly Good	2001	22.73	22.21	23.27	22.21	/	?	(KS08)	x	x	
% People who descibe their health as Not Good	2001	7.85	7.36	9.14	9.03	Decrease	?	(KS08)	x	x	
% people with a long term limiting illness	2001	16.3	15.4	18.4	17.9	Decrease	?	(UV22)	x	x	

Indicator	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
EDUCATION									Eco	Soc	Env
Education - Adult											
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 3	2003-2004	16.3	17.6	16.4	15.2	Increase	Increase of 2.4 since 2001-2002	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey		x	
	2002-2003	13.4	16.2	15.5	14.9						
	2001-2002	13.9	14.9	15	14.2						
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 2	2003-2004	18.1	16.6	15.4	15.6	Increase	Increase of 4.1 since 2001-2002	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey		x	
	2002-2003	15	15	15.8	15.7						
	2001-2002	14	15.1	15.6	15.4						
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 1	2003-2004	17.2	15.5	16.4	15.0	Increase	Overall decrease since 2001-2002	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey		x	
	2002-2003	20	17.3	16.5	15.2						
	2001-2002	18.2	17.1	16.6	15.7						
% of working age population with trade apprenticeships	2003-2004	9.5	10.5	12.2	10.5	Increase	Decrease of 3.2 since 2002-2003	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey		x	
	2002-2003	12.7	8.5	8.2	7.2						
	2001-2002	?	8	8	7.5						
% of working age population with no qualifications	2003-2004	10.1	10.5	12.2	10.5	Decrease	Decrease of 6.4 since 2001-2002	www.nomisweb.co.uk Local Quartely Labour Force Survey		x	
	2002-2003	13.6	11.6	13	11.0						
	2001-2002	16.5	12.2	14.1	11.8						
Education - Children											
% of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent	2005	100	100	85.9	92.6	Increase	No change - 100% achievement since 2003		x	x	
	2004	100	100	84.7	88.9						
	2003	100	100	83.4	86.8						
% of 11 year olds achieving Level 4 or above in KS2 Maths	2005	92	85.9	79.8	79.3	Increase	Increase of 7.4 since 2003		x	x	
	2004	88.5	85.9	78.9	77						
	2003	84.6	86.3	74	73.7						
% of 11 year olds achieving Level 4 or above in KS2 English	2005	92	91.4	85.3	86.2	Increase	Overall increase of 3.5 since 2003		x	x	
	2004	92.3	91.4	83.8	83.4						
	2003	88.5	89.3	79.8	79						
% of 14 yr olds achieving Level 5 or above in KS3 Maths	2005	100	100	94.7	94.2	Increase	No change - 100% achievement since 2003		x	x	
	2004	100	100	94.7	94.2						
	2003	100	100	89.8	91.3						

Indicator	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
EDUCATION											
Education - Children											
% of 14 yr olds achieving Level 5 or above in KS3 English	2005	100	100	92	93.3	Increase	No change - 100% achievement since 2003		x	x	
	2004	100	100	89	89.2						
	2003	100	100	81.1	85.9						

Indicator HOUSING	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
% households owner occupied (owns outright)	2001	34.3	33.8	30.8	29.2	/	?	(KS18)		x	
% households owner occupied (owns with a mortgage or loan)	2001	82.29	80.65	71.63	68.07	/	?	(KS18)		x	
% households renting from council/housing association/registered social landlord	2001	10.6	11	17.5	19.3	/		(KS18)		x	
% households renting from private landlord/letting agency	2001	4.7	5.5	7.3	8.8	/		(KS18)		x	
% of housing identified in the development plan which is classified as affordable housing	2005-2006	20	/	/	/	Increase to 40 by 2008-2009	No change	Hinckley and Bosworth Corporate Performance Plan 2006-2011 (LIB078)		x	
	2004-2005	20	/	/	/						
% Total dwelling stock classified as unfit	2005	2.1	?	3.7	4.4	Decrease	Decrease of 0.1 since 2003			x	
	2004	2.2	?	3.7	4.8						
	2003	2.2	?	4.9	5.6						
% Total Local Authority dwellings classified as unfit	2005	0	?	1.7	3.8	Maintain at 0% to 2008 2009	No change - 100% achievement			x	
	2004	0	?	1.5	4.2						
	2003	0	?	1.8	4.7						
% Total Owner Occupied and Private Rented dwellings classified as unfit	2005	2.3	?	4.8	4.9	Decrease	Decrease of 0.2 since 2003			x	
	2004	2.4	?	5.3	5.3						
	2003	2.5	?	5.7	6						
Average house price (£) (Land Registry October to December period) * Data for England and Wales	2006	171,367	186,669	163,225	207,573	/	Increase of 1390 since 2004	www.landregistry.gov.uk		x	
	2005	170,195	178,210	155,547	191,327						
	2004	169,977	176,767	152,269	182,920						

Indicator TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Traffic											
Road Accident Casualty Rate: People killed or seriously injured (per 1,000 population)	2005	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	Reduce	Decrease of 0 since 2004. N change overall		x	x	x
	2004	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6						
	2003	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6						
Road Accident Casualty Rate: Children killed or seriously injured (per 1,000 population)	2005	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	Reduce	No change since 2003		x	x	x
	2004	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3						
	2003	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4						
Private Car											
% Households with at least one car or van	2001	83.26	83.19	75.75	73.16	/	?	(KS17)	x	x	x
% working residents using public transport to get to work*	2001	4.39	6.05	8.44	15.42	Increase	?	(KS15)	x	x	x
% working residents cycling or walking to work	2001	12.2	12.2	13.8	12.8	Increase	?	(KS15)	x	x	x
% working residents driving a car or van to work	2001	66	64.6	60.4	54.9	Decrease	?	(KS15)	x	x	x
Public transport users in households with a car or van	2001	83.9	81.9	70.6	69	/	?		x	x	x
Public Transport											
Number of bus passenger journeys per annum	2005-2006	?	15,036,000	?	?	Increase	?	(102)	x	x	x
Length of Cycle Network (km)	2002	?	21	?	?	Increase	?	www.leics.gov.uk	x	x	x

* This figure includes people using underground, metro, light rail, tram, bus, minibus, coach, train or taxi/minicab.

Indicator TOURSIM AND RECREATION	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Usage of Facilities											
Number of visits to libraries (per 1,000 population)	2001-2002	?	4420	?	6431	Increase	?	(117)		x	
Number of visits to/usage of museums (per 1,000 population)	2005-2006	?	647	?	?	Increase	?	(170a)		x	
	2001-2002	?	591	?	?						
Number of school pupil visits to museums and galleries	2005-2006	?	16746	?	?	Increase	?	(170c)		x	
Satisfaction with Cultural and Recreation Services											
% of people very/fairly satisfied with sports and leisure facilities	2006-2007	?	53	?	55.1	Increase	?	(119a)		x	
	2004-2005	47	?	?	?						
% of people very/fairly satisfied with museums and galleries	2006-2007	?	71	?	71.6	Increase	?	(119b)		x	
% of people very/fairly satisfied with theatres and concert halls	2006-2007	?	35	?	43	Increase	?	(119c)		x	
% of people very/fairly satisfied with libraries	2006-2007	?	36	?	44.7	Increase	?	(119d)		x	
	2004-2005	37	?	?	?						
% of people very/fairly satisfied with parks and open spaces	2006-2007	?	70	?	72.3	Increase	?	(119e)		x	
	2004-2005	71	?	?	?						
Footpaths											
% total length of footpaths and other rights of way which are easy to use	2005-2006	?	77	?	66.4	Increase	?	(178)		x	
	2001-2002	?	79.4	?	?						

Indicator	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
WATER											
River Water Quality											
% Rivers graded as Good - Chemical GQA	2004	?	?	55	62	Increase	?	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators			x
	2003	?	?	54	62						
	2002	?	?	59	65						
% Rivers graded as Good / Fair - Chemical GQA	2003	?	?	97	94	/	?	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators			x
	2001	?	98.4	?	?						
% Rivers graded as Good - Biological GQA	2004	?	?	61	70	Increase	?	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators			x
	2003	?	?	59	69						
	2002	?	?	57	68						
% Rivers graded as Good / Fair- Biological GQA	2003	?	?	96	95.4	/	?	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators			x
	2001	?	98.3	?	?						
Pollution											
Number of Substantiated Pollution Incidents (Water)	2003	?	?	5037	29,626	Decrease	?	Environment Agency - GOV.UK			x

Indicator BIODIVERSITY	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)											
Number of SSSI	2007	7	91	330	4000+	95% of SSSI land to be in favourable or recovering condition by 2010	?	www.naturalengland.org.uk www.magic.gov.uk			x
Number of SSSI units	2007	27	398	1,765	22,000		?				
% of SSSI in Favourable Condition	2007	33.3*	22.1	44.4	44.8		?				
% of SSSI in Unfavourable but Recovering Condition	2007	7.4	48.5	25.6	30.7		?				
% of SSSI in Unfavourable Condition - No Change	2007	48.1*	21.6	10.6	15.9		?				
% of SSSI in Unfavourable and Declining Condition	2007	11.1*	7	19	8.5		?				
% of SSSI Destroyed / Part Destroyed	2007	0	0.2	0.01	0.07		?				
* It should be noted that the SSSI condition data for the Borough refers to the condition of the SSSIunits not the overall SSSI condition. This data is therefore not comparable with the data for the county, region and England as a whole.											
Special Areas of Conservation											
Number of Special Areas of Conservation	2007	0	1	7	237	Increase	?	www.magic.gov.uk			x
Special Protection Areas											
Number of Special Protection Areas	2007	0	0	1	83	Increase	?	www.magic.gov.uk			x
Local Nature Reserves											
Number of Local Nature Reserves	2007	2	?	?	?	Increase	?				x
Regional Farmland Bird Species Indices											
Number of species	2003	?	?	91	?	Increase	Decrease of 1.0 since 2002	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators			x
	2002	?	?	92	?						
	2001	?	?	91	?						
Number of species with populations increasing	1994-2002	?	?	?	8/19	?	?				
Number of species with populations showing little change	1994-2002	?	?	?	4/19	?	?				
Number of species with populations declining	1994-2002	?	?	?	7/19	?	?				

Indicator BIODIVERSITY	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Regional Woodland Bird Species Indices											
Number of species	2003	?	?	114	?	Increase	Decrease of 1.0 since 2002	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators			x
	2002	?	?	111	?						
	2001	?	?	114	?						
Number of species with populations increasing	1994-2002	?	?	?	15/33	?	?				
Number of species with populations showing little change	1994-2002	?	?	?	7/33	?	?				
Number of species with populations declining	1994-2002	?	?	?	11/33	?	?				

