

**APPENDIX I:
REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES - NATIONAL, REGIONAL, COUNTY AND LOCAL/DISTRICT**

COUNTY

County Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
Leicestershire Structure Plan (Leicestershire County Council, 2003)	Page 13	<p>The overall strategy is that the policies of the Structure Plan will help to promote sustainable living through improving people's health and their social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing. This will be achieved in partnership with the whole community, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maximising people's ability and equity in accessing facilities, services, opportunities and resources; b) ensuring the provision of appropriate housing and jobs to meet the needs of the Plan Area; c) ensuring that development is of a high quality design and where appropriate, contributes toward encouraging a sense of community; d) protecting and enhancing irreplaceable and essential features and assets of the natural and built environment. e) ensuring that replaceable features of the natural and built environment are identified, and replaced if lost through development, or increased where there is a deficiency; f) managing and enhancing the quality of the air, water and land environment, and other resources upon which people depend for basic needs or raw materials to improve their quality of life; g) integrating land uses and transportation provision to reduce the need to travel and the dependency on the private car. 	Key principle
	Strategy Policy 2A	<p>Land for development will be allocated in development plans in the following priority order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) previously developed land and buildings within or adjoining the central area of Leicester and the town centres of the Main Towns (Ashby, Coalville, Hinckley/Earl Shilton, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Shepshed, Oakham and Uppingham); b) previously developed land and buildings elsewhere within the Leicester and Leicestershire Urban Area and the Main Towns; c) other land within the Leicester and Leicestershire Urban Area and the Main Towns; d) land adjoining the Leicester and Leicestershire Urban Area and the Main Towns, particularly where this involves the use of previously developed land; e) land within or adjoining Rural Centres, or other settlements which are or will be well served by public transport, particularly where this involves the use of previously developed land, and f) in other locations, subject where relevant to the considerations in Strategy Policies 5, 6 or 8. 	Key principle
	Strategy Policy 2C	<p>Rural Centres may be designated in local plans, which serve a rural hinterland and contain all or most of the following functions:</p>	Key principle

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a primary school; b) a post office; c) a general store; d) a general medical practice; e) a pharmacy (if not within the general medical practice); f) community and leisure facilities; g) additional employment to that provided by (a) to (f) above; h) a regular, six day a week return bus service. 	
	Strategy Policy 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Green Wedges may be designated in local plans in association with planned urban extensions proposed in such plans. The purposes of Green Wedges are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Protecting structurally important areas of open land which influence the form and direction of urban development; c) Ensuring that open land extends outwards between the existing and planned development limits of the urban areas; d) Preserving strategic landscape and wildlife links between the Countryside and urban open spaces; e) Preventing the coalescence and maintaining the physical identity of settlements adjoining the main urban areas; f) Within Green Wedges uses will be encouraged that provide appropriate recreational facilities within easy reach of urban residents and promote the positive management of land to ensure that the Green Wedges remain or are enhanced as attractive contributions to the quality of life of nearby urban residents. g) The following land uses will be acceptable in Green Wedges, provided the operational development associated with such uses does not damage the open and undeveloped character of the Green Wedge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) agriculture, including allotments and horticulture not accompanied by retail development; ii) outdoor recreation; iii) forestry; iv) footpaths, bridleways and cycleways v) burial grounds h) The following development will only be acceptable if appropriate measures are taken to minimise severance and adverse effects on the amenity of the Green Wedge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) mineral extraction; j) road proposals or dedicated public transport routes referred to in the Development Plan, or where there is no alternative route available outside a Green Wedge; k) park and ride facilities, if no suitable site outside a Green Wedge is available. l) Provision will be made in Green Wedges for the retention or creation of green links between urban open spaces and the Countryside, and for the retention and enhancement of public access facilities, particularly for recreation. 	Key Principle Policy Land allocation

