



North West Leicestershire District Council
Local Plan Review Sustainability Appraisal Report
(incorporating Equality Impact Assessment and
Health Impact Assessment)

Appendix A: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies &
Programmes








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1 Introduction

This appendix presents the findings of the review of Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP) including relevant international, national and local documents undertaken as a part of the evidence gathering exercise for the NW Leicestershire Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (incorporating Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment) Scoping Report. It has been reproduced from Appendix A of the NW Leicestershire Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Revised Scoping Report (August 2019).

Chapter 3 of this appendix is organised into topics which reflect the topics set out within the main Scoping Report. The topics are those which are required by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations) with some additional topics added, such as ‘Economy’ and ‘Waste’ to broaden the scope of the assessment to cover more social and economic topics in addition to environmental. Health and Equalities issues are addressed within the ‘Population & Communities’ topic. The topics are:

Table A1.1: NW Leicestershire Local Plan Review SA topics compared with SEA topics	
SA Topics adopted for this assessment	SEA Regulations topics required to be considered
Housing	Material Assets
Population & Communities	Population Human Health
Economy & Employment	Not required by SEA regulations
Transport & Access	Material Assets
Air Quality & Noise	Air
Climate Change	Climatic Factors
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Biodiversity, flora and fauna
Landscape, Townscape & Land	Landscape Soils

Table A1.1: NW Leicestershire Local Plan Review SA topics compared with SEA topics	
SA Topics adopted for this assessment	SEA Regulations topics required to be considered
Cultural Heritage	Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological Material assets
Water	Water
Waste & Minerals	Not required by SEA regulations

The Planning Practice Guidance¹ states that:

“The sustainability appraisal should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the Local Plan. It should focus on the environmental, economic and social impacts that are likely to be significant. It does not need to be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is considered to be appropriate for the content and level of detail in the Local Plan”.

The review of PPP has therefore focused on the documents that could have an influence on the NWL Local Plan and is not an exhaustive list of documents prepared in the UK under each topic.

Following the EU referendum and resolution for the UK to leave the EU, it has been assumed that all EU policy remains in place as outlined in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018².

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal#sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-local-plans-and-spatial-development-strategies>

Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 11-008-20140306 accessed on 31/10/17

² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/16/contents/enacted/data.htm>

2 Overarching Documents

There are a number of key overarching documents, including the SEA Directive, the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019. Relevant messages from the NPPF have been set out within Section 4 of the main Sustainability Appraisal Report and are also included within the tables within Section 3 of this document.

European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive) came into force in 2001. The Directive’s objective is to:

“provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.”

Member States were required to transpose the Directive into laws, regulations and administrative provisions to apply to all plans and programmes on or after 21 July 2004. The SEA Directive was transposed into English law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations) and applies to a range of English plans and programmes, including Neighbourhood Plans.

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy ‘Securing the Future’ was published in 2005. The document set out some guiding principles for sustainable development:



3 Review of Documents by Topic

Table A3.1: Economy and Employment	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
Create fair employment and good work for all.	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012
<p>Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. The approach taken should allow each area to build on its strengths, counter any weaknesses and address the challenges of the future.</p> <p>Planning policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration; • set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; • seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment; and • be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances. <p>Planning policies and decisions should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. This includes making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or</p>	National Planning Policy Framework, 2019

Table A3.1: Economy and Employment

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>high technology industries; and for storage and distribution operations at a variety of scales and in suitably accessible locations.</p> <p>When supporting a prosperous rural economy, planning policies and decisions should enable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings; • the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses; • sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and • the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship. <p>Planning policies and decisions should recognise that sites to meet local business and community needs in rural areas may have to be found adjacent to or beyond existing settlements, and in locations that are not well served by public transport. In these circumstances it will be important to ensure that development is sensitive to its surroundings, does not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploits any opportunities to make a location more sustainable (for example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport). The use of previously developed land, and sites that are physically well-related to existing settlements, should be encouraged where suitable opportunities exist.</p>	
<p>The Enterprise Act includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Small Business Commissioner to help small firms resolve issues. • Extend the Primary Authority scheme to make it easier for businesses to access tailored and assured advice from local authorities, giving them greater confidence to invest and grow. • Protect and strengthen apprenticeships by introducing targets for apprenticeships in public sector bodies in England, and establish an Institute for Apprenticeships – an independent, employer-led body that will make sure apprenticeships meet the needs of business. 	The Enterprise Act (2016)

Table A3.1: Economy and Employment

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>The Industrial Strategy sets out a long term plan to boost the productivity and earning power of people throughout the UK.</p> <p>It sets out how the Government are working towards building a Britain fit for the future – how they will help businesses create better, higher-paying jobs in every part of the UK with investment in the skills, industries and infrastructure of the future.</p> <p>The strategy includes 5 foundations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas: the world’s most innovative economy • People: good jobs and greater earning power for all • Infrastructure: a major upgrade to the UK’s infrastructure • Business environment: the best place to start and grow a business • Places: prosperous communities across the UK <p>The Government will use this strategy to work with industry, academia and civil society over the coming years to build on the UK’s strengths, make more of untapped potential and create a more productive economy that works for everyone across the UK.</p>	<p>UK Industrial Growth Strategy, 2017</p>
Local	
<p>The Strategic Growth Plan has been prepared by ten partner organisations in Leicester & Leicestershire. The plan sets out how the area is planning to accommodate future growth and the proposed areas for growth. Coalville has been identified as an area of managed growth. The Leicestershire International Gateway in the North of the District, has also been identified as a secondary growth area.</p>	<p>Leicester & Leicestershire Strategic Growth Plan, December 2018</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HEDNA has included detailed work to interrogate future economic growth potential in Leicester and Leicestershire. 	<p>Housing & Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA), Leicester & Leicestershire</p>

Table A3.1: Economy and Employment

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The baseline scenario the economy is expected to grow by 2.3% per annum (GVA growth pa), which is consistent with growth achieved over the previous economic cycle (1993-2010). • This is stronger than the growth which Oxford Economics forecasts expected either across the East Midlands (2.0% pa) or nationally (2.2% pa). • The Planned Growth scenario takes account of planned investment and pipeline development projects. The scenario sees accelerated growth in GVA of 2.5% pa across the HMA, significantly out-performing regional and national benchmarks. Hinckley and Bosworth, North West Leicestershire, Harborough and Blaby all out-perform this, achieving 2.7 – 2.9% pa GVA growth. • North West Leicestershire has seen the strongest employment growth relative to its size historically in Leicester and Leicestershire. Between 1991 and 2015 an additional 20,500 jobs have been added. The District is also a reasonably valuable location in terms of its GVA (£2.6bn). • The drivers of employment growth have been the professional, scientific and technical, wholesale, retail, transportation and storage and administrative and support sectors. As with the national trend there was a decline in manufacturing employment. 	<p>Authorities and the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership, 2017</p>
<p>The Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) provides the framework for achieving the area’s vision by investing in Places, Businesses and People. The Plan sets out how the LEP intend to bring together their European Structural and Investment Fund (ESIF) Strategy, City Deal and Growth Deal to build a competitive advantage and tackle the major risks to the economy.</p> <p>The overall ambition is to:</p> <p><i>‘Create a vibrant, attractive and distinctive place with highly skilled people making Leicester and Leicestershire “the destination of choice for successful businesses”’</i></p> <p>By 2020 the aim is to create 45,000 new jobs, lever £2.5bn of private investment and increase GVA by £4bn from £19bn to £23bn.</p>	<p>Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership, Strategic Economic Plan, 2014-2020</p>
<p>The Growth Plan sets out the growth priorities for North West Leicestershire to 2018.</p>	<p>North West Leicestershire Local Growth Plan, 2014-2018 (due to be updated late 2019)</p>

Table A3.1: Economy and Employment

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>The Growth Plan has been facilitated by North West Leicestershire District Council, working with a range of partners active in supporting economic growth and inclusion. The development of the Growth Plan has been run concurrently with the consultation process for the economic strategies for Leicester and Leicestershire.</p> <p>Key priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and/or engage with programmes to support more women enter the labour market through employment and self-employment and promote positive local role models through local media and networks. • Increase the learning infrastructure within North West Leicestershire • Facilitating development of the East Midlands Airport and growth of passenger and freight services/Gateway Growth Node • Lobbying to protect the District’s economic interests in relation to HS2 proposals • Support the development of the Roxhill Strategic Rail Freight Hub and associated development site • Deliver the Coalville Sustainable Urban Extension to ensure more employment land is made available • and facilitate the climate for Town Centre regeneration • Engage with Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership and the Highways Agency and Leicestershire County Council to promote action to relieve congestion on key Motorway corridors and junctions • Explore opportunities to provide better public transport connections to major employment areas, including key rail links • Work to secure investment through Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership to retrofit a high quantity of Social Housing in the District to be more environmentally efficient • Developing proposals for increased investment within the National Forest to extend the visitor experience including expanding the recreational economy • Develop an Investor Development approach to businesses in the District to ensure their needs are being met to facilitate growth 	

Table A3.1: Economy and Employment

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate growth in the five identified key sectors, working with partners involved in supporting sector growth in LLEP Provide information to businesses in North West Leicestershire about the forthcoming Business Gateway with an aim of achieving the highest take-up in the County 	
<p>This provides a review of existing active employment sites and sites under construction in the District in terms of quality and quantity, as well to establish whether each identified employment site is still of value to the local economy and should therefore be retained for B-class use or whether any of the sites could potentially be released to other uses (whole, or in part).</p>	<p>Review of Existing Employment Sites for Local Plan Review, January 2019</p>
<p>There are four key themes which address our ambitions in a practical way. They establish also the rationale in linking with the wider ambitions and longer term direction being set by the Leicestershire Strategic Framework for Economic Growth. The themes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Destination: offering people a wide range of quality attractions, accommodation and experiences with growing local distinctiveness and a warm and genuine welcome 2. Positioning: developing and promoting the sub regions assets while differentiating between the business and leisure markets in a way which offers a unique and quality product 3. People: promoting tourism as a `first choice` career by investing in skills and training and creating a workforce capable of delivering high standards of customer service 4. Intelligence: providing a robust evidence base enabling tourism businesses and the public sector to make informed and more coordinated investment decisions. 	<p>Leicestershire Tourism Strategy 2011-16</p>
<p>This report provides a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the need for new retail, leisure and other main town centre uses within North West Leicestershire District. It provides a description of existing retail facilities within the District, and it identifies the role the centres play in meeting the needs of customers.</p>	<p>Retail and Leisure Capacity Study, February 2019</p>
<p>The main objectives of the study were to enable a better understanding of the distribution sector and objectively determine future need, together with managing change and supporting sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>The key findings of the study include:</p>	<p>Leicester & Leicestershire Strategic Distribution Study, 2014</p>