Indicator WASTE	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Waste disposal and recycling											
Average household waste collected per head (kg)	2005-2006	416.9	545.1	?	?	Decrease	Increase	(84a)	x	x	x
	2004-2005	405.6	?	?	444.5						
	2001-2002	382	530	?	?						
% household waste recycled	2005-2006	17.6	?	?	?	Increase to 19% by 2008-2009	Increase of 8.8 since 2001-2002	(82a)	x	x	x
	2004-2005	15.7	?	?	15.2						
	2001-2002	8.8	11.8	?	?						
% household waste composted	2005-2006	22.7	?	?	?	Increase to 27% by 2008-2009	Increase of 20.8 since 2001-2002	(82b)	x	x	x
	2004-2005	18.8	?	?	6.5						
	2001-2002	1.9	9.4	?	?						
% household waste landfilled	2001-2002	?	78.8	?	?	Decrease	?	(82d)	x	x	x
% residents served by kerbisde recycling (one recyclable)	2005-2006	99.8	?	?	?	Increase to 100% by 2008-2009	Increase of 4.8 since 2004-2005	(91a)	x	x	x
	2004-2005	95	?	?	91.1						
% residents served by kerbisde recycling (two recyclables)	2005-2006	99.8	?	?	?	Increase to 100% by 2008-2009	?	(91b)	x	x	x
% of residents satisfied with waste recycling facilities	2004-2005	70	?	?	?	Increase	?	(90b)	x	x	x
% of residents satisfied with household waste collection	2004-2005	80	?	?	?	Increase	?	(90a)	x	x	x

Indicator CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
Listed Buildings											
Number of Listed Buildings	2007	296	?	29,552	372,791	/	?	Heritage Counts East Midlands Report http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/	x	x	x
	2005	320	?	?	?						
Number of Grade I Listed Buildings	2007	?	?	973	9136	/	?		x	x	x
Number of Grade II* Listed Buildings	2007	?	?	1823	20,985	/	?		x	x	x
Buildings at Risk											
Total number of Buildings at Risk	2006	2	16	134	1,786	Decrease	?	www.english-heritage.org.uk	x	x	x
Number of Buildings at Risk- Very Bad condition	2006	0	1	23	422	Decrease	?	www.english-heritage.org.uk	x	x	x
Number of Buildings at Risk- Poor condition	2006	0	3	53	927	Decrease	?	www.english-heritage.org.uk	x	x	x
Number of Buildings at Risk- Fair condition	2006	2	11	56	411	Increase	?	www.english-heritage.org.uk	x	x	x
Number of Buildings at Risk- Good condition	2006	0	1	2	26	Increase	?	www.english-heritage.org.uk	x	x	x
Historic Parks and Gardens											
Number of Historic Parks and Gardens	2006	1	?	132	?	/	?	UK Database of Historic Parks and Gardens	x	x	x
Historic Battlefields											
Number of Registered Historic Battlefields	2007	1	?	5	43	/	?	www.english-heritage.org.uk	x	x	x
Scheduled Ancient Monuments											
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	2007	22	?	1,512	?	/	Increase	Heritage Counts East Midlands Report http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/	x	x	x
	2005	20	?	?	?						
	2002	?	?	1503	?						
Conservation Areas											
Number of Conservation Areas	2007	26	?	1,006	9,374	/	?	www.english-heritage.org.uk	x	x	x
	2005	21	?	?	?						

* Approximate figures

Indicator	Date	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough	Leicestershire	East Midlands	England	Target	Local Trends	Data Sources	Relationship		
									Eco	Soc	Env
AIR AND CLIMATE											
Carbon Dioxide Emissions											
Total carbon dioxide emissions (Carbon equivalent, tonnes)	2003	?	?	11	123.4	Decrease	?	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators	x	x	x
Total carbon dioxide emissions per head (carbon equivalent)	2003	?	?	2,660	2,470	Decrease	?	Regional Sustainable Development Indicators	x	x	x
Energy Efficiency											
Installed capacity of sites generating electricity from renewable energy resources (MW)	2005	?	?	90*	3,225*	Increase	?	http://www.restats.org.uk/	x		x
Generation of electricity from renewable sources (GWh)	2005	?	?	650*	8900*	Increase	?	http://www.restats.org.uk/	x		x
Energy efficiency of housing stock (average SAP rating)	2005-2006	72.2	?	?	?	Increase to 75% by 2008-2009	Increase of 14.2 since 2001-2002	(63)		x	x
	2004-2005	71	?	?	?						
	2003-2004	68	?	?	59.9						
	2001-2002	58	?	?	?						
Air Quality											
Number of Air Quality Management Areas	2006	0	?	?	?	Decrease		www.airquality.co.uk	x	x	x

* Approximate values

APPENDIX D

CONSULTATION RESPONSES

May 2007 Consultation

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM)	• The requirement for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) relates to Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and, as your report indicates, it is an iterative process that is intended to identify the likely significant environmental effects of the plan and the extent to which implementation of the plan will achieve sustainability objectives, and inform the preparation of the plans. It also encompasses the requirements of the European Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.	Noted.
	• Section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 specifies that SA should be carried out for the proposals in each document. However, your Scoping Report relates to the local development framework (LDF), which is the 'folder' of documents. The Scoping Report should relate to the individual documents and not the overall approach to the LDF. It should identify in sufficient detail the scope of the key sustainability issues for each individual Local Development Document (LDD). Whilst it is possible to combine sustainability appraisal work for a number of LDDs, the combined report must enable you to separate out the early work on scoping the individual LDDs, to inform the preparation of each LDD and the sustainability appraisal reports. This is particularly important where plans are to be prepared to different timetables, as is the case with the LDDs in your Local Development Scheme (LDS).	Section 2.3 of the report refers to the DPDs that the scoping report will inform. It is accepted that this should be made more explicit in Section 1.0 of the report. ProposedChange Scoping Report relates to the Core Strategy, Housing DPD, Employment DPD and Hinckley Area Action Plan.
	• The GOEM have considered the content of the Scoping Report against the guidance in Annex 7 of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) consultation paper on SA of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and LDFs (September 2004). The Scoping Report does not cover plan objectives for each LDD (it is noted that these have yet to be prepared); the broad options for consideration in each LDD; or the structure and level of detail of the sustainability appraisal reports. In the absence of the appendices, you should also ensure that the indicators and targets relate to the scope of each individual LDD and to matters that the LDD is likely to have an effect upon.	It is not possible for the Scoping Report to cover plan objectives for the individual DPDs as these have not yet been prepared. The report aims to provide a broad scope of issues to be addressed in future DPDs and SPDs. Broad options for consideration have been identified in the report and these will be refined as DPDs are progressed.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
	• In relation to more detailed matters, Section 2.3 lists the LDDs but is misleading as not all of these will be adopted by 2007, according to the local development scheme. In Table 7.1 there also seems to be some confusion between the different formal stages of consultation on DPDs. Stage D1 of the SA process should be undertaken at the Regulation 28 submission stage for a DPD.	The document states which DPDs are to be produced during the first three years (those identified in the LDS) and those that may follow. It is accepted that further scoping work may be required when these documents are produced.
	• The Scoping Report includes a considerable amount of baseline information that will assist in moving forward with the plan preparation programme. For further guidance GOEM would refer to the ODPM (September 2004) consultation draft on SA and the April 2005 interim advice note.	Noted.
Leicestershire Constabulary Police Architectural Liaison Officer	• National Level (para 4.1) - It would be relevant to review "Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention (ODPM 2004)" and include under this heading. This would emphasise the Council's commitment to reducing crime and disorder through the planning system.	Disagree. The SA Scoping Report can only consider a limited number of plans and programmes. Whilst 'The planning system and crime prevention' will provide useful guidance in preparing future DPDs, it is not a priority for review as part of the SA Scoping Report.
	• Analysis (para 4.1). It should be noted that crime reduction through design (Buildings and the Built Environment) can also apply to the design of open spaces particularly those associated with amenity, leisure and recreation facilities.	Agree. The SA objective "Improving community safety, reducing anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime" relates to all forms of development and open spaces, not just buildings.
	• Key Sustainability Issues (5.3.7). As the provision of improved facilities is not the only way to tackle anti-social behaviour, the Police Architectural Liaison Officer would suggest that the bullet point be expanded to read "The need to tackle anti-social behaviour including the provision of improved facilities for young people".	Disagree. The SA objective "Improving community safety, reducing anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime" addresses this issue.
	• Further base line data regarding Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) habitats and species and legally protected species is available from the Leicestershire Environmental Records Centre.	Noted.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change

	• Under section 5.8.5 Key Sustainability Issues, the following two issues should be added:
	  • The need to protect and enhance habitats and flora and fauna populations that have developed on the brownfield sites.
	  • The compensation for biodiversity and geodiversity features lost to development where loss is completely unavoidable, should reflect the fact that higher levels of recreation are needed compared to the amount of lost features.
		The SA Scoping Report refers to key sustainability issues identified in collecting the baseline data. Whilst the two suggestions were not considered key following this research it is acknowledged that they are important through references in the sustainability objectives.

	• English Nature is concerned with some of the targets and indicators that have been put forward in Appendix G: Objectives, Targets and indicators. The suggested indicator 'Area of statutory and non statutory designated sites of ecological importance in favourable condition' for the specific objective "to protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of BAP habitats" is considered to be a bit of an odd target with regard to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) condition as this target is more dependant upon the actions of the management of the SSSI rather than the LDF.	Noted. Account will be taken of the suggested indicators when monitoring this objective. Due to the large number of suggested indicators, however, it is not intended to include them all in the SA Scoping Report.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change

	• English Nature suggests the following indicators that could be added:
	  • The number of developments that enhance wildlife habitats found on brown field sites.
	  • The number of mineral extraction site restoration plans which promote biodiversity gain/contribute towards biodiversity action plan targets.
	  • The area (ha) of newly created accessible urban green space.
	  • The area (ha) of existing urban greenspace for which management is implemented to enhance wildlife.
	  • The number of protected species populations identified. Number of mitigation projects necessary. Degree of alteration for protected species habitats.
	  • The number of LBAP species and habitats.
	  • The number of opportunities for habitat enhancement.
	  • The number of habitats enhancement projects taken forward.
	  • The number of geological interest features enhanced/ protected.
	  • The number of historic landscape enhancement/protection projects implemented.
		Noted. Account will be taken of the suggested indicators when monitoring this objective. Due to the large number of suggested indicators, however, it is not intended to include them all in the SA Scoping Report.