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	Strategy Policy 6	<p>There are seven areas of land within Charnwood that have been designated as Green Wedges. These are located at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Leicester (Beaumont Leys)/Birstall/Thurcaston/ Anstey Cropston; b) Birstall/Leicester/Thurmaston (Soar Valley North); c) Thurmaston/Syston; d) Loughborough/Shepshed; e) Loughborough/Quorn; f) Loughborough/Hathern; g) Coalville/Whitwick/Swannington; 	Key principle
	Strategy Policy 13	<p>Within the National Forest, provision will be made for the planting of woodlands with public access, subject to environmental constraints.</p> <p>In appropriate locations within the rural area of the National Forest, development will be acceptable which facilitates its use for agriculture or as a sustainable natural resource.</p> <p>Development which involves new buildings, significant structures or other operations, will be required to be accompanied by proposals for creating an appropriate woodland setting. All substantial development proposals will be required to reflect the National Forest context in their accompanying landscaping and planting.</p> <p>Within the National Forest beyond the boundary of the Chamwood Forest, provision will be made for the creation of new leisure and tourism facilities and for public access, subject to environmental constraints. Development will be acceptable which meets the objectives of the National Forest Strategy in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) providing public access opportunities through the provision of footpaths, bridleways and cycleways; b) providing for appropriate sporting activities within a wooded setting, including golf, fishing and water sports; c) providing for leisure facilities that can only be established in a planned landscape; d) providing landscaped sites to create a mature woodland setting for long-term forest-related leisure development; e) promoting natural biodiversity and enhancing the wider ecological value of the environment by providing for habitat creation and nature conservation. <p>Restoration of mineral/waste disposal sites will be required to accommodate one or more of those uses.</p>	Key principle Policy Land allocation
	Strategy Policy 14	<p>The defined boundary of the Chamwood Forest Policy Area will be shown on local plan proposals maps.</p> <p>Development within or which affects the Chamwood Forest Policy Area will be acceptable where it can be demonstrated to conserve or enhance the character of Chamwood Forest, including its landscape, ecology, cultural heritage, built heritage and recreational value.</p> <p>The siting, scale, design and materials of the development should reflect and complement the character of the surrounding landscape and minimise any harm.</p>	Policy Land allocation Evidence

County Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<p>Where development may adversely affect the special qualities of the Chamwood Policy Area, it will only be allowed where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) it can be demonstrated that there is a clear and overriding need for the development, and; b) any harm must be adequately compensated for with respect to the conservation and enhancement of the Chamwood Forest Policy area. 	
	Environment Policy 3	<p>Measures will be taken through development opportunities to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) protect, maintain and enhance natural biodiversity, having regard to the objectives of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan; b) protect, conserve and manage sites of ecological importance and protected species and their habitats; c) identify locations for habitat restoration and creation schemes, especially where they would link corridors, link isolated habitats or create buffer zones; and d) maintain and enhance the wider ecological value of the environment. 	Policy Land allocation
	Resource Management Policy 4	<p>Development will only be acceptable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) if measures to maximise efficient use of water, including grey water, have been taken into account; b) where it will not have an unacceptable impact on the source of the water supply, the supply of water for navigation, or the role of the natural watercourse system for providing essential drainage of land, valuable wildlife environments and amenity areas; c) in locations where adequate water resources exist, or where resources can be provided in a sustainable manner; d) if surface water run-off is minimised by incorporating and maintaining sustainable drainage systems or retention systems, where appropriate. <p>Development will not be acceptable if it would be at unacceptable risk from flooding or, if alone or together with existing and committed development, it would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, unless provision is made for adequate measures to mitigate the effects on the flooding regime.</p>	Policy
	Accessibility and Transport Policy 2	<p>Provision for walking will be made by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) encouraging pedestrian priority and traffic free zones in central areas and other appropriate locations; b) maintaining and enhancing existing pedestrian routes which link day to day activities and by promoting the development of new routes where deficiencies exist; and c) ensuring that all development proposals include attractive, convenient and safe pedestrian access and facilities, including those suited to people with mobility impairments. 	Policy
	Accessibility and Transport	<p>Provision for cycling will be made by:</p>	Policy

County Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
	Policy 3	a) identifying, safeguarding and augmenting a network of safe, direct and convenient cycle routes which facilitate cycle access within and between major journey attractors; and b) ensuring that development proposals provide convenient and safe cycle access and facilities, including parking provision. Links with the existing or proposed network of cycle routes will be made or maintained.	
	Accessibility and Transport Policy 5	Land for stations and infrastructure for local rail passenger services, including extra track along existing trackbeds, will be safeguarded from other development.	Policy Land allocation
	Accessibility and Transport Policy 7	Maximum standards for car parking relating to developments above defined threshold sizes will be specified that accord with the circumstances and declared objectives of local plan areas. Parking provision above the maximum will only be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate by a Transport Assessment or other appropriate evidence that a higher level of parking is needed. Sufficient secure cycle and motorcycle parking will be required to accommodate the anticipated demand, including modal split targets, where appropriate.	Policy
	Accessibility and Transport Policy 9	Provision will be made and land safeguarded for bus and rail based park and ride sites at locations within and adjoining Leicester and adjoining settlements and, if appropriate, within and adjoining the main towns.	Policy Land allocation
	Housing Policy 1	Provision will be made for 63,000 dwellings within the Plan Area between 1996 and 2016, of which about 31,500 dwellings shall be located in the Central Leicestershire Policy Area. Approximately 9,400 have been allocated in the Chamwood Local Authority Area.	Policy Land allocation
	Housing Policy 2	After taking account of housing supply, including completions, commitments and urban capacity, no more than 15 hectares of greenfield land should be allocated for housing in Chamwood.	Policy Land allocation
	Housing Policy 5	For Chamwood, a minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare net density should be applied.	Policy
	Employment Policy 1	In accordance with Employment Policy 1, provision will be made for the development of about 206 hectares of land for employment in the industrial, office, warehousing and distribution sectors (B Use Class) in Chamwood between 1996 and 2016.	Policy Land allocation
	Employment Policy 4	Provision will be made for a hierarchy of sites for high technology firms and technology transfer. These should include: a) incubator facilities as close as possible to related research institutions; b) well managed, ready built small units for existing high technology, small to medium size enterprises; c) at least one substantial science park development.	Policy Land allocation

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		<p>Land for one substantial science park, up to a maximum of 50 hectares, should be allocated in Loughborough close to the University.</p> <p>Development on these sites will be required to provide a high standard of design and layout commensurate with a high quality business environment.</p> <p>Restrictions limiting the use of such sites primarily to BI (b) of the Use Classes Order should be negotiated.</p>	
	Central Areas and Shopping Policy 1	<p>The role of Leicester's Central Area as a regional centre will be sustained and increased through the provision of retail, leisure, cultural, tourist and other central area facilities, major office development and mixed use developments.</p> <p>The role of the central areas of Ashby, Blaby, Beaumont Leys, Coalville, Hamilton, Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Oadby, Wigston, Oakham and Uppingham will be sustained and increased, and where appropriate expanded, through the provision of retail, leisure, cultural, tourist and other central area facilities, office development and mixed use developments.</p> <p>Provision will also be made for measures to improve the accessibility of the above centres, particularly by public transport, and for improvements to the quality, safety, convenience and attractiveness of their environments.</p>	Policy
	Leisure Policy 1	Provision will be made for suitable formal and informal leisure facilities as part of new built development.	Policy Evidence
	Leisure Policy 2	<p>Provision will be made for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) sustainable forms of tourism such as walking and cycling; b) proposals which reduce pressure on areas presently experiencing the greatest leisure and tourism demand; c) the improvement and establishment of sports facilities which provide for a local, regional or national need; d) large scale spectator facilities which demonstrate effective management of the peaks of demand and minimise the effect on residential areas; e) development which supports the heritage of Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland; f) opportunities to create employment and achieve investment in the Regeneration Areas; and g) land extensive leisure and recreational facilities on the fringe of urban areas. 	Policy Evidence
	Leisure Policy 5	<p>The development of new areas of water for recreational use will be encouraged where they do not cause unacceptable damage to the existing water supply.</p> <p>The development of related recreation facilities in the vicinity of the waterways network on sites in or adjoining settlements will be encouraged.</p> <p>Development to enable the use of the waterways for public transport will be encouraged.</p>	Policy Evidence
Landscape and Woodland Strategy for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (Leicestershire County Council, 2004)	Page 2	<p>The Strategy has three main objectives :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland's landscapes • To identify appropriate opportunities for new woodland planting to increase the woodland cover of the Strategy area 	Key principle Evidence Land allocation

County Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage the sustainable management of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland's existing woodland resources to produce timber and provide environmental and social benefits. 	
	Page 46	Chamwood Forest is recognised within the Strategy as one of 18 Landscape Character Areas within the County. The special character of this area was recognised in the 1932 Leicestershire Regional Planning report, which recommended that it should be preserved as a National Park. The post-war Hobhouse Report subsequently recommended that Chamwood Forest should be designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).	Key principle Evidence Land allocation
	Page 82	<p>The objective for the Chamwood Forest area is to conserve and enhance the well wooded upland character of the area and gain national recognition for its special character.</p> <p>In order to achieve this objective the following guidelines are suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve the existing woodland resource through improved woodland management with targeting of the Leicestershire County Council small woodland management grant Increase woodland cover and provide links between ancient semi-natural woodlands, whilst respecting the area's traditional land use mix and nature conservation interest Conserve and enhance the hedgerow network through the retention and proper management of hedges and hedgerow trees Conserve existing heathland and heath-grassland areas and seek to increase their total area Conserve fast-flowing streams through appropriate vegetation management Encourage the retention and restoration of traditional drystone walls Improve visitor management to relieve local recreational pressures Continue to campaign for Chamwood Forest to be declared an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty 	Key principle Evidence Land allocation
Leicestershire Community Strategy (Leicestershire County Council, 2005)		<p>Leicestershire Together's Vision:</p> <p>The members of Leicestershire Together are committed to developing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vibrant and thriving County in which to live, work and play. A County where all have access to quality services. A County which looks to the future by maximising opportunities for its young people. <p>Guiding Principles for Leicestershire Together</p> <p>The Partnership aims to promote the economic, social and environmental well-being of the County and its people through a number of guiding principles. The Partnership will promote:</p> <p>Partnership - by being pro-active in identifying new opportunities for joint working and encouraging partners to share skills and knowledge. We will utilise the strengths of existing partners and partnerships to deliver projects that meet the needs of communities across the County and improve the quality of life for all who live in, work in and visit</p>	Key principle

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		<p>Leicestershire.</p> <p>Equality - by promoting social inclusion and ensuring that all sections of the community have the chance to contribute to, and benefit from, our work as effective members of a truly democratic society. We will work to reduce disadvantages and inequalities of opportunity and promote diversity in terms of the people we serve, the staff we employ, the partners we work with and the services we deliver.</p> <p>Quality of Life - by ensuring that people can live safely in a high quality environment, that is protected and enhanced.</p> <p>Community Involvement and Participation - by encouraging community involvement in planning and delivering services by using innovative and creative approaches that engage all groups in society.</p> <p>Sustainability - by basing its actions upon identifiable community needs, and ensuring that they enhance the quality of life of the residents of Leicestershire now, whilst taking account of the needs of future generations. By considering the impact of local action on the wider world and other social, economic and environmental policies.</p> <p>Quality - by providing high quality and value for money services, by striving to be efficient, economical and effective.</p> <p>Accountability - by consistently evaluating its activities and projects, and seeking ways in which it can operate most effectively and improve upon the lives of the greatest number of people. It will provide regular progress reports to the communities and individuals of Leicestershire.</p>	
Leicestershire Local Transport Plan (Leicestershire County Council, 2001)	Page 5a.2	<p>The LTP develops Area Strategies, which focus in on the different parts of the county and promote objectives based on local needs and requirements. The Loughborough, Shepshed, Soar Valley Area is a key part of Chamwood. The main objectives of the Area Strategy are grouped under different headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility • Economy • Health • Safety • Environment • Integration 	Key principle
	Page 5a.4	<p>There are numerous schemes proposed to try to improve accessibility, including the Loughborough Quality Bus Partnership, University Shuttle and improved public transport interchange systems throughout the County.</p> <p>It is noted that improved accessibility leads to a reduction in social exclusion, with areas such as Mountsorrel and parts of Loughborough being identified as suffering from levels of social exclusion.</p>	
	Page 5a.5	Town centre management, particularly in Loughborough is one of the economic objectives in the LTP. The town centre faces strong competition, particularly from the surrounding three cities of Leicester, Nottingham and Derby. The Borough Council has developed a land use policy framework to retain and strengthen the centre's vitality and viability.	Key principle
	Page 5a.7	The Chamwood Health Forum aims to generate, through local consultation, an agreed programme of priorities for promoting positive health. These include self-guided walks and a promotion of healthy transport modes such as cycling. There are also proposals for better public transport links to health centres and in rural areas.	Key principle
	Page 5a.9	Traffic calming and speed reduction schemes are to be implemented in Loughborough in order to fulfil the safety	Key principle