Table A3.1: Economy and Employment

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to identify and allocate new land at commercially attractive strategic sites, the purpose of which is to maintain and enhance the established competitive advantage, enabling the sector to grow in a sustainable manner; • To deliver the identified need, there will be a requirement to continue long-term strategic and collaborative planning across the county of Leicestershire, and potentially with authorities in neighbouring areas; • The strategy requires the implementation of a number of highway and railway enhancement schemes. Consequently, there will be a requirement for the planning authorities and LLEP to liaise with (and lobby) the Highways Agency and Network Rail to ensure that the enhancement schemes are ultimately delivered. 	
<p>Key growth opportunities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop 20,000m² of new R&D and manufacturing workspace for the space industry. • Develop an East Midlands Manufacturing Zone pilot to reduce planning restrictions and stimulate investment within the sector linked to an International Free Trade Zone. • Develop a low carbon pilot to support the sector to develop and adopt new technologies to deliver clean growth. • Develop and support the global cargo capability and potential Free Trade Zone at East Midlands Airport. • Deliver a fashion and textiles Skills and Technology Hub to upskill the workforce and introduce and test new technologies. • Establish a productivity investment fund to unlock business premises and enable the sector to invest in new technology and innovation to enhance productivity. • Support the delivery of the road and rail improvements in the Midlands Connect Strategy. • Support the delivery of the Strategic Growth Plan by delivering 96,500 homes from 2011-31, 90,500 homes from 2031-50 (187,000 homes in total from 2011-50). • Regenerate key strategic sites to deliver ½ million sq. ft. of office space within Leicester city centre together with associated cultural and visitor economy growth. 	<p>Leicester and Leicestershire Local Industrial Strategy Prospectus, 2018</p>

Table A3.1: Economy and Employment

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop next generation digital connectivity to enable maximum coverage of full fibre and ultrafast broadband in preparation for future 5G pilots. • Capital investment in our Further Education infrastructure to ensure it is fit for the challenge to meet future skills needs. • Invest in towns for the future making them attractive to investors, talent looking to relocate here and visitors to the area. • Develop high quality incubator and grow-on space adjacent to town centres providing spaces for our SMEs to grow and innovate. • Support our networks of rural businesses to underpin our heritage and wider economy through tourism, art and culture and local food and drink production. 	

Table A3.2: Health and Community

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
<p>The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It is against the law to discriminate against anyone because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age; • being or becoming a transsexual person; • being married or in a civil partnership; • being pregnant or having a child; • disability; • race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin; • religion, belief or lack of religion/belief; • sex; and • sexual orientation. 	Equality Act 2010
Improve public health by strengthening local public health activities which connect people with nature.	The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature; HM Government June 2011.
<p>Reducing health inequalities is a matter of fairness and social justice. In England, the many people who are currently dying prematurely each year as a result of health inequalities would otherwise have enjoyed, in total, between 1.3 and 2.5 million extra years of life.</p> <p>Ensure a healthy standard of living for all; Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention.</p>	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012

Table A3.2: Health and Community

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>Increase healthy life expectancy and reduce differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities.</p>	<p>Public Health Outcomes Framework, NHS, January 2012</p>
<p>Too many children and young people are living in circumstances that make it difficult for them to thrive.</p>	<p>Director of Public Health annual report 2011; Public Health Agency 2011</p>
<p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other; • Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and • Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs. <p>To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities and other local services; • take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community; • guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; • ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community; and • Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services. 	<p>National Planning Policy Framework, 2019</p>

Table A3.2: Health and Community

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>Strategy aims that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; • Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; • Routes to children’s play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people; • Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; • Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; • Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; • Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and • Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community. 	<p>Play Strategy for England; DCMS, 2008</p>
<p>The Government has set two overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major increase in participation in sport; and • A sustained increase in success at international competition. <p>In addition to this, the document makes recommendations in 4 areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassroots participation; • High performance sport; • Mega sporting events; and • Delivery. <p>A number of targets and indicators are identified. The long term vision being “to increase significantly levels of sport and physical activity, particularly among disadvantaged groups; and to achieve sustained levels of success in international competition”.</p> <p>The key targets being:</p>	<p>DCMS (2002) Game plan: A strategy for delivering government’s sport and physical activity objectives</p>

Table A3.2: Health and Community

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage a mass participation culture (with as much emphasis on physical activity as competitive sport). A benchmark for this could be Finland which has very high quality and quantity of participation, particularly among older people. Our target is for 70% (currently ~30%) of the population to be reasonably active (for example 30 minutes of moderate exercise five times a week) by 2020. • To enhance international success. A benchmark for this could be Australia, which has achieved disproportionate levels of international success. Our target is for British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top 5 countries, particularly in more popular sports. • To adopt a different approach to hosting mega sporting events. • They should be seen as an occasional celebration of success rather than as a means to achieving other government objectives. 	
<p>This mandate sets out 7 key objectives for NHS England that reflect its contribution to these ambitions to 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through better commissioning, improve local and national health outcomes, and reduce health inequalities. 2. To help create the safest, highest quality health and care service. 3. To balance the NHS budget and improve efficiency and productivity. 4. To lead a step change in the NHS in preventing ill health and supporting people to live healthier lives. 5. To maintain and improve performance against core standards. 6. To improve out-of-hospital care. 7. To support research, innovation and growth. 	<p>The Government's mandate to NHS England for 2018-19</p>
<p>This document sets out a shared commitment to high-quality, person-centred adult social care. It has been produced to make a difference in care services by working across the sector with people who use these services and their careers. It has been developed so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public – people who use services, families and carers – know what high-quality care looks like and what they have the right to expect. • Staff working within adult social care understand what high-quality care looks like and how they can contribute to delivering it. 	<p>NHS Adult Social Care: Quality Matters, July 2017</p>

Table A3.2: Health and Community

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providers of adult social care share a clear vision and commitment to providing high-quality care. Commissioners and funders of adult social care support the commissioning of high-quality care and high-quality integrated care. National bodies (including regulators and improvement agencies) support integrated working across the system to champion high-quality care. 	
<p>The Act places legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help, irrespective of their priority need status, as long as they are eligible for assistance.</p>	<p>Homelessness Reduction Act 2017</p>
<p>Local</p>	
<p>This Strategy outlines the Leicestershire Health and Wellbeing Board’s approach to reducing health inequalities and improving health and wellbeing outcomes for the people of Leicestershire.</p> <p>The Plan highlights the issues of an ageing population. The population growth patterns in Leicestershire have implications for the provision of services for older people. There will be more older people with complex needs who will require input from all parts of the health and social care system.</p> <p>Leicestershire is a relatively affluent county and experiences very low levels of social-economic deprivation overall, but the plan also identifies the issues with health inequalities across the county.</p>	<p>Leicestershire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2017 - 2022</p>
<p>The NHS West Leicestershire CCG have three overarching objectives which they are committed to continually improve the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and well-being of our local population; Quality of our local health services Way in which our NHS resources (staff, equipment and buildings) are used <p>Underpinning these objectives are ten strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling major causes of premature death Reducing health inequalities Ensuring our providers deliver high quality services 	<p>NHS West Leicestershire CCG Annual Report 2017/18</p>

Table A3.2: Health and Community

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring our patients get timely and appropriate access to services • Increasing service integration across health, social care and other partners • Supporting self-care and personalisation • Reducing inappropriate clinical variation • Pushing providers to become more efficient • Stimulating innovation and service transformation • Shifting resources to support service provision closer to home 	
<p>The report is underpinned by four key equality objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce health inequalities through a targeted approach; and improve access to existing services by protected groups 2. Improve equality data monitoring for service planning, commissioning and monitoring outcomes and experience. 3. Develop an inclusive working culture which values diversity and supports staff to feel confident to challenge and harassment, bullying or perceived victimisation. 4. Maintain good governance to improve equality and diversity performance through the Equality Delivery System 	<p>NHS West Leicestershire CCG, Equality and Diversity Annual Report 2017/18</p>
<p>This plan sets out the actions needed to take across the health and care system in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) in order to improve health outcomes for patients and ensure our services are safe and high quality, within the financial resources available.</p> <p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Deliver high quality, person-centred, integrated care pathways, delivered in the appropriate place and at the appropriate time by the appropriate person, supported by staff and patients, resulting in a reduction in the time spent avoidably in hospital. – Reduce inequalities in care (both physical and mental) across and within communities in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) Local Health and Adult and children social Care Economy. 	<p>Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Sustainability and Transformation Plan 2016 (Draft)</p>

Table A3.2: Health and Community

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the number of those patients with mental, physical health and social care needs reporting a positive experience of care across all health and social settings. - Optimise both the opportunities for integration and the use of physical assets across the health and social care economy, ensuring care is provided in appropriate cost effective settings, reducing duplication and eliminating waste in the system. - All health and social care organisations in LLR to achieve financial sustainability, by adapting the resource profile where appropriate. - Improve the utilisation of workforce and the development of new capacity and capabilities where appropriate, in the people and the technology used. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This strategy has three key themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To make the community safer for residents, communities, business and visitors - To support and protect all those who are vulnerable within the community - To work in partnership to achieve better value in what is delivered to residents, communities, business and visitors <p>The NWL community partnership strategic group looks at the distribution of crime, and uses this information to try and prevent further crimes being committed. The partnership has been implemented to ensure there is a coordinated effort in crime prevention and the response to crimes committed. Members of the partnership include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North West Leicestershire District Council - Leicestershire County Council - Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner - Leicestershire Police - National Probation Service - Local Community Rehabilitation Company - West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group - Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service 	<p>Safer North West Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017 - 2020</p>

Table A3.2: Health and Community

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Communities Strategy sets out how by working together, the Council, local communities and partners can make a real difference to the quality of life of the people of Leicestershire. • There are 4 priorities underpinning the strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1. Communities support themselves, individuals and families ▪ 2. Communities in collaboration with public services, are supported to design and deliver better outcomes for the people of Leicestershire ▪ 3. The voluntary and community sector in Leicestershire is an effective provider of services in a diverse market ▪ 4. The council continues to be outward focussed, transparent, and open to new ways of working 	<p>Leicestershire Communities Strategy (Refresh 2017-21)</p>