	• With regard to Appendix H: Compatibility Index, English Nature encourages planners and developers to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. If this is done at a very early stage then the environment should not only be protected, but also enhanced.
	• English Nature recommends that provision should be made of at least two hectares of accessible natural greenspace per 1000 population according to a system of tiers into which sites of different sizes fit:
	  • No person should live more than 300 metres from their nearest area of natural greenspace;
	  • There should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home;
	  • There should be one accessible 100 ha site within 5km; and
	  • There should be one accessible 500 ha site within 10km.
	• This data is taken from “Providing accessible natural greenspace in towns and cities – A Practical guide to assessing the resources and implementing local standards for provisions” published by English Nature.
		Noted.
		This will be achieved through policies in the various DPDs.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
The Countryside Agency	• In general the Countryside Agency considers that the Scoping Report is very comprehensive in the range of issues that it covers and is logical in its approach. Furthermore the interests that the Countryside Agency is concerned with are, for the most part, dealt with in sufficient details. The Countryside Agency does, however, have a number of the comments on the following aspects for the report:	Noted.
	• In chapter 5, Social, Economic and Environmental Baseline, Section 5.4 deals with Tourism and Recreation and lists the reference to Countryside Agency references, either to the Agency's website of to the specific documents relating to countryside recreation or tourism. In particular the Countryside Agency draw attention to "The Countryside in and Around Tours", a joint vision between the Agency and Groundwork which provides a vision for connecting town and country, and "Planning Sustainable Communities". This document is a green infrastructure guide, developed on behalf of the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Environment and Quality of Life Sub Group, specifically for Milton Keynes and the South Midlands but would be of relevance to the East Midlands region as a whole. In addition there were a number of other documents of the different aspects involved in countryside recreation on the Countryside Agency website.	Disagree. The SA Scoping Report can only consider a limited number of plans and programmes. Whilst these documents will provide useful guidance in preparing future DPDs, they are not a priority for review as part of the SA Scoping Report.
	• In chapter 5, Section 5.9 Landscape and Visual Amenity, the topic of landscape character is well covered. The Countryside Agency would, however, suggest that where the topic of open space within urban areas is discussed that the concept of "Green Infrastructure" is mentioned. Green Infrastructure is network of multi-functional greenspace that contributes to the high quality natural and built environment required for existing and new sustainable communities in the future. The key sustainability issues should therefore be "to protect and enhance existing areas of urban open space and link together to establish a green infrastructure".	Disagree. The suggested key sustainability issue is an objective rather than an issue.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
	• The specific SA objectives for Hinckley and Bosworth set out in Section 6.3 include many of the particular interests of the Countryside Agency, including conservation and enhancement of the rural landscape, diversification of agriculture, promotion of sustainable design and construction and improving access to services in rural areas. There is, however, no mention of countryside recreation and would suggest that this is mentioned in conjunction with the objective regarding the conservation of the rural landscape.	Disagree. This is adequately covered under the objective of to improve access to and participation in cultural and leisure activities and does not fit easily alongside the suggested objective.
Environment Agency	• Although water is included in the Analysis (p16), reference to Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 25 has not been included in the plans and programmes review. Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 23 has also not been included in the review, which is relevant to general environment impact of the analysis.	Disagree. The SA Scoping Report can only consider a limited number of plans and programmes. Whilst these documents will provide useful guidance in preparing future DPDs, they are not a priority for review as part of the SA Scoping Report.
	• Section 5.6.6: the reduction of land which is contaminated should be included as a key sustainability issue.	Disagree. Contaminated sites are not necessarily a key issue in the three council's administrative areas.
	• Section 5.7.1: the Environment Agency website has been used as a source of baseline data. The Council should have also received a CD of baseline data sets. If not, please contact Dr Sue Hornby (021 711 5849) for additional information. Further data sets may also be available.	Noted.
	• Section 5.7.5: flooding has been identified, which may be attributed to the rate at which run-off reaches the receiving watercourse. An increase in hard surfaced area as a result of new development will have the potential to increase flood risk. Surface water may require attenuation, either as part of a comprehensive strategy for a major development or on a site-by-site basis, assuming that underlying ground conditions will make the use of soakaways unsuitable.	Noted. This has been included in the SA.
	• Flooding is not solely restricted to the floodplain and the Key Sustainability Issues listed in Table 5.2 should include the management of surface water. The Implications of Sustainability Issue 'Future flooding risk associated with climate change' could be expanded to 'Future development in the floodplain and increased surface water run-off could increase flood risk to properties.' The LDF should restrict development in the floodplain and ensure the sustainable management of surface water.	Agree. Key sustainability issues will be amended to include management of surface water.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
University of Leicester	• There is an apparent conflict in Paragraph 5.12.2 which indicates that there are four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) which require particular attention. I would draw your attention to the Central Leicestershire Provisional Local Transport Plan (LTP) published in July which states that there is no longer justification for any AQMAs in the Borough.	Noted. HBBC currently has no AQMAs.
Leicestershire County Council	• From an Educational perspective the only comment Leicestershire County Council would wish to make is the importance of District Councils and Boroughs supporting schools in their areas in achieving Eco Schools status. Generally speaking in Leicestershire Eco Schools are a particular strength and according to the Eco Schools website 48% of Eco Schools in the East Midlands are in Leicestershire. There are, however, significant variations between District and Boroughs, • The key sustainability issues (Implications for the LDF) and SA objectives should reflect the Strategic objectives of Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Structure Plan.	Noted. This has been included in the baseline.
	• It should be noted that the Leicestershire Provisional LTP 2006-2011 has now been submitted and has been published. There are now two overlapping provisional LTPs covering Oadby and Wigston. The Borough Council is required to have regard to the LTPs when producing its LDF. • Reference should also be made to Leicestershire County Council's "Highways, Transportation and Development" (HTD) documents, which have been prepared with sustainability in mind.	Agree. It is considered that this is the case. Disagree. The SA scoping report can only consider a limited number of plans and programmes. Whilst these documents will provide useful guidance in preparing future DPDs, it is not a priority for review as part of the SA Scoping Report.
	• Para 2.1 It is not strictly accurate to say that Hinckley and Bosworth is bounded by M1 and M69.	Noted.
	• Para 4.1 County Level bullet 5: Leicestershire County Council suggests that the reference to the Walking and Cycling Strategy should not be made as this has largely been taken over by the Provisional Local Transport Plan 2006-2011.	Agree. Delete reference to this strategy.
	• Para 4.2 Access and Transport third bullet should include bridleways since these are also used by walkers and cyclists	Agree. The bullet point will be amended.
	• th bullet – do this mean travel plans?	Agree. The bullet point will be amended.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
	• Para 4.2 Air and Climate, bullet 4. The air quality impacts of traffic generated by new development may be covered to an extent by the preceding bullets. However, it would be useful to have clarity as to whether or not the 4th bullet includes the air quality impacts of newly generated traffic, since this is only one which specifically discourages development that would adversely affect pollution areas.	Disagree. It is felt that the current wording sufficiently explains the issue, in a clear and concise manner.
	• Para 5.4.4 Encouraging tourism can generate traffic. Is this a key sustainability issue?	Agree. ProposedChange Reference made to this in Sustainability Report.
	• Para 5.5.2. It is not strictly accurate to say that Hinckley and Bosworth is bounded by the M1 and M69.	Noted.
	• The Secretaries of State are minded to confirm the CPO and Side Order for the Earl Shilton Bypass subject to success in bidding for funding. The bypass already has planning permission.	Agree. ProposedChange Reference made to this in Sustainability Report.
	• Access from M69 motorway junction is mentioned as an issue, but without saying which junction. The south facing slip roads were originally omitted from junction 2 because they would draw traffic through Sapcote and Stoney Stanton unless bypasses were built.	Agree. ProposedChange Text amended to clarify which junction of the M69 is the main issue.
	• 5.5.4: there is no reference to Park and Ride. There is an existing facility (LERTS) serving A47 near Braunstone Crossroads. The County and City Councils are looking to provide a further new park and ride facility, though possibly in the vicinity of Junction 21.	These park and ride facilities are located outside Hinckley and Bosworth, but affect travel patterns for people living within the borough. ProposedChange Reference made to this in the Sustainability Report.
	• 4.2 (bullet point 6): uncertain whether this refers to travel plans.	Noted. Needs clarification. ProposedChange Amend bullet point 6 to read travel plan.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
Leicestershire County Council	• 5.5.3: Although transport links may be excellent at off-peak times, congestion at peak times may be an issue on some routes.	Agree. ProposedChange Amend 5.5.6 to identify congestion on major routes at Peak times as a key sustainability issue.
Sport England	• Section 4 Links to Relevant Plans and Programmes Reference should be made to Change 4 Sport, the regional plan for sport in the East Midlands. It can be found on the Sport England website at www.sportengland.org.	Disagree. The SA Scoping Report can only consider a limited number of plans and programmes. Whilst these documents will provide useful guidance in preparing future DPDs, they are not a priority for review as part of the SA Scoping Report.
	• Another key issue is the need to maintain and enhance access to existing and new sports facilities. A proposed CPA target is the % of population within 20 minutes travel time (urban areas by walk; rural areas by car) of a range of three different sports facility (playing fields/ swimming pools/sports hall/ golf courses/ health and fitness/ synthetic turf pitches) of which one has achieved a quality assured standard.	Disagree. The suggested key sustainability issue is an indicator rather than an issue. SA Objective 2 set out in Appendix F addresses this issue.
	• Active Places Power is a website designed to help organisations involved with sports facility investment and strategy. The website is free to use and provides a planning tool for sports, leisure and fitness facilities	Noted.
English Heritage	• Generally, while the report covers the baseline, sustainability issues and objectives, it is not explicit in the report how the appraisal of the Development Plan Documents will actually be undertaken (paragraph 3.5). As well as looking at the mitigation of impacts, the appraisal process should look at the opportunities for enhancement. English Heritage recommends that the Conservation Officer should be involved in the appraisal process.	Amend report state that: The report aims to provide a broad scope of issues to be addressed in future DPDs and SPDs. Broad options for consideration have been identified in the report and these will be refined as DPDs are progressed. Scoping Report relates to the Core Strategy, Housing DPD and Employment DPD. Comment relates to a later stage in the SA process.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
	• Paragraph 4.1 Regional Level. The Regional Environment Strategy should be added to the list. Also, 'Viewpoints on the Historic Environment' provides an overview of the region's historic environment. English Heritage also publishes an annual 'Heritage Counts' document, which looks at different aspects of the state of the historic environment, including data. An East Midlands 'Heritage Counts' is published as well as a national version.	Disagree. The SA Scoping Report can only consider a limited number of plans and programmes. Whilst these documents will provide useful guidance in preparing future DPDs, they are not a priority for review as part of the SA Scoping Report.
	• Page 14 Buildings and the Built Environment. There is no reference here to conserving or enhancing townscape and the quality of the public realm or local distinctiveness, although I note that objective 8 in Appendix G relates to local distinctiveness.	The SA Scoping Report refers to key sustainability issues identified in collecting the baseline data. Whilst the two suggestions were not considered key following this research it is acknowledged that they are important through references in the sustainability objectives.
	• Page 16 The Historic Environment. With reference to the 4th bullet point on the re-use of buildings, PPG15 makes it clear that in the case of changes of use of listed buildings… 'The aim should be to identify the optimum viable use that is compatible with the fabric, interior and setting of the historic building. This may not be the most profitable use if this would entail more destructive alterations than other viable uses.' • This section should also refer to the issue of 'setting'. This could be added to the second bullet point.	Agree. Amend to include word 'optimum' instead of 'suitable'. Add last sentence of suggestion to clarify what optimum use means. Disagree. The current wording would cover the issue of 'setting'.
	• Page 28, 5.9.2 Landscape Character Leicestershire County Council is to undertake a Historic Landscape Characterisation of the County, which will provide a time depth to landscape character assessments in the County. The County Council should in any case advise you on the location of areas of historic landscape, which can inform the process of landscape change, such as in the National Forest.	Noted.
	• Page 29, 5.10.5: There should be reference to 'setting', i.e. 'The need to preserve and enhance sites of archaeological and cultural heritage interest and their setting'.	Agreed. ProposedChange Amend 1st bullet point to include reference to the setting of sites of archaeological and cultural heritage.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
	• Appendix G objectives, targets and indicators: Objective 9 – This should address 'the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites...' • There is a need to distinguish between the registers of Buildings at Risk (BAR) (the national register for Grade I and II* buildings is published annually by English Heritage) and the number of listed buildings that might be at risk, either directly and indirectly (e.g impact on setting) as a result of development proposals or policies in the DPD. The SEA should address the latter, unless the policy or proposal specifically provides for the conservation of BAR on the register. Similarly, while a pilot East Midlands Scheduled Monuments at Risk Survey has been undertaken by English Heritage, the indicator should measure the number of SAMs that might be affected by the DPD.	Noted. The report aims to provide the broad scope of the issues to be addressed in future DPDs and SPDs. The suggested indicator applies to individual DPDs and this will be taken into account as appropriate for each individual DPD.
	• You may be aware of the new Best Value Performance Indicator relating to Conservation Area Appraisals, which could be used as an indicator here.	Noted. The suggested indicator will be born in mind as a local indicator for our monitoring report.
	• English Heritage has just published new guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals that can be viewed on www.helm.org.uk	Noted.
National Forest	• Section 4: This section should include reference to the National Forest Strategy, particularly as PPS7 states that local planning authorities should have regard to the National Forest when developing LDDs. At a local level the National Forest BAP also covers the area of the Borough in the National Forest.	Disagree. The SA Scoping Report can only consider a limited number of plans and programmes. Whilst these documents will provide useful guidance in preparing future DPDs, it is not a priority for review as part of the SA Scoping Report. These documents were used in determining the baseline.
	• Biodiversity and Nature Conservation: NFC supports the references to the National Forest. Bullet points five and six may, however, be better placed in the Buildings and Built Environment Section, as they relate to woodland planting and landscaping associated with new development.	Noted.
	• Leisure, Recreation, Community and Tourism: The part that the National Forest is playing in relation to all these activities should be included, in particular, the creation of new woodlands with public access close to where people live. (See specialist chapters in the National Strategy 2004 – 14).	Agreed. ProposedChange Reference to this in the Sustainability Report.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
	• Section 5.2.3 – Rural Economy: The reference to agricultural diversification should be broadened to refer to rural diversification; and include reference to the opportunities for woodland, conservation and leisure related diversification (as well as tourism) in The National Forest.	Agree. ProposedChange Sustainability Report to include reference to broader definition of rural diversification to take into account woodland related diversification.
	• Section 5.3.4 – Health: Promoting healthy walking initiatives should be included, particularly in The National Forest where many new woodlands provide new recreational access for local people and visitors.	Disagree. Healthy walking initiatives comes within the banner of increasing physical activity. The purpose of the section is to provide a broad overview of issues, and the suggestion is considered too specific for this section.
	• Section 5.4.3/4 – Leisure and Recreation: The NFC supports the references to The National Forest. The potential for tourism and recreation is significant, but it should also be noted that an increasing number of new woodlands with public access are available now	Agree. ProposedChange Sustainability Report to include increasing number of new woodlands with public access being available.
	• Section 5.5.6 – Traffic and Transport: Another key sustainability issue is the poor availability of public transport to rural recreation attractions.	Agree. ProposedChange Sustainability Report includes amended key issue referencing public transport to rural visitor attractions.
	• Section 5.6.3 - Geological Environment: The NFC supports the references to The National Forest in relation to derelict land reclamation. The reference to after use for Nailstone Colliery should refer to Forest-related uses (this includes potential for woodland, conservation, recreation and sports).	Agree. ProposedChange Sustainability Report includes amended paragraph to include the word 'related' so that woodland, conservation, recreation and sports can be included.
	• Section 5.8.1 - Biodiversity and Nature Conservation: Reference should also be made to the National Forest BAP.	Disagree. The SA Scoping Report can only consider a limited number of plans and programmes.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
	• Section 5.8.3 - Biodiversity and Nature Conservation: The reference to the National Forest should include "creation of woodland and other wildlife habitats; and the word designation" should be deleted (to avoid any confusion – as the Forest area is not statutorily designated).	Agree. ProposedChange Sustainability Report to include "creation of woodland and other wildlife habitats; and the word 'designation' should be deleted.
	• Section 5.9 - Landscape and Visual Amenity: The NFC supports the references to The National Forest and the Forest Strategy in relation to landscape and visual amenity.	Noted.
	• Section 5.12 - Air and Climate: The relatively small, but significant role of The National Forest in helping to improve local air quality should be mentioned – in relation to tree planting 'soaking up' Carbon Dioxide and particulates in the atmosphere.	Agree. Amend report to include references to role of National Forest in terms of air quality and climate change.
	• Table 5.2 – Key Sustainability Issues: "The need to maintain and enhance the setting of the The National Forest" – the NFC see the potential influence of the LDF as 'major' in relation to this.	Disagree. The National Forest covers a relatively small portion of the borough and the so this affects the potential influence of the LDF. A moderate influence is considered appropriate.
	• The NFC think that the LDF has a 'major' influence in maintaining the rural economy and opportunities for diversification" – by establishing a supportive policy framework.	The maintenance of the rural economy and opportunities for diversification is likely to be affected by other policies and sources of funding beyond the remit of the LDF. A moderate influence is considered appropriate.
	• Table 6.1 - SA Objectives: "Improving access to and participation in cultural and leisure activities" – this will also have an economic impact, as more people visit paid attractions.	Noted. It is acknowledged that for many objectives there would be social, environmental and economic dimensions. In this instance the social and economic dimensions are not apparent enough to warrant inclusion in the table.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
	• Table 6.1 - SA Objectives: "Conserve and enhance woodland cover, particularly in The National Forest" – the social and economic boxes should be ticked, as new woodlands are creating new recreation opportunities for local people and visitors and woodland management and creation are both adding to the development of the wood land economy in the area.	Noted. It is acknowledged that for many objectives there would be social, environmental and economic dimensions. In this instance the social and economic dimensions are not apparent enough to warrant inclusion in the table.
	• Table 6.1 – SA Objectives: "Protecting and improving the natural environment..." – also has social dimensions (improving quality of life) and economic (through local employment creation).	Noted. It is acknowledged that for many objectives there would be social, environmental and economic dimensions. In this instance the social and economic dimensions are not apparent enough to warrant inclusion in the table
	• Figure 4 should include new woodlands with public access in the National Forest.	Noted.
	• Figure 11 should include the boundary of the National Forest.	Noted.
	• Appendix D - Plans and Programmes: PPS7 – As the National Forest is specifically mentioned in PPS7 this review should highlight this as relevant to the LDF.	Disagree. This is referred to within the report.
	• National Forest BAP and National Forest Strategy – the NFC is pleased to see these documents included. In terms of the relationship of the Forest Strategy to the LDF this should highlight the opportunities to improve sustainable transport and to enhance biodiversity.	Noted.
	• Appendix 9 – Targets and Indicators: The indicator of number of Black Poplar trees would be better expressed as planting sites. Numbers of trees are not likely to be large, but it more important that they are planted in appropriate locations.	Agree. ProposedChange Targets and Indicators amended with this in mind.
	• A useful indicator would be to measure the number of successful new farm diversification schemes.	Agree. ProposedChange Targets and Indicators amended with this in mind.