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		objective. These will complement schemes already in place, such as the one on Old Ashby Road in Loughborough.	
	Page 5s.10	<p>The extension of Epinal Way is proposed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the environmental impact of traffic on Shelthorpe Road and the A6 • Start to remove primary traffic from the A6(T) through Loughborough town centre. • Facilitate the introduction of measures to improve access to the town centre for buses , cyclists and pedestrians • Allow the development of the largest housing allocation (Grange Park) in the Deposit Draft Local Plan. <p>In addition, further multi-modal studies are to be implemented, particularly along the A453 and M1.</p>	Land allocation
	Page 5a.14	Improved land use planning will aid the further development of Loughborough, which has already seen significant development over the last few years. The Deposit Draft Structure Plan proposes that Charnwood Borough Council should accommodate a higher proportion of new residential development than any other part of the county.	
	Appendix I	Beyond 2005, the land-use transportation strategy will evolve having regard to new regional and strategic planning guidance, the Local Plan review, the outcome of Multi-Modal Studies for the M1 and A453 and the LTP's performance against targets. New development is expected to be directed to the main urban areas, including Loughborough, adding to pressures on local transport infrastructure. The Borough Council is working with the County Council to establish a longer term strategy for the Loughborough urban system.	Key principle
Leicestershire Rural Strategy (Leicestershire County Council, 2001)	Page 7	<p>The Rural Strategy is focussed on the following seven areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Business Development; • Community Development; • Information and Electronic Services; • Lifelong Learning; • Market Towns and Rural Centres; • Rural Transport; and • Services and Resources. 	Key principle
	Page 9	<p>In the past 'rural Leicestershire' has been defined as including all settlements of less than ten thousand people. A more flexible approach, which reflects the inter-relationships between small and large villages, market towns and rural centres has now been adopted. The Strategy takes into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • urban service centres (market towns) which provide essential services to rural areas; • settlements which act as rural service centres; and • other settlements in rural areas. 	
Leicestershire Municipal Waste Strategy (Leicestershire County	Page 23	Six key principles are set out in the Strategy, these being:	Key principle

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Council, 2003)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of waste issues and the importance of waste reduction in order to slow the future growth in waste arisings. • All partner authorities to strive to meet their individual performance targets in 2003/04 and 2005/06. • Meet the Landfill Directive Targets of diverting waste from landfill Meet the Landfill Directive Targets of diverting waste from landfill by focusing initially on increasing recycling and composting whilst keeping under review alternative treatment technologies that will enable the longer term targets to be met. • Deliver Best Value and ensure the delivery of services to a high standard consistent with the principles of best value whilst considering the best practicable environmental solution. • Local sustainability issues will be considered, including opportunities to enhance the local economy and employment and minimise environmental and traffic impacts. • Develop a waste management awareness campaign to support the provision of new services and investment in new facilities and to ensure public involvement at all stages. 	
Viewpoints on the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (EMRA, 2002)	Page 2	More robust policies should be developed to enhance protection of the historic environment but, at the same time, we should improve understanding about how to manage change without destroying that which people value most.	Policy Evidence
	Page 2	<p>Four key messages are stated in the report::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that regional planning systems properly identify, recognise, value and protect the region's historic environment; • Facilitate the conservation of the historic environment and the creative use of historic places; • Widen public understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment • Better represent the needs of the region's historic environment. 	Key principle
	Page 12	<p>Several key messages are put forward throughout the report. These are summarised below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of all parts of the community • To ensure that the delivery of a wide range of Lifelong Learning opportunities is provided for all parts of the community • To promote, support and sustain healthy communities and lifestyles • To maximise the contribution of the arts, culture, heritage, media and sport to the quality of life in the East Midlands • To ensure commitment and coordinated action to secure Community Safety and reduce crime • To support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the region • To protect, improve and manage the rich diversity of the natural and built environment and archaeological assets of the region • To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region including high standards of design and maximise the re-use of previously-used land and buildings 	Key principle