Table A3.3: Housing

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>National</p> <p>To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.</p> <p>Within this context, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies, including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • those who require affordable housing; • families with children; • older people; • students; • people with disabilities; • service families; • travellers; • people who rent their homes; and • people wishing to commission or build their own homes. <p>Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required.</p> <p>Provision of affordable housing should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments, other than in designated rural areas.</p> <p>Where major development involving the provision of housing is proposed, planning policies and decisions should expect at least 10% of the homes to be available for affordable home ownership.</p> <p>To maintain the supply of housing, local planning authorities should monitor progress in building out sites which have permission. Where the Housing Delivery Test indicates that delivery has fallen below 95% of the local planning authority's housing requirement over the previous three years, the authority should prepare an action plan</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework, 2019</p>

Table A3.3: Housing

<p>in line with national planning guidance, to assess the causes of under delivery and identify actions to increase delivery in future years.</p> <p>In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs.</p>	
<p>The Act allows the modification or discharge of the affordable housing elements of section 106 agreements in order to make developments more viable.</p> <p>Contains measures to extend permitted development rights to allow single-storey extensions of up to eight metres.</p> <p>Reduces the volume of extra paperwork required with a planning application; removing over-lapping development consent regimes that require multiple extra permissions from different government agencies.</p>	<p>Growth and Infrastructure Act (2013)</p>
<p>This consultation seeks views on the Government's proposed new housing costs funding model from April 2020 for sheltered and extra care housing in England. It is aimed at local authorities, supported housing providers and people living in sheltered and extra care supported housing and their families.</p>	<p>Funding Supported Housing: Policy Statement and Consultation (October 2017)</p>
<p>Local</p>	
<p>The HEDNA provides an integrated assessment of future housing needs, the scale of future economic growth and the quantity of land and floorspace required for B-class employment development across Leicester and Leicestershire.</p> <p>Evidence in the report indicates that the economy can be expected to drive above-trend economic migration to Melton and North West Leicestershire. This can be expected to influence the housing need in these areas.</p>	<p>Housing & Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA), Leicester & Leicestershire Authorities and the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership, 2017</p>
<p>The Strategic Growth Plan has been prepared by ten partner organisations in Leicester & Leicestershire. The plan sets out how the area is planning to accommodate future growth and the proposed areas for growth. Coalville has</p>	<p>Leicester & Leicestershire Strategic</p>

Table A3.3: Housing

<p>been identified as an area of managed growth. The Leicestershire International Gateway in the North of the District, has also been identified as a secondary growth area.</p>	<p>Growth Plan, December 2018</p>
<p>The strategy sets out the position in North West Leicestershire (NWL) regarding the local homelessness situation and how the Housing Choices team, together with its partners, currently addresses the needs of homeless households in the District through its range of housing options.</p> <p>The aim of this strategy is 'to build on existing partnership work to provide a range of housing options that achieve better, future outcomes for anyone in North West Leicestershire who has accommodation issues, including those who are homeless or threatened with homelessness, regardless of whether they are owed the main duty or not.'</p>	<p>North West Leicestershire District Council, Preventing Homelessness Strategy 2013 – 2018</p>
<p>This revised North West Leicestershire Housing Strategy 2016 – 2021 builds on the work of the previous strategy, and taking into account national and local factors, focuses on how the district council and the North West Leicestershire Strategic Housing Partnership can work together to provide the best homes and housing related support for residents.</p> <p>Themes & Objectives:</p> <p>Supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and increase supply of good quality new homes of all tenures to support economic growth in the district • Maintain and increase the supply of affordable homes, in a challenging financial environment, including the construction and acquisition of new affordable homes by North West Leicestershire District Council (NWLDC) • Increase the proportion of one and two bedroom homes and provide suitable homes for the elderly • The council, affordable housing providers and housing developers to collaborate on addressing financial challenges in maintaining stock, and delivering new homes in order to meet growing demand from the Housing Register • Unlock the potential of vacant sites and empty homes by working with private and public landlords and owners to bring empty homes back into use • Make best use of existing housing stock, including selective asset disposals where necessary to re-invest proceeds and converting empty properties to provide alternative accommodation that meets housing needs 	<p>North West Leicestershire Housing Strategy, 2016-2020</p>

Table A3.3: Housing

- Update the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document to allow a more flexible application of affordable housing obligations through planning to consider a broader range of measures to maintain delivery
- Use lettings plans to promote community cohesion, including the integration of new residents into existing communities

Standards:

- Improve condition and energy efficiency of council stock through maintaining decency standards, and raising them where possible
- Support and implement schemes for low level handyman work that prevents accidents or injuries to residents or leads to more expensive future maintenance work
- Explore provision of life-time homes for new developments
- Commission a stock condition survey of private rented sector and owner occupied homes to establish up to date information about these sectors and inform what, and where, action is needed
- Work with private landlords and home owners to improve the condition of private homes, making them more suitable for vulnerable groups, including the frail elderly
- Continue the council's Green and Decent Homes energy efficiency projects and make an informed decision regarding future suitability for tenants in council properties
- Work with developers and partners to ensure community facilities and open spaces are maintained to a high standard
- Promote high quality internal and external design for new affordable homes

Support:

- Reduce fuel poverty across all tenures
- Prevent homelessness by giving timely advice and assistance to high risk groups
- Provide tenancy support to vulnerable groups
- Support those affected by welfare, health and social care reforms and encourage them to adapt to the changes
- Improve the understanding of the range of housing options and housing related support that are available

Table A3.3: Housing

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with our ageing population to ascertain the type and location of housing they require • Promote inclusion and cohesion by consulting with and involving local residents in community issues and initiatives • Promote ‘Safer by Design’ standards in new build properties and the redevelopment of existing neighbourhoods to enhance community safety • Work with partners to implement the guidance of the Care Act 2014: “Developing a local approach to preventative support should include the involvement of those responsible for public health, leisure, transport and housing services” | |
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Table A3.4: Transport and Accessibility

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
The UK needs to invest in its transport infrastructure if it is to continue to meet the needs of the rest of the economy over the coming decade.	Europe 2020 Growth Strategy – Priorities for the UK (2013)
National	
<p>Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals</p> <p>Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable;</p> <p>Create places that are safe, secure and attractive – which minimise the scope for conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles and avoid unnecessary street clutter</p> <p>Incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles;</p> <p>Consider the needs of people with disabilities and people with reduced motility by all modes of transport;</p> <p>Local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections.</p>	National Planning Policy Framework, 2019
Local planning authorities should prioritise walking, cycling and public transport and other smarter choices by setting targets for the proportion of trips in their area by these modes.	Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012
<p>The key issues, which should be considered in developing a transport evidence base, include the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the existing situation and likely generation of trips over time by all modes and the impact on the locality in economic, social and environmental terms 	Planning Practice Guidance: Transport Evidence Bases in Plan Making and Decision Taking, 2014

Table A3.4: Transport and Accessibility

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the opportunities to support a pattern of development that, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport • Highlight and promote opportunities to reduce the need for travel where appropriate • Identify opportunities to prioritise the use of alternative modes in both existing and new development locations if appropriate • Consider the cumulative impacts of existing and proposed development on transport networks • Assess the quality and capacity of transport infrastructure and its ability to meet forecast demands • Identify the short, medium and long-term transport proposals across all modes <p>The outcome could include assessing where alternative allocations or mitigation measures would improve the sustainability, viability and deliverability of proposed land allocations (including individual sites) provided these are compliant with national policy as a whole.</p>	
<p>This Strategy sets out how the government will build on recent transport progress and how they intend to respond realistically and pragmatically to today's challenges.</p> <p>They aim to create a more reliable, less congested, and better connected transport network that works for the users who rely on it. Through investment they aim to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A network that is reliable, well-managed, and safe; • Journeys that are smooth, fast, and comfortable; and • The right connections in the right places. 	<p>Transport Investment Strategy, 2017</p>
<p>Local</p>	
<p>Leicestershire's third Local Transport Plan (LTP3) sets out how the transport authority, will seek to ensure that transport continues to play its important role in helping Leicestershire to continue to be a prosperous, safe and attractive County. The plan has an overall aim of Leicestershire being <i>'recognised as a place that has, with the help of its residents and businesses, a first class transport system that enables economic and social travel in ways that improve people's health, safety and prosperity, as well as their environment and their quality of life'</i>.</p> <p>The plan has 6 strategic goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A transport system that supports a prosperous economy and provides successfully for population growth; 	<p>Leicestershire Local Transport Plan 3, 2011-2036</p>

Table A3.4: Transport and Accessibility

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. An efficient, resilient and sustainable transport system that is well managed and maintained; 3. A transport system that helps to reduce the carbon footprint of Leicestershire; 4. An accessible and integrated transport system that helps promote equality of opportunity for all our residents; 5. A transport system that improves the safety, health and security of our residents; and 6. A transport system that helps to improve the quality of life for our residents and makes Leicestershire a more attractive place to live, work and visit. 	
<p>The plan identifies transport as a key enabler providing access to opportunity and opening up sites for growth. Access to the latest digital infrastructure and the development of the skills to support wider uptake and use can open up different ways to stay connected.</p>	<p>Leicestershire County Council's Strategic Plan 2018-22</p>
<p>This cycling strategy was commissioned by North West Leicestershire District Council (NWLDC) to support the economic growth of the area and maximise the tourism, active travel and recreational cycling opportunities for residents and visitors to North West Leicestershire.</p> <p>The strategy is broken down into two parts; Ashby- de-la-Zouch and Coalville. The priorities for both of these areas are the installation of cycle parking and the supply of information boards displaying a cycling map to assist with journey planning and highlight the existence of the cycle network.</p>	<p>North West Leicestershire Cycling Strategy, 2016</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The layout and design of places and their wider connectivity should seek to ensure that local facilities and services are located within a five minute walking radius of people's homes. As such land uses, their location, distributions and mix should seek to encourage less carbon intensive lifestyles. • Places should be designed primarily for people, not cars. 	<p>North West Leicestershire Design Overview, 2017</p>
<p>The Sustainable Development Plan sets out the strategic context for the long-term development of East Midlands Airport. The objectives for the Sustainable Development Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out the long-term opportunities for the growth and development of East Midlands Airport; • Inform the plans and strategies of others across Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Derbyshire; • Set out our vision for the development of the airport site; • Set out our plans to enable a constructive dialogue with our customers, neighbours and business partners; and 	<p>East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan, 2015</p>

Table A3.4: Transport and Accessibility

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide the framework for capitalising on the benefits of the airport's development and for managing and minimising local disturbance and environmental impact. | |
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Table A3.5: Air, Noise & Light Pollution