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
GVA Grimley (on behalf of Jelson Homes)	• GVA Grimley has viewed the above document and is supportive of the general approach to the SA set out within the document. GVA Grimley would like to take this opportunity to register continued interest in the LDF and request that they continue to be notified of any further consultations with regard to the above.	Noted.

December 2008 Consultation

Consultee	Comments	Response to Proposed Change
Sport England	• Sport England states that the list of objectives has limited reference to sport, and recommend that a reference to sport and active recreation is added to objective 2 and objective 4. • The protection of playing fields and other green spaces should also be a key objective. • Sport England states that it is significant that sport has been identified as playing an important role in contributing to sustainable communities, reducing the need to travel and benefiting access by disadvantaged groups. Sport and active recreation have also been proved to be important contributors to national, regional and local economic health. Sport can lead regeneration by engaging the communities in the improvement of their area, creating employment and training opportunities. • Sport England also states that it is important to recognise that those working in and visiting town centres will generate additional demand for sport and recreation activities. This tends to be at the peak times early morning at lunch times and late afternoon and early evening. Sport England recommends that this is fully considered and that appropriate policies are included in the core strategy and area action plans. Recreational and sports facilities in or close to town centres can provide additional attractions that can support the viability of centres. Sport England's website includes guidance on sport and employment uses.	It should be noted that sport and recreation are accounted for when appraising documents against SA objectives 2 ('To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services') and 4 ('To improve access to and participation in cultural and leisure activities'). It should be noted that the protection of playing fields and other green spaces are accounted for when appraising documents against SA objective 7 ('To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets'). It should be noted that provision of sport and recreation facilities is outside the scope of what can be achieved through a Village Design Statement SPD. This however, has been considered in the appraisal of other LDF documents such as the Core Strategy DPD.

Environment Agency	• The Environment Agency states that a further objective is needed that specifically deals with flood risk and suggest that this separate objective is worded as follows 'To ensure that new development is located in areas that minimises the level of flood risk, mitigating any residual risk.' • Hinckley and Bosworth's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) should be analysed and included as baseline data when conducting sustainability appraisal of LDF documents.	It is considered that SA objective 12 'To manage prudently water resources, improve water quality and protect the floodplain' addresses the flood risk issue. It should be noted that the built up area of Ratby falls outside the areas at risk from flooding by rivers, and also that the Ratby VDS SPD relates to village design, and therefore the issue of flood risk is not considered to be relevant for the SA. The findings of the SFRA have been incorporated into the baseline and have been considered in the sustainability appraisal of the SPD where relevant.
	• The Environment Agency recommends that 'creation' is added to objectives 7 and 11. At the moment the objectives only refer to protection and enhancement of existing resources. Creation is important for furtherance of nature conservation and also in terms of green infrastructure and climate change. • Objective 13 only mentions transport as an air quality issue. Are there any further air quality issues that should be included?	The use of the term 'enhance' in SA objectives 7 and 11 is considered to include 'creation' of habitat and woodland cover. SA objective 13 relates to air quality. Although this objective states that air quality should be improved particularly in relation to transport related pollutants, other sources of air pollution, such as dust emissions from construction, are considered under this SA objective where applicable.

	• The Local Planning Authority is located within the area covered by the Soar and the Tame Anker & Mease Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS). You are referred to these CAMS documents and associated CDs with regard to consideration of water resource issues. • All LDF documents should take care to protect surface and groundwater from contamination, and avoid damage to aquifers. Plans should meet the legislation set out in the Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3)	The Soar and Tame Anker and Mease CAMS have been incorporated into the baseline and have been considered in the SA of the SPD where relevant.
East Midlands Regional Assembly	• The East Midlands Regional Assembly states that the Regional Spatial Strategy seeks a holistic approach to the development process and therefore the Regional Core Objectives set out in Policy 1 reflect the social, economic, environmental and resource efficiency facets of sustainable development. • The East Midlands Regional Assembly welcome the accordance that the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives have with the RSS8.	Noted.

APPENDIX E

APPRAISAL TABLES

APPRAISAL TABLES KEY		
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects
Major beneficial		Major beneficial
Minor beneficial		Minor beneficial
Potentially beneficial		Potentially beneficial
Potentially adverse	•	Potentially adverse
Minor adverse	•	Minor adverse
Major adverse	• •	Major adverse

Potentially beneficial or adverse	•	No significant effect

Duration:
Temporary or Permanent
Short Term or Long Term

Geographical Scale:
Immediate
Local
District/Borough
Regional
National
International

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Local Plan Policy BE1: Design and Siting of Development			
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	•	/	/	No significant effects
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		Permanent, Long Term	Borough	The policy may help to indirectly improve health by avoiding the loss of open spaces which encourage participation in recreational activities such as walking and cycling.
3. To provide better opportunities for local people and tourists to access and understand local heritage.	•	/	/	No significant effects
4. To improve access to and participation in cultural and leisure activities.		Permanent, Long Term	Borough	The policy may help to increase participation in leisure activities by avoiding the loss of open spaces which may act as venues for / encourage participation in recreational activities such as walking and cycling.
5. To improve community safety, reduce the fear of crime and reduce anti-social behavior, particularly in Hinckley town centre.		Permanent, Long Term	Borough	The policy may help to improve community safety by ensuring that there is adequate highway visibility for road users. This may reduce the likelihood of road accidents. The policy may also help to reduce crime by ensuring that development has regard to the safety and security of both individuals and property.
6. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	•	/	/	No significant effects
7. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets.		Permanent, Long Term	Borough	The policy may contribute to protecting the natural environment by avoiding the loss of open spaces which are likely to contain species and habitats. Avoiding the loss of vegetation will also contribute directly to protecting the natural environment. Ensuring development incorporates landscaping and that all residential development should provide garden areas may result in the provision of new habitat.
8. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough.		Permanent, Long Term	Borough	The policy may help to conserve and enhance the character of towns and villages in the Borough by ensuring that new development complements or enhances the surrounding area. Ensuring that development incorporates landscaping and that new residences incorporate garden areas may further contribute to conserving and enhancing the character of town and villages in the Borough.
9. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.		Permanent, Long Term	Borough	The policy may help to preserve and enhance the setting of archaeological features by ensuring that new development complements or enhances the surrounding area, and by avoiding the loss of features which contribute to the quality of the local environment. Ensuring that development incorporates landscaping and that new residences incorporate garden areas may further contribute to enhancing the setting of archaeological features if sensitively designed.
10. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the Borough.		Permanent, Long Term	Borough	The policy may help to conserve the character of the rural landscape in the Borough by ensuring that new development complements or enhances the surrounding area, and by avoiding the loss of vegetation and features which contribute to the quality of the local environment. Ensuring that development incorporates landscaping and that new residences incorporate garden areas may further contribute to conserving the character of the rural landscape.
11. To conserve and enhance woodland cover in the Borough, particularly in the National Forest area.		Permanent, Long Term	Borough	The policy may help to conserve woodland cover in the Borough by avoiding the loss of vegetation.
12. To manage prudently water resources, improve water quality and protect the floodplain.		Permanent, Long Term	Regional	The policy may help to conserve water resources by ensuring that development incorporates design features that minimise the impact on the local environment. For example through the use of rainwater harvesting or greywater recycling.
13. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	•	/	/	No significant effects
14. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	•	/	/	No significant effects
15. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.		Permanent, Long Term	Borough	The policy may help to minimise energy use by ensuring that development incorporates design features that reduce energy consumption. For example renewable energy sources such as solar panels or turbines, or through the use of natural ventilation and natural daylighting.
16. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.		Permanent, Long Term	International	The policy may help to indirectly reduce greenhouse gas emissions by ensuring that development incorporates design features that reduce energy consumption, and therefore the consumption of fossil fuels required to provide this energy.
17. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	•	/	/	No significant effects
18. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	•	/	/	No significant effects