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
Defines the policy framework for 12 air pollutants known to have a harmful effect on human health and the environment. The limit values for the specific pollutants are set through a series of Daughter Directives. The Directives develop an overall strategy through the setting of long-term quality goals and an aim to control the level of certain pollutants and monitor their concentrations.	European Commission (1996) Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC)
The revised protocol specifies emission reduction commitments in terms of percentage reductions from base 2005 to 2020. The EU member states aim to jointly cut their emissions of sulphur dioxide by 59%, nitrogen oxides by 42%, ammonia by 6%, volatile organic compounds by 28% and particles by 22%.	NECD and the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP Gothenburg Protocol) (2012)
WHO Guideline Values: Between 23.00 and 07.00 hours, noise levels should not exceed 30 dB e.g. to allow undisturbed sleep. Outdoor noise levels of 50 dB should not be exceeded between 07.00 and 23.00, in order to prevent people being 'moderately annoyed'.	World Health Organisation Guideline Values (2006)
Each Member State should determine exposure to environmental noise through noise mapping and adopt action plans.	Directive on Environmental Noise (2002)
National	
<p>Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas.</p> <p>By encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity and nature conservation.</p>	National Planning Policy Framework, 2019

Table A3.5: Air, Noise & Light Pollution

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>Local Plans can affect air quality in a number of ways, including through what development is proposed and where, and the encouragement given to sustainable transport. Therefore in plan making, it is important to take into account air quality management areas and other areas where there could be specific requirements or limitations on new development because of air quality. Air quality is a consideration in Strategic Environmental Assessment and sustainability appraisal can be used to shape an appropriate strategy, including through establishing the 'baseline', appropriate objectives for the assessment of impact and proposed monitoring.</p> <p>Drawing on the review of air quality carried out for the local air quality management regime, the Local Plan may need to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential cumulative impact of a number of smaller developments on air quality as well as the effect of more substantial developments; • The impact of point sources of air pollution (pollution that originates from one place); and, • Ways in which new development would be appropriate in locations where air quality is or likely to be a concern and not give rise to unacceptable risks from pollution. This could be through, for example, identifying measures for offsetting the impact on air quality arising from new development including supporting measures in an air quality action plan or low emissions strategy where applicable. 	<p>Planning Practice Guidance: Air Quality, 2014</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland sets pollution targets for ten principal pollutants. It aims to further improve air quality in the UK into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, actions within the strategy are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect the environment.</p>	<p>The UK National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2011)</p>
<p>Air pollution and climate change are closely linked. Co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy. Actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided.</p>	<p>Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA (2010)</p>
<p>Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; 	<p>Noise Policy Statement for England; DEFRA (2010)</p>

Table A3.5: Air, Noise & Light Pollution

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life. 	
<p>The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government’s ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition.</p> <p>The Plan includes ten key targets of which one focuses on the delivery of clean air.</p> <p><u>Clean air:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting legally binding targets to reduce emissions of five damaging air pollutants. This should halve the effects of air pollution on health by 2030; Ending the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040; and Maintaining the continuous improvement in industrial emissions by building on existing good practice and the successful regulatory framework. 	<p>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018</p>
<p>The Clean Air Strategy shows how the UK aims to tackle all sources of air pollution, making the air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. It sets out a wide range of actions on which the UK government is consulting and shows how the devolved administrations intend to make their share of emissions reductions.</p> <p>This consultation will inform the final Clean Air Strategy and detailed National Air Pollution Control Programme, to be published by March 2019. The plan includes actions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure green growth and innovation Reduce emissions from transport Reduce emissions at home Reduce emissions from farming Reduce emissions from industry 	<p>Clean Air Strategy, 2018</p>

Table A3.5: Air, Noise & Light Pollution

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
Local	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This strategy focuses on the environmental impacts of Leicestershire County Council in delivering services. This strategy aims to reduce the polluting emissions from its operations and from the Local Transport Network, and aims to reduce NOx and primary PM10 emissions by 34% by 2021 	Leicestershire County Council Environment Strategy 2011 - 2021
The plan identifies the need to reduce air pollution and improve air quality in the County. The plan is focused on the delivery of major schemes (an Inner Relief Road in Loughborough and bypasses for Lutterworth and Kegworth) to divert road traffic away from the settlement centres.	Leicestershire Local Transport Plan 3, 2011-2036
This plan provides an annual update on the review and assessment findings of the six Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) designated in the District.	North West Leicestershire District Council 2018 Air Quality Annual Status Report, May 2019
<p>The assessment concluded that all areas of the AQMA being monitored may be exceeding the Annual Mean Air Quality Standard for NO2 at relevant receptors.</p> <p>It was therefore unnecessary for any amendments to the AMQA to be made.</p>	<p>North West Leicestershire, Air Quality Detailed Assessment of Kegworth</p> <p>Air Quality Management Area, 2012</p>

Table A3.6: Climate

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
Aims to limit the global warming change to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. However, countries aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C to reduce the impacts of global warming. The EU has committed to a binding target of a reduction of at least 40% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.	The Paris Agreement, 2015
This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency to ensure target of 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency is achieved. The directive repeals the Cogeneration Directive (2004) and Energy Services Directive (2006).	European Energy Efficiency Directive (2012)
Aims to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU, taking into account various climatic and local conditions. It sets out minimum requirements and a common methodology. It covers energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting.	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010)
The UK should achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.	European Renewable Energy Directive (2009)
The fifth assessment was developed through a scoping process which involved climate change experts from all relevant disciplines and users of IPCC reports; in particular representatives from governments. The document contains research which can be used to guide policy decisions.	International Panel on Climate Change (2007) Fifth Assessment Report
<p>Developed countries commit themselves to reducing their collective emissions of six key greenhouse gases by at least 5%. Each country's emissions target must be achieved by the period 2008-2012.</p> <p>Doha Amendment saw parties commit to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020.</p>	<p>Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)</p> <p>Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (2012)</p>

Table A3.6: Climate

National

The Local Plan will need to help communities adapt successfully to future weather conditions. Objectives include:

- To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change;
- To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks; and
- To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change including increasingly extreme weather events.

The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate, Defra, (2013)

The NPPF and its technical flood risk methodology replaced PPS25 – Development and Flood Risk. The NPPF states that Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future). Where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment, and should manage flood risk from all sources (para 156).

The NPPF states local planning authorities and county councils (in two-tier areas) are under a duty to cooperate with each other, and with other prescribed bodies, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries

Plan to shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and improving resilience.

Actively support energy efficiency and other sustainability improvements to existing buildings.

When setting any local requirement for a building’s sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government’s policy for national technical standards.

National Planning Policy Framework, 2019

Risk Management authorities must work together to identify the likelihood and location of flooding and coastal erosion in order to reduce the risk of harm. Authorities should prevent inappropriate development, improve forecasting and encourage greater community knowledge of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion.

National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England; DEFRA, EA (2011)

Table A3.6: Climate

<p>Authorities and developers must comply with the requirements of the Act.</p>	<p>Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</p>
<p>Aims to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU, taking into account various climatic and local conditions. It sets out minimum requirements and a common methodology. It covers energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting.</p>	<p>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010)</p>
<p>Improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK. Demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, showing the commitment to taking shared responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in 2009. Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.</p>	<p>The Climate Change Act, 2008</p>
<p>The UK has committed to an 80% reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. In order to help meet this target, the UK Committee on Climate Change (CCC) has devised a series of interim UK “carbon budgets” as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st carbon budget (2008 to 2012): 23% reduction; • 2nd carbon budget (2013 to 2017): 29% reduction; • 3rd carbon budget (2018 to 2022): 35% reduction by 2020; • 4th carbon budget (2023 to 2027): 50% reduction by 2025; and • 5th carbon budget (2028 to 2032): 57% reduction by 2030. 	<p>UK Committee on Climate Change, Interim UK Carbon Budgets</p>
<p>Local planning authorities are advised to design their policies to support and not unreasonably restrict renewable and low carbon energy developments. Development management should not prevent, delay or inhibit proposals for renewable and low carbon energy, and associated infrastructure.</p>	<p>Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012.</p>
<p>Actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided. Air pollution and climate change are closely linked. Co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy.</p>	<p>Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010.</p>

Table A3.6: Climate

<p>The Building Regulations 2000 (England & Wales) set out standards and requirements that individual aspects of building design and construction must achieve. In the latest revision to the document in 2013 (implemented in April 2014) was amended as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of specification to ensure that all residential dwellings achieve a 6% carbon dioxide savings relative to Part L 2010, and an aggregate 9% carbon dioxide savings across new non-domestic building mix in relation to Part L 2010; • Introduction of Fabric Energy Efficiency Targets for new dwellings to emphasise a fabric first approach; and • Minimum energy efficiency targets for air conditioning and lighting replacements. 	<p>Building Regulations Part L (Conservation of Fuel and Power), 2013</p>
<p>The UK needs to radically increase its use of renewable energy.</p>	<p>National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the UK, Department of Energy and Climate Change, Article 4 of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC</p>
<p>This Strategy sets out a comprehensive set of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of “clean growth”, i.e. deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions.</p> <p>Key Policies and Proposals in the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop world leading Green Finance capabilities; • Develop a package of measures to support businesses to improve their energy productivity, by at least 20 per cent by 2030; • Improving the energy efficiency of our homes; • Rolling out low carbon heating; • Accelerating the shift to low carbon transport; • Delivering clean, smart, flexible power emissions; and • Enhancing the benefits and value of our natural resources. 	<p>The Clean Growth Strategy, 2017</p>

Table A3.6: Climate

The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government’s ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition.

The Plan includes ten key targets including:

Mitigating and adapting to climate change:

We will take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact. We will do this by:

- Continuing to cut greenhouse gas emissions including from land use, land use change, the agriculture and waste sectors and the use of fluorinated gases. The UK Climate Change Act 2008 commits us to reducing total greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050 when compared to 1990 levels;
- Making sure that all policies, programmes and investment decisions take into account the possible extent of climate change this century; and
- Implementing a sustainable and effective second National Adaptation Programme.

Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards

We will reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy from natural hazards including flooding, drought and coastal erosion by:

- making sure everyone is able to access the information they need to assess any risks to their lives and livelihoods, health and prosperity posed by flooding and coastal erosion;
- bringing the public, private and third sectors together to work with communities and individuals to reduce the risk of harm;
- making sure that decisions on land use, including development, reflect the level of current and future flood risk;
- ensuring interruptions to water supplies are minimised during prolonged dry weather and drought; and
- boosting the long-term resilience of our homes, businesses and infrastructure.