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Local Plan Policy BE1: Design and Siting of Development			
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description
19. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local population, particularly in rural areas.	•	/	/	No significant effects
20. To help farmers diversify their agricultural activities or venture into new rural businesses. To help other rural businesses diversify their activities.	•	/	/	No significant effects
21. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.		Permanent, Long Term	Borough	The policy may help to encourage development on previously developed land by restricting the development of open spaces.
22. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.		Permanent, Long Term	Borough	The policy may help to promote high standards of sustainable design by ensuring development incorporates design features that minimise impacts on the local environment. For example through the incorporation of rainwater harvesting or greywater recycling, or renewable energy sources such as solar panels or turbines.
23. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.		Permanent, Long Term	Regional	The policy may help to minimise waste and increase recycling by ensuring that development incorporates design features that encourage recycling. For example through the provision of designated areas for recycling bins.
24. To improve access to services, particularly for the rural population, those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.	•	/	/	No significant effects
25. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking as alternatives to the private car.	•	/	/	No significant effects

Ratby Village Design Statement
Supplementary Planning Document
Appendix E - Appraisal Tables

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Ratby Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document: Guidelines				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD promotes provision of housing that caters for different types and sizes of families.	New housing development should incorporate an adequate level of affordable housing. For larger housing developments, the provision of services should be encouraged (for example a convenience store).
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may help to indirectly improve health by encouraging new development to incorporate open space and the protection of public recreational spaces Encouraging footpaths / cyclepaths to be well maintained, safe and well lit may offer opportunities for people to walk or cycle more. Enhancing the facilities on the recreation ground between Stamford Street and Burroughs Road, in particular encouraging the provision of dry play facilities for ball games, may also encourage participation in leisure activities and contribute to improving health.	For larger housing developments, the provision of new healthcare facilities should be encouraged if necessary.
3. To provide better opportunities for local people and tourists to access and understand local heritage.	•	/	/	No significant effects	/
4. To improve access to and participation in cultural and leisure activities.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may help to increase participation in leisure activities by encouraging new development to incorporate open space and the protection of public recreational spaces. Encouraging footpaths / cyclepaths to be well maintained, safe and well lit may offer opportunities for people to walk or cycle more. Enhancing the facilities on the recreation ground between Stamford Street and Burroughs Road, in particular encouraging the provision of dry play facilities for ball games, may also encourage participation in leisure activities.	/
5. To improve community safety, reduce the fear of crime and reduce anti-social behavior, particularly in Hinckley town centre.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may help to improve community safety by encouraging the introduction of appropriate traffic calming measures to reduce speeds and reduce the likelihood of accidents. The SPD may help to reduce anti-social behaviour and crime by encouraging recreational and childrens' play areas to be highly visible, secured and well lit at night, and that footpaths and cyclepaths are well planned and well lit. Encouraging developers to incorporate appropriate anti crime / vandalism design features in terms of materials, layout, lighting and boundary should help to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.	/
6. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	•	/	/	Although the SPD will not directly result in the empowerment of the local community, the residents of Ratby have been heavily involved in the development o the Ratby Village Design Statement and so its implementation is a product of community empowerment.	/
7. To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may help to protect the natural environment by protecting areas that provide habitat from development (for example, the Ratby green wedge, green wildlife corridors, areas of woodland, hedge-lined pasture, streams and open spaces). Encouraging boundary hedges and tree planting within new development may provide new habitat, therefore enhancing the natural environment.	Where new landscaping, boundary hedges and tree planting are encouraged, the incorporation of those species / habitats listed within the local BAP should be encouraged.
8. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may help to conserve and enhance the character of Ratby by protecting examples of Ratby's historical past (for example the former textile workshops) and by giving historical features special design considerations. In addition, guidelines to help retain the landscape setting of the village, to protect green spaces, and to ensure that the design of new buildings (or alterations to existing buildings), boundary treatments and street signs / furniture respects the context of the surrounding buildings may all help to conserve the character of the village.	/
9. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultural assets.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may help to preserve the setting of archaeological features by protecting examples of Ratby's historical past (for example the former textile workshops) and by giving historical features special design considerations (for example Ratby parish Church). Ensuring that the design of new buildings (or alterations to existing buildings) respects the context of the surrounding buildings may also help to preserve the setting of archaeological features.	/

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Ratby Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document: Guidelines				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations
10. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the Borough.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The character of the villages within the Borough can be considered integral to the character of the rural landscape surrounding these villages. Therefore the SPD may help to conserve the character of the rural landscape by conserving the character of Ratby (see comments for SA objective 8). In addition, guidelines aimed at preserving the Ratby green wedge and green wildlife corridors should help to restrict development within the rural outskirts of the village, therefore contributing to maintaining the rural landscape.	/
11. To conserve and enhance woodland cover in the Borough, particularly in the National Forest area.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may help to conserve woodland cover in the Borough by protecting the large areas of woodland found, in particular, to the north and west of the village. The area to the north of Main Street in Ratby is designated as being part of the National Forest.	Enhancement of the National Forest should be in line with National Forest planting targets.
12. To manage prudently water resources, improve water quality and protect the floodplain.		Permanent, Long Term	Regional	The SPD may help to protect water quality by ensuring that watercourses and ponds within the village are protected from development.	/
13. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may help to reduce transport related pollutants by encouraging footpaths and cycle ways that are well maintained, safe and well lit, and by protecting footpaths that link Ratby with neighbouring villages. This may encourage people to walk or cycle instead of using the private car, therefore reducing transport related pollutants and improving air quality.	/
14. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	•	/	/	No significant effects	/
15. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may help to minimise energy use by encouraging the village to remain open to environmentally sustainable designs. These may include solar panels or turbines.	/
16. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.		Permanent, Long Term	International	The SPD may help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging footpaths and cycle ways that are well maintained, safe and well lit, and by protecting footpaths that link Ratby with neighbouring villages. This may encourage people to walk or cycle instead of using the private car. The SPD may also help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by ensuring that the village remains open to environmentally sustainable designs. These may include solar panels or turbines that may reduce energy consumption, and therefore the consumption of fossil fuels required to provide this energy.	/
17. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.		Permanent, Long Term	International	The SPD may encourage people to walk or cycle instead of using the private car by encouraging footpaths and cycle ways that are well maintained, safe and well lit, and by protecting footpaths that link Ratby with neighbouring villages. This may reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	/
18. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	•	/	/	No significant effects	/
19. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local population, particularly in rural areas.	•	/	/	No significant effects	/
20. To help farmers diversify their agricultural activities or venture into new rural businesses. To help other rural businesses diversify their activities.	•	/	/	No significant effects	/
21. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may encourage the use of previously developed land by encouraging the use of brownfield sites over greenfield sites.	Where possible, the re-use of existing buildings should be encouraged over demolition and the construction of new buildings.
22. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may help to ensure that the village remains open to environmentally sustainable design.	/
23. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	•	/	/	No significant effects	Where possible, the re-use of materials should be encouraged. The use of environmentally sustainable materials should be encouraged as long as they are in keeping with the context of the village.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Ratby Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document: Guidelines				
	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Recommendations
24. To improve access to services, particularly for the rural population, those without a car and for disabled, elderly and deprived people.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may improve access to services for those without a car and deprived people by maintaining footpaths, especially those in areas of greatest use such as the Main Street shopping area, by ensuring the footpaths / cyclepaths to schools and shops are a priority in all new development and by protecting footpaths that link Ratby with neighbouring villages.	/
25. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking as alternatives to the private car.		Permanent, Long Term	Local	The SPD may encourage people to walk or cycle instead of using the private car by encouraging footpaths and cycle ways that are well maintained, safe and well lit, and by protecting footpaths that link Ratby with neighbouring villages.	/

APPENDIX F

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Hinckley and Bosworth SA Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target	Target Source
1. To ensure the provision of decent and affordable housing that meets local needs and links into the provision of services.	% of affordable homes completed	HBBC	Achieve 35% affordable housing from 2007-2026	HBBC
	Number of households in housing need	HBBC	50% reduction in need from 2007 to 2026	HBBC
	Quality of social housing across the Borough	HBBC	To achieve and maintain 90+% in Decent Homes Standards	HBBC
	Amount of residential development which is within 30 minutes public transport time of a major retail centre	HBBC	Increase	-
	% of private sctor homes classified as fit	?	Increase	-
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing access to health services.	% of people who regularly take 30 minutes exercise more than three times a week	Sport England	Increase	-
	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a General Practitioner (GP)	HBBC	Increase	-
	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a Hospital	HBBC	Increase	-
	Area of development granted on existing sport and recreation space	HBBC	No net loss of formal and informal open spaces	-
	Mortality due to circulation disease per 100000 population of those under 75		Reduce	NHS
	Mortality due to cancer per 100000 population of those under 75		Reduce	NHS
3. To provide better opportunities for local people and tourists to access and understand local heritage.	Number of archaeological interpretation facilities provided as a result of new development	?	Increase	-
	Number of overnight stays in Hinckley and Bosworth	?	Increase	RSS
	Number of visits to historic sites in Hinckley and Bosworth per annum	?	Increase	-
4. To improve access to and participation in cultural and leisure activities.	Creation and regeneration of new and existing cultural and leisure facilities	HBBC	Initial improvements to Concordia Theatre by 2008 and major refurbishment by 2011. 90% of all council green spaces acceptable for use by the disabled by 2010	HBBC
	Number of visits to libraries per annum per 1000 population	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	Increase	-
	Number of visits to leisure facilities in Hinckley and Bosworth per annum	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	Increase	-
	The area (ha) of newly created accessible natural green space as a direct result of the planning process	EnglishNature	Increase	
	The area (ha) of newly created accessible urban green space as a direct result of the planning process	EnglishNature	Increase	-
	Amount of completed leisure development in town and village centres	?	Increase	-
5. To improve community safety, reduce the fear of crime and reduce anti-social behaviour, particularly in Hinckley town centre.	Domestic burglary offences per 1000 households	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	Reduce	-
	% of residents who have a fear of crime	Household Survey	Reduce	-
	Vehicle crime per 1000 population	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	Reduce	-
6. To promote and support the empowerment of local communities in creating and implementing solutions that meet their needs focusing particularly on young, elderly and deprived people.	Deprivation levels within the Borough in relation to the Index of Multiple Deprivation	HBBC	By 2026 to ensure that in regard to the Index of Multiple Deprivation all the Borough's Super Output Areas (SOAs) are within the 60% least deprived in the country and ensuring that at least 40% of the Borough's SOAs remain in the 20% least deprived in the country	HBBC
	% of residents who feel involved in community life	?	Increase	-
	Participation in voluntary and community activities	Household Survey	Increase	-
	Number of initiatives for young people	?	Increase	-

Hinckley and Bosworth SA Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target	Target Source
7.To protect and enhance the natural environment (species and habitats) whilst contributing to the achievement of BAP targets.	Area / number of statutory and non - statutory designated sites of ecological importance		No reduction in number / area of sites	-
	Area / number of statutory and non - statutory designated sites of ecological importance in favourable condition		Increase	-
	Change in priority habitats and species	?	No negative change in priority species or habitats	-
	Length of hedgerow which would be classified under the Hedgerow Regulations lost as a result of development	?	Reduce	-
	The area (ha) of existing urban greenspace for which management is implemented to enhance wildlife, as a direct result of the planning process	English Nature	Increase	-
	The number of habitats enhancement projects taken forward as a direct result of the planning process	English Nature	Increase	-
	Number of planning applications involving a BAP habitat being created as a result of new development	?	Increase	-
8. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of towns and villages in Hinckley and Bosworth	Number of villages for which a specific Supplementary Planning Document or similar has been undertaken	HBBC	Increase	-
	Number of Listed Buildings demolished	HBBC	No loss of Listed Buildings	-
	Number of vacant retail units within Hinckley town centre	HBBC	Reduce	Corporate Plan
	Number of Listed Buildings at risk	Leicestershire County Council	Reduce	-
9. To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation sites, historic parks and other cultura assets.	Perecentage of planning applications granted which provide energy efficiency through sympathetic design of historic buildings	HBBC	Increase	-
	Number of Listed Buildings at risk	Leicestershire County Council	Reduce	-
	Number of Listed Buildings demolished	HBBC	No loss of Listed Buildings	-
	Number of Scheduled Monuments at risk	Leicestershire County Council	Reduce	-
	Proportion of Conservation Areas for which an appraisal has been produced		Increase	English Heritage
	Number of watching briefs undertaken for new developments	?	Increase	-
10. To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape in the district.	Number and type of planning permission granted in areas of Countryside, Green Wedges and Areas of Separation	HBBC	Limit development in these areas to necessary purposes	-
	Cases of damage to natural and cultural assets	?	No net loss of assets	RSS
	The number of historic landscape enhancement/protection projects implemented as a direct result of the planning process	English Nature	Increase	-
	Area covered by a Landscape Character Assessment at Borough level	?	Increase	RSS
	% of new houses built on greenfield land	HBBC	Reduce	-
11. To conserve and enhance woodland cover in the borough, particularly in the National Forest area.	Area of woodland creation	?	5000ha within the National Forest area between 2004 and 2014	National Forest Strategy
	Number of black poplar tree planting sites (Populus nigra ssp. betulifolia)	National Forest	Halve the loss of existing black poplar trees in the National Forest area	National Forest Strategy
	Area of ancient semi natural woodland		Extend by 2010	Leicestershire BAP
12. To manage prudently water resources, improve water quality and protect the floodplain.	Percentage of planning applications granted which propose water conserving methods (e.g. rainwater / greywater systems)	HBBC	Increase	-
	Planning permission granted contary to Environment Agency advice on either flood defence grounds or water quality	HBBC	Nil applications to granted contary to Environment Agency advice	HBBC
	Planning permissions granted with Sustainable Drainage Systems	HBBC	Increase	-
	Length of watercourse falling within Grades A to C of the GQA Chemical Assessment Method	www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency	Reduce	-
	Number of buildings built in the 1 in 100 year floodplain	HBBC	Reduce	-
	Number of substantiated pollution incidents (water)	www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency	Reduce	-
13. To improve air quality particularly through reducing transport related pollutants.	% of journeys to work made by car (drivers)		Reduce	-
	Number of days when air quality standards have been breached	www.airquality.co.uk	Reduce	-
	Number of AQMA	www.airquality.co.uk	Reduce	-

Hinckley and Bosworth SA Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target	Target Source
14. To manage prudently mineral resources and avoid / reduce pollution of land.	% of new and completed dwellings on previously developed land	HBBC	Achieve 60% of development on previously developed land	HBBC
	% of land that is derelict	www.defra.gov.uk	Increase	-
	Number of contaminated sites on Part IIA register held by Hinckley and Bosworth Council	HBBC	Reduce	-
	Number of substantiated pollution incidents (land)	www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency	Reduce	-
15. To minimise energy use and develop renewable energy resources.	Energy efficiency of the housing stock	HBBC	Increase energy efficienct of the housing stock by 30% by 2011	HBBC
	Number of applications for renewable energy sources, received and granted	HBBC	Achieve 10% renewable energy by 2010 and 20% by 2020	HBBC
	Installed capacity of renewable energy sources in new development per annum	?	55MW to be installed in Leicestershire by 2010	RSS
	Number of new buildings achieving more than a BREEAM Very Good rating	?	Increase	-
16. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change.	Energy efficiency of the housing stock	HBBC	Increase energy efficient of the housing stock by 30% by 2011	HBBC
	Number of applications for renewable energy sources, received and granted	HBBC	Achieve 10% renewable energy by 2010 and 20% by 2020	HBBC
	CO2 emissions per head	?	Reduce	-
	Installed capacity of renewable energy sources in new development per annum	?	55MW to be installed in Leicestershire by 2010	RSS
	% of journeys to work made by car (drivers)		Reduce	-
	Number of new buildings achieving more than a BREEAM Very Good rating	?	Increase	-
17. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	Percentage of planning applications granted which propose water conserving methods (e.g. rainwater / greywater systems)	HBBC	Increase	-
	% of employees working for major employers covered by transport plans	www.leics.gov.uk	Increase	-
	% of journeys to school made by car		Reduce	-
	Training provision and skill levels amongst the population	HBBC	Ensure the % of the population of working age people qualifies to NVQ level 4 and 5 is equal to or above the national figure by 2026	HBBC
18. To improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners.	% of population within one mile of a primary school	?	Increase	Rural White Paper 2000
	% of pupils achieving 5 GCSE A* to C grades		Increase	Leicestershire Education Strategy
	% of population of working age with no qualifications		Reduce	-
	% of 16 to 18 year olds not in education or employment or training	dfes.gov.uk	Reduce	-
	Number of new businesses in the Borough	HBBC	Aim to have 40 new business starter units operational by 2009	HBBC
19. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation whilst providing access to appropriate employment opportunities for the local population, particularly in rural areas.	Training provision and skill levels amongst the population	HBBC	Ensure the % of the population of working age people qualifies to NVQ level 4 and 5 is equal to or above the national figure by 2026	HBBC
	Unemployment rate: claimant count as % of working age population		Reduce	-
	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of areas of employment	HBBC	Increase	-
	% of apprenticeships	dfes.gov.uk	Increase	-
	% of VAT registrations based on stock at year end		Increase	-
	% of population in rural wards on a low income	?	Reduce	Rural White Paper 2000
20. To help farmers diversify their agricultural activities or venture into new rural businesses. To help other rural businesses diversify their activities.	Number of successful rural diversification schemes as a direct result of the planning process	English Nature / National Forest	Increase	-
	% of employment in agriculture		Reduce	-
	Total income from farming and off farm income	?	Increase	Rural White Paper 2000
	% of new and completed dwellings on previously developed land	HBBC	Achieve 60% of development on previously developed land	HBBC

Hinckley and Bosworth SA Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target	Target Source
21. To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure.	% of land area that is derelict	www.defra.gov.uk	Reduce	-
	% of new houses built on greenfield land	?	Reduce	-
22. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction.	Percentage of planning applications granted which propose water conserving methods (e.g. rainwater / greywater systems)	HBBC	Increase	-
	Perecentage of planning applications granted which demonstrate selection of sustainable products and methods (as set out in the Draft Sustainable Design SPD)	HBBC	Increase	-
	Energy efficiency of the housing stock	HBBC	Increase energy efficienct of the housing stock by 30% by 2011	HBBC
	Number of applications for renewable energy sources, received and granted	HBBC	Achieve 10% renewable energy by 2010 and 20% by 2020	HBBC
	Number of approved applications subject to energy efficienct policies / criteria	HBBC	10% of development from renewable sources by 2010	HBBC
	Number of new buildings achieving more than a BREEAM Very Good rating	?	Increase	-
	Installed capacity of renewable energy sources in new development per annum	?	55MW to be installed in Leicestershire by 2010	RSS
	Amount of construction waste arisings per annum	?	Reduce	-
	Percentage of planning applications granted which provide storage and access to meet the requirements of the kerbside recycling scheme	HBBC	Increase	-
23. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	% of household waste recycled (BV82 a)	HBBC	Recycle 45% of waste from local households by 2007/8, 50% by 2010 and 58% by 2017	HBBC
	% of household waste composted (BV82 b)	HBBC	Increase	-
	Amount of waste delivered to landfill sites	HBBC	To reduce the amount of waste taken to landfill to 325kg per person in 2010 and 310kg per person in 2015	HBBC
	Kilograms of domestic waste produced for disposal per head	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	Reduce	-
	% of total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled or composted	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	Increase to 33% by 2015	Waste Strategy 2000
	Amount of commercial and hazardous waste arisings per annum	Leicestershire Waste Management Strategy	Reduce	-
	Number of bus passenger journeys per year in rural areas	HBBC	15% increase in the number of bus passenger journeys from 2001 level	HBBC
24. To improve access to services, particularly for the rural population, those without a car, and for disabled, elderly, and deprived people.	Quality and accessibility of public transport from town centres	HBBC	Completion of station and public transport interchange in Hinckley town centre by 2008	HBBC
	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	HBBC	Achievement and provision of relevant development identified in Hinckley town centre masterplan phases 1 (by 2008), 2 (by 2011) and 3 (by 2015)	HBBC
	% of population within one mile of a primary school	?	Increase	Rural White Paper 2000
	% of population within one mile of a food store	?	Increase	Rural White Paper 2000
	% of population served by modern health centre providing a range of health services	?	Increase	-
	% of population within 1 mile of a GP surgery	Household Survey	Increase	Rural White Paper 2000
	% of population within 1 mile of a post office	?	Increase	Rural White Paper 2000
	Park and open spaces provision per 1000 population	?	Increase	-
	Number of bus passenger journeys per year in rural areas	HBBC	15% increase in the number of bus passenger journeys from 2001 level	HBBC
25. To encourage and develop the use of public transport, cycling and walking as alternatives to the private car.	Quality and accessibility of public transport from town centres	HBBC	Completion of station and public transport interchange in Hinckley town centre by 2008	HBBC
	Number of bus passenger journeys per year	www.audit-commission.gov.uk	5% increase over a 5 year period	Community Plan
	Length of cycle lanes	Leicestershire County Council	Increase	-

Ratby Village Design Statement
Supplementary Planning Document
Appendix F - Core Strategy Targets and Indicators

Hinckley and Bosworth SA Objective	Indicator	Indicator Source	Target	Target Source
	% of new houses within 10 minutes walk of a bus stop (at least an hourly service)	?	Increase	-

Note: Some indicators may be used to measure more than one obJective.

APPENDIX G

LOCAL PLAN AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK POLICIES

APPENDIX G: LOCAL PLAN AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK POLICIES

Local Plan Policies

Policy BE1: Design and Siting of Development

The Borough Council will seek to ensure a high standard of design in order to secure attractive development and to safeguard and enhance the existing environment. Planning permission will be granted where the development:

A Complements or enhances the character of the surrounding area with regard to scale, layout, density, mass, design, materials and architectural features;

B Avoids the loss of open spaces, important gaps in development, vegetation and features which contribute to the quality of the local environment;

C Has regard to the safety and security of both individuals and property;

D Incorporates design features which reduce energy consumption, encourage recycling and minimise the impact of the development on the local environment;

E Incorporates landscaping to a high standard where this would add to the quality of the design and siting;

F To which the general public would have access, has regard to the needs of wheelchair users, other people with disabilities, elderly people and those with young children;

G Ensures that there is adequate highway visibility for road users and adequate provision for on and off street parking for residents and visitors, and manoeuvring facilities;

H Is not adversely affected by activities in the vicinity of the site which are unlikely to cause a nuisance t the occupiers of the proposed development.

I Does not adversely affect the occupiers of neighbouringproperties; and

J The development of the site is not prejudicial to the comprehensive development of the larger area of land of which the development forms part.

In addition for residential proposals, planning permission will be granted where the development:

I Provides a strong common link between the proposed buildings, spaces and landscape features and the character of the local area;

Ii Ensures an adequate degree of amenity and privacy is provided by the space between the buildings; and

Iii Provides sufficient garden area with boundary treatments that reflects existing features in the area.

Local Development Framework: Generic Development Control Policies

Policy DSC1: Development and Design

Applications for development below 10 dwellings and all other types will be permitted providing that the following requirements are met where applicable:

A Development respects the privacy and amenity of nearby residents and occupiers of adjacent buildings, including matters of lighting, smell, noise and visual intrusion;

B There is no unacceptable loss of parking or garden amenity areas;

C There is no detriment to the character or appearance of the dwelling or the surrounding area;

D The proposals siting and density is respectful of the area's character and layout;

E The proposal respects the local distinctiveness of existing buildings and landscape settings;

F The design is in keeping with the scale proportions and height of the existing building and neighbouring structures;

G Fenestrations are well proportioned, well balanced within the elevations and sympathetic to adjoining/neighbouring buildings;

H The use and application of building materials respects materials of adjoining/neighbouring buildings and the local area;

I That landscaping and planting of the scheme is complimentary to the development and its surrounds;

J The access needs of the development's end users have been addressed, particularly in developments to which there will be public access;

K Development maximises the opportunities for conservation of energy and resources through design, layout, orientation and construction.