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018

Table A3.6: Climate

Local	
<p>North West Leicestershire District Council (NWLDC) signed the Climate Local Commitment on 19 December 2014 in recognition of the important role that local authorities have in tackling climate change.</p> <p>Five key commitments were set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate political commitment to act on climate change; - To reduced carbon emissions from our estate and business by 25% against the 2008/09 baseline by 2018; - To work towards a low carbon transport system that delivers multiple benefits: reduced carbon emissions, improved air quality, reduced congestion, improved health and road safety; - To use the planning system to promote low carbon communities; and - To work in partnership with Leicestershire County Council on flood planning. 	<p>North West Leicestershire District Council Climate Local Commitment and Actions, 2014</p>
<p>The North West Leicester District Council declared a climate emergency on 25th June, 2019. The Council aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030. This was done in response to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - international level agreements- The Paris Accord 2015 and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24) - National policy- Climate Change Act, 2008 - missed UK targets - the published evidence on the predicted effects climate change, such as the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 	<p>North West Leicestershire District Council Meeting Draft Minutes, 25th June, 2019</p>

Table A3.7: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
<p>The convention has three main aims which are stated in Article 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats; • to promote cooperation between states; and • to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species. 	Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979
This strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source.	European Biodiversity Strategy 1998
By 2010 to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss.	Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity-Earth Summit, 1992
The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species and the identification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species. An SA would need to report on any potential effects on birds covered by this directive and all development plans should aim to avoid adverse effects on them.	Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (the 'Birds Directive') (1979)
The identification of a European network of Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) to be designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). An SA would need to report on any potential effects on SACs and all development plans should aim to avoid adverse effects on them.	Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora (the 'Habitats Directive') (1992)
<p>Aimed at halting the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, the strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving and restoring nature; • Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; • Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 	EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation

Table A3.7: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combating invasive alien species; and • Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	
<p>This plan provides an overarching framework on biodiversity, for all biodiversity-related conventions, the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development.</p> <p>The plan consists of five strategic goals of which 20 further Aichi goals sit underneath:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. • Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. • Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. • Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services. • Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. 	<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</p>
National	
<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain (NB Council Directive 79/409/EEC has now been replaced by Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version)).</p> <p>The Act provides for the notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and the protection of wildlife.</p>	<p>Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</p>
<p>The Biodiversity Strategy for England sets a fundamental shift in train by ensuring that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all the main sectors of economic activity, public and private. The Strategy capitalises on the opportunities presented by the report of the Policy Commission on Food and Farming and the current review of the Common Agricultural Policy.</p>	<p>Working with the grain of nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England 2002</p>

Table A3.7: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>The Strategy sets out a programme for five years for the other main policy sectors, to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. It takes account of climate change as one of the most important factors affecting biodiversity and influencing policies.</p>	
<p>The framework demonstrates how the UK (and its 4 nations) are working to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. The framework identifies the activities required to complement the UK's biodiversity strategies, and where work in the UK strategies contributes to international obligations. In total, 23 areas of work have been identified where all the UK countries have agreed that they want to contribute to, and benefit from, a continued UK focus, and an Implementation Plan was published in November 2013.</p>	<p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (July 2012)</p>
<p>(1) Natural England's general purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.</p> <p>(2) Natural England's general purpose includes—</p> <p>(a) promoting nature conservation and protecting biodiversity,</p> <p>(b) conserving and enhancing the landscape,</p> <p>(c) securing the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment,</p> <p>(d) promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and encouraging open-air recreation, and</p> <p>(e) contributing in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment.</p> <p>(3) The purpose in subsection (2)(e) may, in particular, be carried out by working with local communities.</p>	<p>National Environmental & Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC)</p>
<p>There is a need to act now with greater vigour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve existing biodiversity; • Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats; • Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate; 	<p>England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation principles conserving biodiversity in a changing climate; DEFRA (2007)</p>

Table A3.7: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species; • Maintain existing ecological networks; • Create buffer zones around high quality habitats; • Take prompt action to control spread of invasive species; • Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation; and • Respond to changing conservation priorities. 	
<p>English Nature (now Natural England) recommends that provision should be made of at least 2ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1000 population according to a system of tiers into which sites of different sizes fit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no person should live more than 300m 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 100ha site within 5km; and • there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km. 	<p>Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)</p>
<p>The aim of the White Paper is to set out a clear framework for protecting and enhancing the things that nature gives us for free.</p> <p>Four core themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting and improving our natural environment 2. Growing a green economy 3. Reconnecting people and nature 4. International and EU leadership 	<p>The Natural Environment White Paper (2011)</p>
<p>Minimise impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contribute to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework, 2019</p>

Table A3.7: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>Recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services; minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.</p>	
<p>Local planning authorities and neighbourhood planning bodies should seek opportunities to work collaboratively with other partners, including Local Nature Partnerships, to develop and deliver a strategic approach to protecting and improving the natural environment based on local priorities and evidence. They should consider the opportunities that individual development proposals may provide to enhance biodiversity and to obtain environmental net gains.</p> <p>Biodiversity maintenance and enhancements through the planning system have the potential to make a significant contribution to the achievement of targets set out by the government in the 25 Year Environment Plan.</p> <p>Planning bodies should seek to map out area of key ecological value, such as Local Wildlife Sites and ecological networks in order to safeguard and enhance these sites. Areas of ecological value should include protected and priority species, as well as areas providing ecosystem services to the surrounding communities. This information should inform planning decisions at all stages of development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>National Planning Practice Guidance 2019 – Natural Environment</p>
<p>Regulation 61 requires Appropriate Assessment of plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on a European site.</p>	<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)</p>
<p>Species and habitats should be restored and enhanced in comparison with 2000 levels.</p> <p>Improve the long term sustainability of ecological and physical processes that underpin the functioning of ecosystems, thereby enhancing the capacity of ecosystem services.</p> <p>Provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience.</p>	<p>Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network: Chaired by Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS (2010)</p>

Table A3.7: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
Protect and enhance biodiversity through Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs), biodiversity offsetting, Local Nature Partnerships and phasing out peat.	The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature; HM Government (2011)
Communities should identify green infrastructure requirements in their local area through addition to or creative enhancement of the existing network. Look to enhance local landscape character, heritage and biodiversity and ensure long term management is included in an overall strategy.	Local Green Infrastructure: helping communities make the most of their landscape: Landscape Institute for Green Infrastructure Partnership (2011).
The planning system in England has a central role to play in the protection and restoration of the natural environment.	Planning for a healthy environment – good practice guidance for green infrastructure and biodiversity; TCPA and Wildlife Trusts (2012)
Halt overall loss of England’s biodiversity by 2020; support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks.	Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)
<p>The report identifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some assets are currently not being used sustainably and the benefits that we derive from them are at risk; • there are major economic benefits to be gained from natural capital and that their value should be incorporated into decision-making; and • a long-term restoration plan is necessary to maintain and improve natural capital for future generations. 	The State of Natural Capital: Restoring our Natural Assets (2014)

Table A3.7: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>This strategy aims to address Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) issues in Great Britain (GB), maintaining the approach of the 2008 Strategy and the 2003 policy review. The strategy covers the terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments and also species native to one part of a country that become invasive in areas outside their natural range.</p> <p>The scope of the Strategy covers all non-native species of flora and fauna with the exception of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), bacteria and viruses. Its full effect, however, is aimed at those non-native species that are known to be or are potentially invasive. The Strategy does not aim to address issues related to human health or formerly native species, nor does it cover animal or plant diseases although it aims to ensure close working with these areas where appropriate.</p>	<p>The Great Britain Invasive Non-native Species Strategy, 2015</p>
<p>The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government’s ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition.</p> <p>The Plan includes ten key targets of which two focus on biodiversity.</p> <p><u>Thriving plants and wildlife:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoring 75% of our one million hectares of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term; • Creating or restoring 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected site network, focusing on priority habitats as part of a wider set of land management changes providing extensive benefits; • Taking action to recover threatened, iconic or economically important species of animals, plants and fungi and where possible to prevent human-induced extinction or loss of known threatened species in England and the Overseas Territories; and • Increasing woodland in England in line with our aspiration of 12% cover by 2060: this would involve planting 180,000 hectares by end of 2042. <p><u>Enhancing biosecurity:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing and reducing the impact of existing plant and animal diseases; lowering the risk of new ones and tackling invasive non-native species; • Reaching the detailed goals to be set out in the Tree Health Resilience Plan of 2018; 	<p>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018</p>

Table A3.7: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring strong biosecurity protection at our borders, drawing on the opportunities leaving the EU provides; and • Working with industry to reduce the impact of endemic disease. 	
<p>The UKGAP sets out a framework for geodiversity action across the UK. It has been developed and agreed through wide consultation and dialogue across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland between organisations, groups and individuals currently involved in geodiversity. The UKGAP is a mechanism for encouraging partnership, influencing decision and policy makers, funders and promoting good practice.</p> <p>This Plan contains 11 Key Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To foster UK-based pure and applied geoscience research in order to better understand our geodiversity and its role in understanding and managing our natural environment. 2. To increase recognition of our geodiversity in international, national, regional and local environmental and planning development policies and legislation. 3. To demonstrate the relevance and benefit of including geodiversity across our work in relation to the natural and built environment and the role that geodiversity plays in sustainable development. 4. To advocate and support development design and restoration that incorporates and enhances our geodiversity. 5. To audit and document our geodiversity including sites, archives and collections. 6. To conserve and manage our geodiversity through appropriate recognition at international, national and local levels 7. To maintain and enhance our geodiversity through the management of sites, areas and wider landscapes. 8. To share experience of conserving our geodiversity through the provision of good practice guidance. 9. To interpret our geodiversity for a range of audiences and communities, making geodiversity relevant to where we live and the places we visit. 	<p>UK Geodiversity Action Plan</p>

Table A3.7: Biodiversity & Geodiversity	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>10. To use the arts to explore and make links between geodiversity and our cultures, involving people in geodiversity in new and innovative ways.</p> <p>11. To develop and provide educational resources that interpret, utilise and widen understanding of our geodiversity as part of formal and informal learning.</p>	
Local	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan identified the lack of accessed to green space as they patchily distributed across the two counties and access in many areas fails to reach the standards set by Natural England. As a consequence, people tend to visit a limited number of sites and the numbers can be detrimental to the nature conservation interest particularly where habitats and species are particularly sensitive to disturbance, as during the bird breeding season. • The Plan aims to launch a Community Participation Plan, which aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To increase people’s participation in wildlife conservation and recording. – To increase understanding of wildlife issues. – To increase the availability and quality of wildlife recording and information. 	Space for Wildlife - The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan 2016 - 2026
<p>This includes overarching issues and objectives as well as local landscape actions plans:</p> <p>Charnwood Key Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of sites and populations of adders in area through habitat management and the creation of hibernacula. • Increase the breeding population of barn owls in the area. • Continue to expand the network of barn owl nest boxes across the area. • Maintain existing bat populations and increase the distribution of bats to all suitable habitats. • Erect bat boxes at suitable locations. • Include bluebells in new woodlands and bring woodlands with existing bluebell populations into management. 	The National Forest, Biodiversity Action Plan, 2011