In particular reference to shop fronts and business premises, the following criteria must be met:

L The fascia reflects the scale of the frontage and upper floors and is not over dominant;

M Signage illumination has been sensitively located and is not detrimental to road safety;

N Security shutters/grilles do not detract from the vitality of the street scene by creating a "fortress" type frontage, and instead must allow for a degree of internal visibility through the use of lattice type screening;

O Design of blinds and canopies leave the street scene uncluttered, particularly out of hours;

P The main public elevation add interest to the building and are on a human scale;

Q Additional industrial devices, such as air conditioning and/or filtration units, are integrated with the design and placed in the most visually unobtrusive location, and away from the public and neighbouring properties which may be affected by the noise and extracted fumes etc.

Policy ENV3 Landscape Character Areas

Proposals should be designed with regard to their local context, making a positive contribution to the character of the area as set out in appendix 1 and Council's Landscape Character Assessment. Account should be taken of:

- The existing landforms and natural features;
- The need to respect or improve the quality of the existing and established built environment;
- Materials, townscape and historical features which contribute favourably to the character of an area and its unique identity; and
- The opportunity for improvement or variation within an area of poor or uniform character, by creating a new area of distinctive quality on suitable sites.

Proposals should not cause harm to the character and/or appearance of an area or have an unacceptable visual impact on conservation areas, areas of special character, listed buildings, vistas, landmarks, green corridors or natural open spaces as identified in adopted Conservation Area Appraisal Statements and/or Village Design Statements.

Application of these criteria need not prevent the sensitive introduction of renewable technologies, innovative contemporary designs and designs which reflect the cultural diversity of the area.

63	The character and frontage of Geary's shop and former bakery should be retained and enhanced, if and when development takes place on the general bakery site. Together with the detached Victorian houses and Chapel opposite the site should be included in the Conservation Area.
Roads and Paths	
64	Station Road is a very busy main road in which the flow of traffic is regularly impeded by parked vehicles. Traffic speed has been reduced by mini-roundabouts, speed cushions and tables. However, these have been criticised by many villagers, who would prefer to see them replaced by illuminated speed restriction signs. Any future development in the area should include off-street parking facilities.
65	Centurion Walk, which connects Station Road with Church Farm Estate, is an important historical feature following the line of the pre-1904 parish boundary with Kirby Muxloe. A name plaque should be designed to communicate this fact to the general public.
66	In any possible future development the former rail track between Park Road and Alexandra Stone should be restored to public footpath status. It would be a valuable extension of the footpath network and provide a new, safe and environmentally friendly walking route from Station Road to the Baron's Park area of Kirby Muxloe.
Open Spaces	
67	Jubilee Green on the north side of Taverner Drive was created in the 1990s and, with the Orchard, is a valuable recreational open space. The pond and allotments on the south side help create a valuable green entrance to the village at this location and should be protected from future building development.
68	Benlowe's car park on Station Road disrupts the continuity of the street line and is visually unattractive. The site may be allocated for residential development at some future stage, in which case the frontage of the new houses should be in line with adjacent properties and their design should complement rather than contrast with other houses in the area.
69	The warehouse site, until recently occupied by Sleepmasters, is in a prominent location at the entrance to the village. It creates a negative first impression for visitors. Consideration should be given to plant screening in the style of neighbouring properties e.g. The Conifers Mobile Home Park. If it is eventually sold for residential development, the same building guidelines as suggested for Benlowe's (see 68 above) should apply.
Boundaries	
70	Station Road stretches from the centre of the village to the rural settlement boundary. Ideally, the nature of boundaries between the houses and the main road should change accordingly, i.e. from stone or brick walls - sometimes with iron railings near to the centre - to hedges, trees and wooden fences near to the edge of the settlement.
71	The main design problem has been the loss of a clear boundary in front of many of the houses, usually to accommodate cars. Replacement of at least part of such a boundary should be encouraged.
Gateways	
72	The lack of residential development along Desford Lane has helped to bring the countryside right into the busy heart of the village. Any future development on this road should be designed to preserve this effect by the provision of front gardens with hedged and tree-lined boundaries.
73	The entrance to Ratby from Kirby Muxloe has been somewhat urbanised on the east side by hard brick boundary fronting Nos. 195 - 221 Station Road. Small trees and bushes could be selectively planted at the front to soften the appearance. A similar provision of screening would greatly improve the appearance of the Severn-Trent Sewerage installation on the same approach to the village

APPENDIX H

GUIDELINES FROM THE SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT

APPENDIX H: RATBY VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT GUIDELINES

THE VILLAGE CONTEXT	
1	Much of the area west of Ratby is a uniquely valuable local heritage site. It includes: the Celtic Romano Bury Camp, a 13th century moated farm site at Old Hays, the mediaeval Burgh Deer Park, the site of a holy well at Holywell Farm, the deserted village at Whittington, the mediaeval boundary at Dumble Dykes and well preserved 13th century enclosures (Bondman Hays and Old Hays), 16th century enclosures (Ratby Burroughs) and 18th century enclosures (e.g. between Burroughs Road and Desford Lane). These features should be given special design consideration in any future developments.
2	A few impressive examples of mediaeval strip farming are preserved in the form of ridge and furrow to the south of Burroughs Road and the Holywell bridle way. These should be given special design consideration in any future development.
3	The Parish Church is perhaps the most impressive and emblematic feature of Ratby's landscape. Every effort should be made to enhance the site and preserve views of the church from within the village and the surrounding area.
4	Burroughs Road's unique history of ownership means that open countryside has been preserved along its full length right into the centre of the village. It provides a rare and much valued recreational and therapeutic amenity for Ratby and the surrounding area. It should be preserved as a "green corridor" into the countryside for its full length.
5	Many footpaths created by the 1770 Enclosure Act still provide public access into Ratby's rural hinterland. They should be protected in any future developments beyond the present settlement boundary of the village. In selected cases (e.g. the field paths to Groby Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe), they could be enhanced to form safe, dry walking/cycling routes from the centre of the village to these neighbouring settlements. Much-valued examples have already been developed elsewhere by Cawrey Homes.
6	The few remaining survivals of Ratby's 18/19th century textile and railway industries should be protected from inappropriate development, e.g. former workshops at the junction of Main Street and Stamford Street and in Chapel Lane and the Railway Inn on Station Road.
LANDSCAPE SETTING	
7	In order to retain its landscape character as a village in a rural setting, it is important that Ratby should continue to be separated from neighbouring villages by open countryside. According to the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council document: "Directions for Growth" (September 2007), Phase 2: Detailed Assessment of Key Rural Centres, Ratby, p. 28): "Land to the south and east of Ratby is designated as green wedge. Development in these areas should be avoided to ensure that Ratby retains its separate identity".
8	It follows from the above that the development of brownfield sites should take precedence over greenfield sites; this is also supported by Policy 3 of the draft East Midlands Regional Plan.
9	New developments alongside roads entering Ratby should be built to a scale and design with appropriate boundary treatments and road signage, so as to preserve and enhance the essentially rural nature of the village.
10	Ratby Parish church is an important unifying feature in the village. It is important that views to and from it are protected, especially those from the high ground to the NW of the village (see Map 7) and from Rothley Brook.
11	Green wildlife corridors such as Burroughs Road, Burrough Brook and the former railway tracks in the south and east of the parish should be retained, enhanced and remain accessible to the general

	public. They help to sustain natural habitats and aid the movement of wildlife. In terms of accessibility, a new path following the section of Burrough Brook on the western side of the village would be a welcome addition to the existing footpath network.
12	The parish is fortunate in having large areas of woodland and hedge-lined pasture especially to the north and west of the village. Many of these features have been carefully surveyed. They are important recreational, heritage and environmental amenities which need to be protected. Most can be accessed either by public footpaths or "permissive rights of way", generously awarded by Cawrey Homes and the Woodland Trust.
13	Small streams such as Burrough Brook drain water from the high ground in the NW towards Rothley Brook. These watercourses, as well as a number of ponds, some of mediaeval origin, are important to the landscape character of the village and help to sustain a rich biosphere. It follows that they should be protected in the case of future developments.
14	The following extracts from the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Supplementary Planning document, "Sustainable Development", Adopted April 2008 are particularly relevant in the context of Points 11, 12 and 13 above: "Sustainable Design should have regard to the natural world and its positive physiological, environmental and aesthetic benefits. A healthier population with a greater understanding of the environment and who have access to natural spaces, can help promote environmentally conscious behaviour` and, in turn, preserve surrounds which will be of benefit to the population for generations to come".
GREEN SPACES	
15	Public recreational spaces (see 4.1.2 above) should be protected from development and remain open to all; and the practice of providing well maintained open spaces within developments should continue.
16	When new technologies are implemented as a response to future threats of climate change they should blend with existing village landscapes as far as practicably possible.
17	Boundary hedges and tree planting should be incorporated into developments where possible.
18	Boundaries of stone, brick or iron railings should be encouraged wherever appropriate to the style and period of the adjacent properties.
19	Where they are integral to the original design of the area, boundaries between front gardens and the public pavement should be retained and well maintained. Where space is required for off-street parking, at least part of the boundary should be retained.
20	Recreational and children's play areas should be highly visible during daylight, secured and well-lit at night, to counteract vandalism and anti social behaviour.
HIGHWAYS, TRAFFIC AND FOOTPATHS	
21	Road signs should be sited with regard to their setting and, where possible, have regard to the size and character of the village.
22	Street furniture, where appropriate, should be consistent with the character of its setting.
23	On-Street parking is a problem almost everywhere in Ratby. Provision for off-street parking should be included in all new development plans. Restrictions should be implemented where parking would cause problems for emergency vehicles.
24	There should be liaison with Leicestershire Highways Department over appropriate traffic calming measures. It is generally felt that 'repeater speed restriction signs' are preferable to the euphemistic 'speed cushion'. They would be especially helpful on the entrances to the village and on approaches

	to the school, where a 20 mph limit should be implemented.
25	There should be liaison with Leicestershire Highways Department over the current road signs on the approaches to the village which are generally thought to be unnecessarily numerous and intrusive for the size of the roads.
26	It is important that footpaths are well maintained, especially in areas of greatest use, such as the Main Street shopping area.
27	The planning of safe, well-lit pedestrian/cycling routes to schools and shops should be a priority in all new developments and, where already provided, they should be well maintained.
28	Footpaths linking Ratby with neighbouring villages should be protected and in some cases enhanced to provide safe walking and cycling routes.
29	Unnecessary signs and clutter in the streets should be avoided. Essential street furniture should always be of good quality and vandal-proof to a design appropriate to its location (e.g. In the Conservation Area) and sited appropriately.
30	In the interests of maintaining a tidy street scene, parking on grass verges should be discouraged.
GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE DESIGN OF BUILDINGS	
The above account of the "historical context" indicates that some building design guidelines are specific to different areas in the village according to their period of construction. These will be included below in the descriptions of each of the four geographical zones. However there are a number of general guidelines which can be identified, as follows:	
31	Planning applications should demonstrate how the proposal would relate to the character of its site and its context in the adjacent area in line with the guidance set out in this Supplementary Planning Document.
32	The size of the proposed building plot should be consistent with the general size of other plots in the immediate area.
33	The width of frontage, depth and height of the proposed building should be in keeping with other buildings in the area so that substantial three-storey apartment block should not usually be built where all other houses are two-storey or less (see Zone 3: Whittington Drive).
34	The new building should respect the general building line/set-backs from highways and the spacing of buildings which characterise the area.
35	The materials used when building either a new house, an extension or when rebuilding an older property should be compatible with the materials most commonly used in the adjacent area.
36	Where there is general uniformity, new building designs should match the style of other buildings in the area e.g. types of doors/windows, proportions of solids and voids, roof features etc. (e.g. Stamford Street). Where there is already a variety of buildings of different age and styles (e.g. Park Road) then a more flexible approach can be acceptable, providing they conform to local guidelines of scale, separation and materials.
37	Secondary buildings such as garages and extensions should be subordinate in scale, whilst matching the style of the main building.
38	Building conversions (e.g. to commercial use) should continue to reflect the design and character of other properties in the area.
39	New boundaries and landscaping should be consistent with the general character of the area and be appropriate to their location in the village e.g. hedges, wooden fencing and trees at the rural edge of the village, hard boundaries e.g. stone and brick walls in more central areas.

40	Significant visual aspects of the landscape e.g. large gardens, mature trees and hedge lines should usually be retained. In the case of trees, preservation orders might be enforced.
41	In the past, Ratby has seen many innovations in building style reflecting advances in design, technology and materials (e.g. from Mediaeval to Victorian to late-20th Century). It is important that the village remains open to innovative, contemporary and environmentally sustainable designs, providing that they do not form too dissonant a contrast with adjacent buildings or the general surroundings.
42	In future, different sizes of houses will be needed to cater for different types and sizes of families and the space available. In the past, the growth of the village has been characterised mainly by separate small developments, each with three-six houses of similar type/size. This approach has successfully combined the principles of both local uniformity and variety and should be continued in the future.
43	Developers should be required to incorporate appropriate anti-crime/vandalism design features in terms of materials, layout, lighting and boundaries
ZONE A - THE CONSERVATION AREA	
BUILDINGS	
44	The oldest buildings and walls in the Conservation Area are constructed of Charnwood stone and/or small-size bricks. There are also many examples of rough white rendering which help to give the area its special character. These materials should be matched in any new developments and/or extensions built in the vicinity of these older properties. Consent should be sought from Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council before the demolition of properties built of these materials can go ahead. External cladding with artificial stone, timber, plastic or tiles should be avoided.
45	Windows of the older properties are almost always flat to the wall and topped with segmental arches. These should be retained where they exist in older properties and matched in the case of new houses next to such buildings. Where sash or casement windows still exist, they should be retained and it is preferable that secondary double-glazing is used for insulation rather than PVC. There are few examples of dormer windows in the Conservation Area. In most cases, when roofs were raised to create a new upper floor, windows were added flat to the wall. This method of creating new upper floor levels should continue to be adopted in future.
46	It is rare for there to be porches over doors in the older properties. However, if used sparingly, porches can add variety to the street line. The Conservation Officer should always be consulted before house-owners add new porches to their doorways.
47	Traditional slate roofing materials or their modern equivalent should be retained or re-established on older houses in the Conservation Area. Chimneys are present on almost all houses in the Conservation Area and should be regarded as an essential feature of all new developments
48	The construction of three-storey buildings should be avoided in the Conservation Area.
49	There should be positive, sensitive and detailed development control over any proposals to alter former farm buildings, hosiery workshops, yards and jitties. New name plaques should be introduced to indicate the location of former yards.
50	Locally important Victorian buildings add interest and quality to the Conservation Area. Any plans to develop these properties should take full account of their traditional form and historic value.
Roads and Paths	

51	The mediaeval road layout of the village, comprising Church Lane, Main Street, Berry's Lane, Chapel Lane and Burroughs Road, is important to the structure and character of the old village and should be retained in its present form.
52	Footpaths connecting the Conservation Area to adjacent developments should be protected and enhanced by the addition of name plaques.
Open Spaces	
53	The open space created by the churchyard helps to preserve important views of the 13th century church of St. Philip and St. James from different parts of the parish and should be protected and enhanced. Similarly, views from the churchyard into the countryside should be preserved.
54	Gaps between buildings in the Conservation Area which provide much valued views of the church are indicated on Map 9 and should be protected. Similarly other "views to be protected", as identified on Map 6, should be retained.
55	Any future development which affects the quality of public spaces should be subject to detailed and sensitive control.
Boundaries	
56	Ratby's last remaining section of mediaeval settlement boundary has survived between Stamford Street and Desford Lane because the adjoining fields are used for recreational purposes. This small but unique piece of landscape history should be protected in any future design policies.
Gateways	
57	The presence of visual "gateways" into the Conservation Area is important to the character of old Ratby and these should be protected and enhanced. The frontage to Geary's bakery and the Victorian houses and chapel opposite should be added to the Conservation Area.
Streetscene	
58	The use of inappropriate materials, design and location of street lighting and signage can have a detrimental effect upon the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. There should be careful liaison with the Highways Authority to ensure that negative additions to the street scene are avoided.
59	Where roads, pavements and guttering are constructed of traditional materials e.g. granite kerbstones, cobbles and tile guttering, these should be either retained or replaced with the same materials.
60	There should be sensitive monitoring of future designs of shop fronts, advertisements and security grills, to ensure that they are appropriate to their location within the Conservation Area.
ZONE B – STATION ROAD ETC	
Buildings	
61	Any application to change the frontage of the small group of 17/18th century buildings opposite the cricket field should ensure that the proposed alterations blend with the traditional materials, style and appearance of these properties.
62	The 19th century houses on Station Road exhibit many of the different types of village architecture from the period 1830 - 1908 in terrace, detached and semi-detached forms. Also present are good examples of Victorian decorative features: roof tiles, dentil eaves, string courses, stone lintels, brick window and door surrounds etc. All these features are visually appealing and should be retained, carefully maintained and, if damaged, replaced with their equivalents. External cladding with artificial stone, timber, plastic or tiles should be avoided. Extensions should blend carefully with the main building by using similar materials and style.

Streetscene	
74	There should be liaison with Highways Authority to review the design of road signage on the approach from Kirby Muxloe.
75	In light of public criticism of the unappealing nature of the front of the largest shop in the village, the Co-operative Store, applications to change the design of a shop front should be sensitively monitored.
Industry	
76	Following the previous pattern of industrial location in Ratby, any industrial/employment developments should blend with their surroundings and be in keeping with existing premises where possible.
ZONE C - STAMFORD STREET, MARKFIELD ROAD, GROBY ROAD, CHARNWOOD ESTATE	
STAMFORD STREET	
Buildings: (see 6.0 for General Guidelines for the Design of Buildings)	
77	Lower Stamford Street: most houses have front gardens and a straight building line, especially on the north side. Major extensions from the building line towards the road should be avoided.
78	Upper Stamford Street: there are many good examples of Victorian decorative features: roof tiles, dentil eaves, string courses, stone lintels, brick window and door surrounds, name and date plaques etc. which are visually appealing and should be retained, carefully maintained and, if damaged, replaced with their equivalents.
79	External cladding with artificial stone and plastic has disturbed the main theme of red brick and occasional white render. Similarly concrete roof tiles have sometimes replaced slate or its equivalent. Such changes in appearance should be avoided in future. Extensions should blend carefully with the main building by using similar materials and style.
Roads and Paths:	
80	Stamford Street is well provided with footpath links to the Charnwood Estate (via Wolsey Road), to Markfield Road (via the ancient footpath to Motty's Stile which pre-dates the 1770 Enclosure Act), to Main Street (via The Stattie) and Burroughs Road (via a field path established in 1770). All these paths should be protected in any future developments.
Open Spaces:	
81	There is important recreational space in the field alongside The Stattie, between Stamford Street and Burroughs Road. This should be protected from future building development. The current play equipment should be further enhanced by the provision of dry play facilities for ball games (see Charnwood Estate, 6.3.5 below).
Boundaries:	
82	Front garden walls are important to the appearance of the street and should be retained. Owners should be encouraged to rebuild them where they are missing.
MARKFIELD ROAD	
Buildings: (see 6.0 for General Guidelines for the Design of Buildings)	
83	Houses on Markfield Road have a regular curved building line and roof level. The arrangement of

	windows, chimneys etc. also bring a broad uniformity to the assemblage. This should not be disturbed by future building extensions either upwards or towards the main road.
84	Facilities were improved by the construction of bridge bathrooms between neighbouring houses in the 1970s. Painting which blends well with neighbouring walls is to be encouraged.
Roads and Paths:	
85	Illuminated repeater speed restriction signs should be introduced on Markfield Road.
86	The footpath linking the Upper Markfield Road/Charnwood Estate area with the Groby College and Brookvale School via the edge of Martinshaw Wood should be enhanced to provide a safe, dry walking/cycling route.
Open Spaces:	
87	The unusually generous distance between the building lines on each side of Markfield Road preserves the rural nature of this entrance to the village and should be retained.
Boundaries:	
88	The landscape at the junction of Markfield Road and Main Street has been improved by the low Charnwood stone wall, built to stabilise the grassy embankment. To be consistent, the same type of wall should be used to stabilise the other embankments at this junction.
89	Lack of off-street parking facilities is a real problem on Markfield Road. Property owners should be encouraged to retain at least part of the front garden boundary when opening-up a new drive for their vehicles.
Gateways:	
90	It is important to retain the roadside hedges, native trees and front gardens to preserve the rural appearance of the entrance to Ratby via Markfield Road.
GROBY ROAD	
Buildings: (see 6.0 for General Guidelines for the Design of Buildings)	
91	The Vicarage with its large garden is a great asset to the village both visually and as an amenity to the community. Any attempt to replace the house and garden with multiple residences should be resisted.
92	Front gardens on each side of Groby Road help to preserve the rural nature of the entrance to Ratby via Groby Road. Further encroachment of the building line towards the road should be avoided.
Open Spaces:	
93	The generous grassy open space and trees at the junction of Groby Road, Markfield Road and Dane Hill help to soften the built landscape and should be protected.
Boundaries:	
94	On the south side, most boundaries between the garden and pavement help to preserve the rural nature of this entrance to the village. Where limited space for off-street parking has meant that fences have been removed (e.g. on the north-side), owners should be encouraged to retain at least part of their front boundary.
CHARNWOOD ESTATE	
Buildings: (see 6.0 for General Guidelines for the Design of Buildings)	
95	The uniform design of much of the Charnwood Estate should not be spoilt by inappropriate

	extensions either upwards or towards the road.
96	The modest scale of the two-storey houses and bungalows on the Charnwood Estate should not be overshadowed by large three-storey blocks as has, unfortunately, happened in the recent past.
Roads and Paths:	
97	Special areas designated for off-street parking and garaging are not well used or maintained and most have become unsightly. Refurbishment and improved security devices are urgently needed.
Open Spaces:	
98	"No Ball Games" signs mean that children on the Charnwood Estate are poorly served for recreational space. Further enhancement of the facilities on the Recreation Ground between Stamford Street and Burroughs Road is urgently required.
ZONE D - CHURCH FARM DEVELOPMENT	
The design of new houses is dependent upon variables such as the financial climate, the space available, the nature of the terrain, changing technologies and architectural innovation. It is therefore difficult to be prescriptive. However some principles can be identified in the specific context of the Church Farm Estate and are to be encouraged, e.g.:	
99	A curved layout of roads and houses usually produces a more interesting streetscene. However, occasional short uniform linear developments can provide a pleasing contrast.
100	Small quiet cul-de-sacs offer intimacy in pleasing contrast with the busier through routes.
101	Minor deviations in roof height and frontage line are better than rigid straight lines. However, too dramatic a change can have a negative effect on the appearance of the street.
102	The size of houses needs to match the size of plot to avoid the crowding together of buildings.
103	A variety of styles is better than too much uniformity. Small linear blocks of two or three similar buildings can offer a good compromise.
104	Minor decorative features including the use of different brick and roof colours create a more interesting built landscape
105	Innovative designs can add significant points of interest to the street scene.
106	Extensions are better located at the rear of properties rather than the front. Additions to the front of the house should not extend too far towards the road, especially when the front garden is small. They should use materials which blend well with the main building. Extensions leading to multiple minor gables and roof levels should be avoided. Extensions at the side should leave sufficient space for easy access between houses. It is important to avoid producing an overcrowded streetscene.
107	The retention of footpaths which provide safe access across the development and to shops, school and services is very important
108	Hedgerows in residential areas provide corridors for wildlife movement and survival and should be protected
109	Noise bunds which protect properties adjacent to the M1 are an important feature and should be maintained.