Table A3.7: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the provision of lesser spotted woodpecker habitat in the area. <p>Melbourne Parklands Key Objectives (In addition to above):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of ruddy darter breeding sites in the area. Water vole. • Expand the provision of suitable water vole habitat along watercourses in the area. <p>Trent Valley Washlands & Mease & Sence Lowlands Key Objectives (In addition to above):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the provision of suitable otter habitat along watercourses in the area. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy prioritises making the most of the asset created and securing the forest's future, through: • sensitive achievement of the landscape change, with increased targeting to get the greatest benefits making the most of forest sites (woodlands and other habitats, attractions, connections and views). • increasing engagement, enjoyment and well-being by the widest range of people. • effective partnerships taking the forest to the next stage. • bringing in new income and investment. • securing a sustainable lead body into the future based on a balanced funding model and the reputation of the National Forest Company (NFC). 	<p>The National Forest Strategy, 2014 - 2024</p>
<p>The report highlights a range of GI interventions which can be delivered at small urban sites in the District, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting; • Transforming paved areas to pocket parks; • Habitat enhancements along river corridors; • Opening up culverted brooks; • Rain gardens and Sustainable Urban Drainage (SuDS); • Adapting maintenance of green spaces to improve biodiversity; • Building-mounted features such as green roofs and walls; and 	<p>Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study for Leicester & Leicestershire, 2016</p>

Table A3.7: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved signage connecting parks and green corridors. 	
<p>Long term objectives of the plan included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain geological and geomorphological features To enhance the best wildlife sites To create new habitats and improve habitat connectivity and complexity To allow changes to occur through the dynamism of nature, including climate change To enable people to experience nature in a sustainable way 	<p>Charnwood Forest: A Living Landscape, 2009</p>

Table A3.8: Cultural Heritage

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
The convention looks toward the protection, preservation and scientific research of archaeological heritage in Europe.	Valletta Convention (1992)
<p>The Convention defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>The World Heritage Convention aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations.</p> <p>It is intended that, unlike the seven wonders of the ancient world, properties on the World Heritage List will be conserved for all time.</p>	UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972
<p>The Granada Convention was adopted on 3 October 1985 in Granada (Spain) and came into force on 1 December 1987.</p> <p>The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.</p>	The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1985)
<p>The treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage "as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study". All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage. The archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, monuments, moveable objects and other kinds. It also affects both terrestrial and marine assets.</p> <p>The main objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To integrate the conservation and archaeological investigation of archaeological heritage in urban and regional planning policies; • To establish co-operation and consultation processes between archaeologists, and project developers; 	The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Treaty, 1992)

Table A3.8: Cultural Heritage

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set standards for funding and archaeological and conservational methods used in studying the “knowledge of the history of mankind”; To promote educational actions and public awareness of the necessity of the protection and investigation of archaeological heritage in Europe; and <p>To foster international co-operation and joint action among all European countries in the field of archaeological resource management by means of developing and exchanging relevant scientific information, technologies and expertise.</p>	
National	
<p>Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it".</p>	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
<p>Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should address the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment.</p> <p>Seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness.</p>	National Planning Policy Framework, 2019 ³
<p>In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, local authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In developing their strategy, local planning</p>	Planning Practice Guidance, 2019 ⁴

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

Table A3.8: Cultural Heritage

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>authorities should identify specific opportunities within their area for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and create policies to support this. This could include, where appropriate, the delivery of development within their settings that will make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the heritage asset.</p>	
<p>Advice Note 1, The Historic Environment in Local Plans: This document sets out information to help local planning authorities make well informed and effective local plans.</p> <p>Advice Note 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking: This document contains useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.</p> <p>Advice Note 3, The Setting of Heritage Assets: This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.</p>	<p>Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes 1-3 (2015)</p>
<p>Conservation Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic environment is a shared resource; • Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment; • Understanding the significance of places is vital; • Significant places should be managed to sustain their values; • Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; and • Documenting and learning from decisions is essential. 	<p>Conservation Principles – Policies and Guidance; English Heritage (2015)</p>
<p>Relevant objectives are: The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and the historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed.</p>	<p>The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (2000)</p>
<p>Places a general duty on local authorities for the preservation and enhancement of listed buildings and features of special architectural or historic interest, including the designation of conservation areas.</p>	<p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)</p>

Table A3.8: Cultural Heritage

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>The heritage statement sets out how the Government will support the heritage sector and help it to protect and care for heritage and the historic environment in the coming years, in order to maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy and benefit from it.</p>	<p>The Heritage Statement, 2017 (Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport)</p>
<p>Local</p>	
<p>One of the key outcomes is ‘Great Communities’. This outcome reflects the importance of good quality, thriving communities. The aim is to create communities that embrace diversity with a strong sense of place, celebrating culture and heritage and the protection of the county’s high quality environment.</p>	<p>Leicestershire County Council’s Strategic Plan 2018-22</p>
<p>The use of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), with the active promotion and guidance of English Heritage, has increasingly come to be recognised as an essential tool aiding heritage professionals to manage change within the historic environment and it is particularly relevant when working at a landscape scale.</p> <p>The Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation (LLR HLC) Project commenced in April 2006 and has been a partnership initiative hosted by Leicestershire County Council, supervised and funded by English Heritage.</p>	<p>The Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, 2010</p>

Table A3.9: Landscape, Townscape and Land

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
<p>The Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy including cultural, economic and social policies.</p> <p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society and of society's role in shaping them; • promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions and in school and university courses; • the identification and assessment of landscapes, • analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and • the implementation of landscape policies through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<p>European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)</p>
National	
<p>The planning system should contribute to, and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, biological and geological conservation interests and soils; • recognising the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services; and • preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. <p>The planning system should contribute to, and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, biological and geological conservation interests and soils; • Recognising the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services; and 	<p>National Planning Policy Framework, 2019</p>

Table A3.9: Landscape, Townscape and Land

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes. • Seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness. 	
<p>The 2017 update replaces the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011. The updated regulations transpose the amendments made to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive 2011/92/EU by Directive 2014/52/EU and make a number of significant changes to the EIA regime in England.</p>	<p>The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017</p>
<p>Local</p>	
<p>The report identifies that areas of North West Leicestershire have generally poorer living environment than other areas, and the delivery of high quality green infrastructure alongside new development has the greatest potential impact on health and well-being in these areas.</p>	<p>Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study for Leicester & Leicestershire, 2017</p>
<p>These profiles contain information on the District's five designated National Character Areas; Trent Valley Washlands; Melbourne Parklands; Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfield; Mease/Sence Lowlands and Charnwood.</p> <p>The profiles identify key landscape attributes, opportunities and descriptions.</p> <p>The profiles contain key ecosystem service opportunities within the area, which have been combined with the analysis of landscape opportunities to create Statements of Environmental Opportunity. Some of these opportunities have been defined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trent Washlands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Encourage management measures that increase organic matter levels in soils to increase fertility, structure and drought resistance, such as conversion from arable to pasture, organic farming methods and the use of grass leys in arable crop rotations. 	<p>Natural England, National Character Area Profiles, 2013</p>

Table A3.9: Landscape, Townscape and Land

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Explore opportunities to sustainably use wetland habitats for food provision such as flood plain grazing marsh for cattle grazing. – Maximise tree planting opportunities that the National Forest initiative presents. – Seek opportunities for woodland planting within green infrastructure and relating to new development and the urban fringe. – Incorporate growing of biomass crops and woodland with the reinstatement of active flood plains. • Melbourne Parklands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A continued increase to the area of land under stewardship agreement – Opportunities exist to manage the existing woodland more sustainably for commercial purposes, which will also have a beneficial effect upon other services. – Opportunities exist for careful management of water to avoid over-abstraction, through efficient use of water and seeking more sustainable sources of water supply where possible. – Opportunities exist to identify other sites where wood/biomass boilers could be installed. – There is an opportunity to increase vegetation cover and extend areas of floodplain habitats such as flood meadows, wet woodland and reed beds. – Planting and restoring hedgerows – Opportunities exist to retain the areas of tranquillity by protecting them from inappropriate development and by buffering developments by tree planting. • Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfield: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguard food provision and promote sustainable land management techniques. – Seek opportunities to increase native woodland planting to increase timber provision while improving biodiversity and strengthening landscape character. – Buffer watercourses, thus increasing areas of wetland habitat while increasing water storage and reducing flow rates to increase water infiltration. – Work in collaboration with farmers to ensure appropriate management techniques are employed. 	

Table A3.9: Landscape, Townscape and Land

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mease/Sence Lowlands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Work with farmers to manage arable cropping patterns to encourage rarer arable plants, farmland birds and mammals and create grass margins around arable fields. – Seek opportunities to extend and enhance areas of riverine landscapes, wetland habitat such as wet meadows and wet woodland particularly in flood plains and along rivers and streams increasing the value of the habitats for rare species of wildlife such as water voles, toads and otters. – Bring unmanaged areas of woodland back into management to increase biomass production from existing areas of woodland. – Increase woodland cover and hedgerows. – Manage hedgerows and verges to enhance and maintain a diverse range of flowering species, age and structure. • Charnwood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promoting sustainable woodland management practices, such as coppicing, pollarding, and rotational wood fuel production, to increase carbon storage and sequestration, and to improve the resilience of woodlands to climate change. – Managing present siltation problems, which are contributing to the reduced capacity of Cropston Reservoir. – Providing buffer strips of semi-natural vegetation around the reservoirs, and increasing the quantity of reedbeds to naturally filter the water. – Increasing woodland/heathland cover, ensuring appropriate grazing levels to prevent erosion and compaction. 	
<p>Nine principles have been established. These principles reflect qualities that the Council considers consistent with well designed buildings and spaces:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A National Forest or locally inspired identity 2. Streets and spaces shaped by buildings 3. A greener footprint 4. Vibrant and mixed-use communities 5. Responsive to context 	<p>Good design for North West Leicestershire, 2017</p>

Table A3.9: Landscape, Townscape and Land

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Connected places 7. Easy to get around 8. Well-designed and well managed public spaces 9. Architectural quality 	

Table A3.10: Water

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
<p>The WFD divides the water environment into water bodies. These can include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, canals, groundwater etc. The WFD requires that there is no deterioration in the ecological health of water bodies and that water bodies should achieve the ecological objectives set out in a River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>Each country has to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters; • aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027; • meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas; • promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource; • conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water; • progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment; • progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; and • contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	<p>Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC</p>
National	
<p>Authorities and developers must comply with the requirements of the Regulations.</p>	<p>The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2010</p>
<p>By 2030 at the latest, there is improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports; sustainably managed risks from flooding; more effective management of surface water and sustainable use of water resources</p>	<p>Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England (2008)</p>

Table A3.10: Water

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>The 2017 update replaces the 2003 regulations. The update outlines the duties of regulators in relation to environmental permitting, impoundment and abstraction of water.</p>	<p>The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017</p>
<p>This document updates Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3). It contains position statements which provide information about the Environment Agency’s approach to managing and protecting groundwater. They detail how the Environment Agency delivers government policy for groundwater and adopts a risk-based approach where legislation allows.</p> <p>The primary aim of all of the position statements is the prevention of pollution of groundwater and protection of it as a resource. Groundwater protection is long term, so these principles and position statements aim to protect and enhance this valuable resource for future generations.</p>	<p>The Environment Agency’s Approach to Groundwater Protection, 2018</p>
<p>Water Efficiency:</p> <p>Reasonable provision must be made by the installation of fittings and fixed appliances that use water efficiently for the prevention of undue consumption of water.</p> <p>Water Efficiency of New Dwellings:</p> <p>(1) The potential consumption of wholesome water by persons occupying a new dwelling must not exceed the requirement in paragraph (2)</p> <p>(2) The requirement referred to in paragraph (1) is either— (a) 125 litres per person per day; or (b) in a case to which paragraph (3) applies, the optional requirement of 110 litres per person per day, as measured in either case in accordance with a methodology approved by the Secretary of State.</p> <p>(3) This paragraph applies where the planning permission under which the building work is carried out— (a) specifies the optional requirement in paragraph (2)(b); and (b) makes it a condition that that requirement must be complied with.</p> <p>(4) In this Part, “new dwelling” does not include a dwelling that is formed by a material change of use of a building within the meaning of regulation 5(g)</p>	<p>HM Government, The Building Regulations, Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2010</p>

Table A3.10: Water

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>This strategy sets out how the Flood and Water Management Act will be implemented. The overall aim of the strategy is to ensure the risk of flooding and coastal erosion is properly managed by using the full range of options in a co-ordinated way.</p> <p>Communities, individuals, voluntary groups and private and public sector organisations will work together to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the risk to people and their property; • Facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level - individual, community, or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national; • Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development. <p>The Government aims to work with individuals, communities and organisations to reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, working together to put in place long-term plans to manage these risks and making sure that other plans take account of them; • Avoiding inappropriate development in areas of flood and coastal erosion risk and being careful to manage land elsewhere to avoid increasing risks; • Building, maintaining and improving flood and coastal erosion management infrastructure and systems to reduce the likelihood of harm to people and damage to the economy, environment and society; • Increasing public awareness of the risk that remains and engaging with people at risk to encourage them to take action to manage the risks that they face and to make their property more resilient; • Improving the detection, forecasting and issue of warnings of flooding, planning for and co-ordinating a rapid response to flood emergencies and promoting faster recovery from flooding. 	<p>National Flood & Coastal Erosion Management Strategy for England (2011)</p>
<p>The draft strategy vision is: for a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change – today, tomorrow and to the year 2100.</p> <p>The draft strategy has been split into 3 high level ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate resilient places; • today’s growth and infrastructure – resilient to tomorrow’s climate; and 	<p>Draft National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England – consultation document,</p>

Table A3.10: Water

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a nation of climate champions, able to adapt to flooding and coastal change through innovation. <p>The delivery of these ambitions is achieved through a series of strategic, longer term objectives and shorter term measures.</p> <p>Other relevant targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2021 risk management authorities will work with partners and others to identify how the nature recovery network, the northern forest and other habitat improvements can help to manage flood risk and coastal change. • Between now and 2030 risk management authorities will enhance the natural, built and historic environments so we leave it in a better state for the next generation. • Between now and 2030 all new development will contribute to achieving place based resilience to flooding and coastal change. • From 2021 all risk management authorities will seek to work with developers and planners to achieve environmental net gain as part of strategic development proposals. • Between now and 2050 the Environment Agency and risk management authorities will work with infrastructure providers to ensure all infrastructure investment is resilient to future flooding and coastal change. 	<p>Environment Agency, 2019</p>
<p>Vision is: 'A UK in which all people, homes and businesses are water-efficient'</p> <p>Objectives of relevance to planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require water efficiency in local planning policies via Local Area Agreements; • Require all new developments to meet the 110 litres/person/day; and • Increase water efficiency of new homes. 	<p>Water Efficiency Strategy for the UK, Waterwise, June 2017</p>
<p>The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition.</p> <p>The plan includes ten key targets of which one focuses on minimising water</p> <p><u>Clean and Plentiful Water:</u></p> <p>Improving at least three quarters of our waters to be close to their natural state as soon as is practicable by:</p>	<p>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018</p>

Table A3.10: Water

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the damaging abstraction of water from rivers and groundwater, ensuring that by 2021 the proportion of water bodies with enough water to support environmental standards increases from 82% to 90% for surface water bodies and from 72% to 77% for groundwater bodies; Reaching or exceeding objectives for rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters that are specially protected, whether for biodiversity or drinking water as per our River Basin Management Plans; Supporting OFWAT’s ambitions on leakage, minimising the amount of water lost through leakage year on year, with water companies expected to reduce leakage by at least an average of 15% by 2025; and Minimising by 2030 the harmful bacteria in our designated bathing waters and continuing to improve the cleanliness of our waters. We will make sure that potential bathers are warned of any short-term pollution risks. 	
Local	
<p>There are 15 management catchments that make up the river basin district, which include many interconnected rivers, lakes, groundwater and coastal waters. The catchments range from the uplands of the Peak District to fertile river valleys of the Trent to chalk aquifers of the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds and vary from rural catchments to others heavily influenced by urban and industrial land use.</p> <p>The purpose of a river basin management plan is to provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve this, and because water and land resources are closely linked, it also informs decisions on land-use planning.</p> <p>Significance issues have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical modifications - affecting 42% of water bodies in this river basin district Pollution from wastewater – affecting 38% of water bodies in this river basin district Pollution from towns, cities and transport - affecting 16% of water bodies in this river basin district Changes to the natural flow and level of water - affecting 6% of water bodies in this river basin district Negative effects of invasive non-native species – affecting <1% of water bodies in this river basin district Pollution from rural areas - affecting 32% of water bodies in this river basin district 	<p>Humber River Basin District Management Plan (Part 1), 2015</p>

Table A3.10: Water

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution from rural areas - affecting 32% of water bodies in this river basin district • Pollution from abandoned mines - affecting 4% of water bodies in this river basin district 	
<p>This is the first consultation in reviewing and updating the 2015 Humber River Basin District Management Plan (above). It sets out the measures required in preparation for updating the current Plan, and summarises consultee engagement for individual river basin districts.</p>	<p>Humber River Basin District River Basin Management Plan 3, consultation document</p>
<p>The overarching scope of the project is to produce a district wide Infrastructure Delivery Plan that provides a robust evidence base to support the Local Plan. The following issues and opportunities have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no particular water stresses in North West Leicestershire. The main concern for the Strategic Grid zone is a supply shortfall due to a need to reduce abstractions from unsustainable sources and the impacts of climate change Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth. The current strategy over the next 25 years for STW is to address any shortfalls in water supply by reducing leakage and reducing consumer consumption wherever possible. • After existing supplies have been reviewed, STW will provide new sources of supply. STW will consider alternative supplies where current sources are considered to be environmentally unsustainable. • In North West Leicestershire, a significant issue is water quality of the River Mease, designated as European Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitats Directive. It is currently classified as being “Unfavourable No Change”, due to high nutrient / phosphorus levels. • Future works are likely to be required in the Packington (and possibly Measham) Wastewater Treatment Work (WwTW) catchments in order to reduce the phosphate levels in the River Mease down from the previous objective of an annual average of 1mg/l to the Habitats Directive objective of 0.06mg/l. 	<p>North West Leicestershire District Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan, 2016</p>
<p>The plan identifies the following key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The degrading water quality of the River Mease, designated as European Special Area of Conservation (SAC); • Creating a balanced solution for wastewater treatment; and 	<p>North West Leicestershire District Council Detailed Water Cycle Study (2012)</p>

Table A3.10: Water

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The River Mease catchment is a net importer of public water supply, meaning that water is supplied from elsewhere but discharged into the river. 	
<p>This Strategy provides a framework which considers how the risks and consequences within the County can be managed and communicated. There are seven objectives which aim to achieve this, and how these objectives will be achieved are detailed in the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Action Plan. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work Collaboratively Improve Understanding and Awareness Enhance the Natural and Historic Environment Improve Resilience Encourage Sustainable Development Use Resources Effectively Promote Riparian Responsibilities 	<p>Leicestershire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)</p>
<p>The aims and objectives of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Update include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing an evidence base of historic flood risk information which will be contributed to in the future Assessing historic flood events arising from local sources of flooding and the consequences of these events Assessing the potential adverse consequences which may arise from future flood events Reviewing of the national assessment of indicative Flood Risk Areas provided by the Environment Agency Identifying partner organisations involved in future assessment of flood risk and describing arrangements for partnerships and collaboration for ongoing collection, assessment and storage of flood risk data and information. 	<p>Leicestershire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (revised 2017)</p>
<p>This Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) plan explains the risk of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs. It sets out how risk management authorities will work with communities to manage flood and coastal risk during the period 2015-2021.</p> <p>Within the Humber river basin district, there are two FRMPs, this being one, the Kingston upon Hull and Haltemprice Catchment within East Riding of Yorkshire FRMP being the other.</p>	<p>Humber Flood Risk Management Plan (2016)</p>

Table A3.10: Water

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary source of flood risk in North West Leicestershire is fluvial flooding arising from the River Trent, the River Soar, the River Mease, the River Sence and their tributaries. Other sources of flood risk in the district are surface water, sewers, canal infrastructure and groundwater arising from former coal mining areas. There are existing flood risk management schemes in place, including formalised flood defences and flood storage areas. These flood risk management schemes fall under a range of responsibilities including the Environment Agency and private landowners, and provide varying levels of protection. Climate change is predicted to cause an increase in flood risk in the future and therefore needs to be considered when designing flood risk mitigation and surface water management systems for new development. A Sequential Test has been undertaken on potential sites for allocation, as provided by North West Leicestershire District Council. Of the 34 sites assessed, 26 sites are fully located within Flood Zone 1 and therefore within the lowest areas at risk from fluvial flooding. Of the remaining sites five are partially located within Flood Zones 2 and 3, and three are located fully within Flood Zone 3 and therefore at a high risk from fluvial flooding. Windfall sites are potential development sites that have not been allocated through the Local Plan and have not been individually sequentially tested in the SFRA. 	<p>North West Leicestershire SFRA Report, 2015</p>
<p>A Sequential Test has been applied to 27 potential development sites, as provided by North West Leicestershire District Council, making use of the new climate change guidance. Of these 27 sites, this assessment has identified that there are 13 commercial sites and 10 residential sites that are classed at an acceptable level of flood risk and pass the Sequential Test. There are two residential sites classed as at a medium risk and two commercial sites at a high risk, that would not pass the Sequential Test at this stage and hence further information and assessment is required in an attempt to allow the development to proceed.</p>	<p>North West Leicestershire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Climate Change Addendum, 2016</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This draft WRMP sets out the actions that Severn Trent Water recommend to meet the long term supply / demand challenge. Due to the scale of the challenge, and based on stakeholder engagement, they are prioritising demand management and propose a step-change in leakage, water efficiency and metering activity. To complement these ambitious proposals, the plan also includes investment in new sources to maintain the security of supply and replace those sources where continued abstraction could deteriorate the water environment. 	<p>Severn Trent Water Water Resources Management Plan 2018 (Draft)</p>

Table A3.10: Water

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan aims to plan aims to respond to current, and future strategic challenges, to ensure the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preserve our current level of resilience against droughts; – Tackle unsustainable abstraction and prevent future environmental deterioration; – Appropriately plan for climate change; – Meet future population growth; – Improve the resilience of customers’ supplies; – Meet our customers’ and stakeholders’ needs and expectations; – Meet our wider regulatory obligations; and – Understand and allow for future uncertainty. 	
<p>Targets to be achieved by 2025 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bills that are 5% lower than in 2020; • Achieving higher compliance with the industry’s new risk focused measure; • Expanding the catchment management approach by working with a further 2,000 farmers to change agricultural practices and protect raw water sources from pesticides and other chemicals; • Reduce leakage by 15% to 2025; • Using a systematic approach to improve resilience to long term outages by investing in the main water transfer system – the strategic grid; • Protecting customers from the uncertain impacts of climate change by creating a ‘real options mechanism’ that allows bills to be kept low and make sure investment happens when the time is right. • Encouraging behavioural change in customers and trebling the number of meters installed; • Exploring water trading options and using the new option of direct procurement for customers to incentivise the development of innovative solutions towards the supply and demand challenge; • Working with United Utilities and Thames Water towards an interconnector to take water from the North West to the water scarce South East; 	<p>Severn Trent Business Plan 2020-2025</p>

Table A3.10: Water

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using information on communities' vulnerability to flood risk (their personal, social and environmental circumstances) to help prioritise improvements; • Encourage behavioural change to stop sewer misuse, prevent blockages and reduce pollution incidents; • Deploying innovative new solutions like bio-augmentation to prevent the build-up of fatbergs; • Building on Environment Agency 4* status for environmental protection by investing to improve the ecology of up to 2,100km of rivers in the Severn Trent region (including a mechanism to protect customers from uncertainty) and provide solutions that also support the wellbeing of communities downstream by helping protect habitats and improve river flow through public amenity areas and visitor attractions; • Enriching the biodiversity of the region by changing how estates are managed, working in partnership with expert organisations - like Wildlife Trusts and Moors for the Future, and using spare operational land to engage communities with projects to create new habitats; • Creating a circular economy by investing in anaerobic sewage treatment - including a demonstration works, part funded by the Horizon 2020 innovation fund – to test if traditional resource-intensive sewage treatment works can transform into low-energy biorefineries; and • Embracing the opportunities of new markets – by recycling sludge from wastewater more efficiently. 	

Table A3.11: Waste & Minerals

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
<p>Waste must be managed without:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endangering human health; • harming the environment in particular; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – water – air – soil – plants – animals • causing a nuisance through noise or odours; • adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. <p>Waste should be managed in line with the waste hierarchy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prevent or reduce waste; – Reuse; – Recycle; – Other recovery methods; and – Dispose. 	<p>European Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive)</p>
National	
<p>To ensure that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 70% (by weight) of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery; and • at least 50% (by weight) of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. 	<p>Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Waste Management Plan for England (2013)</p>

Table A3.11: Waste & Minerals

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>To improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>UK Government: Prevention is better than cure: The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy, 2013</p>
<p>The NPPF states that planning policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance, but not identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction; and • safeguard mineral resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas; <p>Local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment.</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework, 2019</p>
<p>The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government’s ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition.</p> <p>The plan includes ten key targets of which one focuses on minimising waste.</p> <p><u>Minimising Waste:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working towards our ambition of zero avoidable waste by 2050; • Working to a target of eliminating avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042; • Meeting all existing waste targets – including those on landfill, reuse and recycling – and developing ambitious new future targets and milestones; • Seeking to eliminate waste crime and illegal waste sites over the lifetime of this Plan, prioritising those of highest risk. Delivering a substantial reduction in litter and littering behaviour; and • Significantly reducing and where possible preventing all kinds of marine plastic pollution – in particular material that came originally from land. 	<p>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018</p>

Table A3.11: Waste & Minerals

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
Local	
<p>This Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes a spatial vision, spatial strategy, strategic objectives, and core policies which set out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals and the form of waste management development in the County of Leicestershire over the period to the end of 2031.</p> <p>The Plan has 10 Strategic Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make sufficient provision of minerals in Leicestershire to meet national and local requirements. 2. To make sufficient provision of waste facilities in Leicestershire with capacity equal to the waste generated within Leicestershire. 3. To provide mineral sites and waste management facilities in the most sustainable locations so that movement other than by road is maximised, untreated waste transportation is minimised, the development of previously developed land is encouraged, and the needs of local communities and industry are met. 4. To co-ordinate and work with all relevant organisations, in particular Leicester City Council and Leicestershire Local Authorities, to ensure that the Local Plan addresses planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. 5. To attain the maximum possible reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of waste within Leicestershire and thereby minimising the disposal of waste. 6. To safeguard mineral resources, mineral sites and associated infrastructure, and waste management facilities from inappropriate development. 7. To reduce the impact of minerals and waste developments upon climate change. 8. To protect people and local communities, and the natural, built and historic environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from unacceptable effects of minerals and waste developments. 9. To ensure that land with a temporary use is subsequently restored, managed and maintained to an after-use of high quality at the earliest opportunity which respects the local area’s character, helps to provide a net gain in biodiversity and allows greater public access whilst affording opportunities for recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of development where possible. 	<p>Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan up to 2031</p>

Table A3.11: Waste & Minerals

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>10. To complement and support wider strategies including the Leicester and Leicestershire Economic Growth Plan, green infrastructure projects and strategies such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.</p>	
<p>Leicestershire County Council and Leicester City Council have a vision for the management of waste for the period to 2021. They want to work together to promote and direct change in the way that waste is generated and handled. The spatial vision for the plan is:</p> <p>To provide Leicestershire and Leicester with an efficient, safe and sustainable range of waste facilities with capacity equal to the amount of waste generated and requiring management within Leicestershire and Leicester in locations that minimise environmental impact, provide community benefit and help improve quality of life by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging waste reduction; • Increasing the reuse and recycling of waste; • Less reliance on landfill by increased energy recovery. <p>This is underpinned by 11 objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote the implementation of waste minimisation initiatives in the construction and operation of new development. 2. To enable the timely delivery of sufficient waste management facilities in the Waste Development Framework area at the key dates of 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 to meet the waste management capacity apportionment requirement and spatial distribution identified by the Regional Spatial Strategy to at least 2021. 3. To support the delivery of the Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Leicester’s municipal waste management requirements. 4. To encourage waste management facilities which increase reuse, recycling, composting and value / energy recovery, including through the use of new waste management technologies where appropriate, in order to meet or exceed regional targets. 5. To promote use of waste as a resource including optimum use of recycled waste materials as aggregates. 	<p>Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework Core Strategy & Development Control Policies up to 2021</p>

Table A3.11: Waste & Minerals

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>6. To minimise final disposal as a means of managing waste arisings.</p> <p>7. To provide for a distribution of waste management facilities in the Waste Development Framework area at locations which encourage the use of previously developed land, meets the needs of communities, and minimise the distances waste is transported.</p> <p>8. To protect people and local communities, and the natural and built environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from unacceptable effects of waste management development.</p> <p>9. To encourage opportunities for means of transporting waste other than by road.</p> <p>10. To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for any adverse effects of waste related development where appropriate.</p> <p>11. To complement and support wider strategies for the Waste Development Framework area including green infrastructure projects and strategies such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.</p>	
<p>The aim of the Plan is to undertake mineral working within a sustainable framework balancing the exploitation of important mineral reserves and the protection and enhancement of environmental features.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to provide minerals sufficient to meet society’s needs in sustainable locations which address the need to protect the natural and built environment from unacceptable effects of mineral development, ensure a high standard of restoration is carried out and encourage the use of recycled and secondary materials.</p> <p>There are nine overarching objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make sufficient provision to meet national, regional and local requirements for all minerals, in particular the sub-regional apportionment requirements for aggregates provision. 2. To attain the maximum possible usage of recycled and secondary materials in meeting recognised national and regional requirements. 3. To safeguard mineral resources from unnecessary sterilisation. 4. To encourage the most efficient use of high quality minerals and the minimisation of waste materials. 5. To protect people and local communities, and the natural and built environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from minerals development. 	<p>Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework Core Strategy & Development Control Policies up to 2021</p>

Table A3.11: Waste & Minerals

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>6. To encourage opportunities for sustainable means of transporting minerals other than by road.</p> <p>7. To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of mineral development where possible.</p> <p>To ensure land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and that high quality restoration and aftercare takes place to an appropriate after-use that enhances and complements the natural and historic environment and that is in keeping with the local area, adding to local distinctiveness and biodiversity.</p>	