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage the natural resources of the region • To bring about excellence in our approach to learning and skills • To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation • To use the global information and communications technology revolution to create the capability for everyone in the region • To create a climate for investment in which success breeds success • To empower communities to create solutions that meet their needs • To ensure that decisions about the distribution and location of activity are consistent with sustainable development principles • To recognise and respect the distinctive characteristics of different parts of the region and the need for regional policies and actions to take account of these • To have full regard to the importance of linkages between different parts of the region and with adjacent regions • To ensure that the planning system properly identifies, recognises and protects the region's historic environment • To facilitate the conservation of the historic environment and the creative use of historic places • To widen public understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment • To better represent the contribution and needs of the historic environment 	
English Nature Biodiversity Targets and Strategy (English Nature, 2003)	Page 65	With regard to designated sites English Nature aim to safeguard the finest examples of England's wildlife and geology in a favourable or recovering condition for the benefit of present and future generations. This will be done through increasing the area of SSSI's in England that are in favourable or recovering condition. As well as these sites and with regard to the wider environment English Nature aim to improve, enhance and monitor the levels of biodiversity in the wider environment (assessed through measures such as the farmland birds index, the butterfly index and the common bird census). This will be done by ensuring that there is an integrated national and local biodiversity action planning process which identifies appropriate targets, initiates action and monitors outcomes at a national and local level.	Key principle
	Page 66	With regard to improving access for people EN aim to increase the total resources available to support activities required to achieve national nature conservation targets through policy changes, greater public support and access to external funds. This will be done through introducing policies that help protect designated sites and priority features outside designated sites.	
Leicestershire Biodiversity Action Plan (Leicestershire County Council, 1998)		The plan identifies local and national priority habitats and species, and sets targets for their conservation, outlining mechanisms for achieving these. There are 19 Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) and 14 Species Action Plans (SAPs).	Policy
		The HAPs include hedgerows and mature trees, reedbed, floodplain wetlands and field ponds. The SAPs include otter, water vole, bats and barn owl.	Policy
Leicestershire Minerals Local Plan (Leicestershire County Council, 1995)	Policy I	Proposals for the winning and working of minerals and, where appropriate, for other mineral-related developments will not normally be permitted unless a full supporting statement (setting out the implications of the proposed development) has been prepared for consideration by the County Council. The statement shall include details, where appropriate, of the following matters:	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) extent, quantity and quality of the mineral reserve; b) an assessment of the need for the working and the markets to be served; c) estimated annual production; d) estimated time scale of extractive, infilling and restoration operations; e) anticipated employment levels; f) layout of the site, including means of access and the siting and design of buildings and fixed plant; g) mobile plant and machinery to be used; h) method of working, including depth, direction and phasing; i) existing usages of the site and existing ground levels; j) depth and nature of topsoils, subsoils and overburden; k) stripping, storage, and respreading of soils and overburden; l) transportation, including the mode of transport to be used, an assessment of traffic to be generated and likely routeing; m) measures to protect local amenity, particularly by the suppression of noise, dust and vibration; n) effect on the ecology of the site and surrounding area; o) effect on archaeological features and their setting; p) screening and landscaping works; q) effect on existing surface and groundwater drainage systems and floodplains and measures to protect water resources against pollution; r) proposals for restoration and after-use, including finished levels, field boundaries, tree and hedgerow planting, drainage and the removal of plant; s) methods of filling, quantity, type and source of fill and materials proposed; t) proposed aftercare (including cultivation, fertilizing, seeding and under drainage) particularly where restoration is likely to take place within 12 months of the commencement of working; u) any other material considerations as appropriate to particular sites. 	
	Policy 2	<p>The assessment of all proposals for mineral extraction will take account, where appropriate, of the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Operational and economic needs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the demonstrated need for the mineral to be worked; b) employment implications and the effects on the general economy; c) the extend, quantity and quality of the mineral reserve which it is proposed to work; d) whether, in the case of aggregates, demand can reasonably be met from within the landbank, or in the case of all other minerals from existing areas with the benefit of planning permission in Leicestershire or from sources elsewhere; e) whether the proposal will make use of the existing processing plant; 	

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		<p>ii) The likely impact on the overall environment in respect of which particular consideration will be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the effect on, and relationship to, sensitive nearby land uses (in particular residential properties) by reason of noise, dust, fumes, general disturbance or any other nuisance; b) the extent and quality of agricultural land to be taken and any other disruptive effect on agriculture; c) the visual impact on the landscape; d) the effect on woodlands and on topographical features; e) the effect on statutory nature conservation sites and other sites of more local scientific interest; f) the effect on known archaeological features, ancient monuments or other sites of archaeological, historical or architectural interest and their setting; g) the effect on water resources, possible dewatering of the natural ground water, the means of water supply and drainage; h) transportation implications including the nature and volume in particular the impact at the proposed point of access to the site from the public highway; the effect on the local environment; and the highway capacity of roads between the operation and the specified road network (as set out in the approved Structure Plan for the County); i) the effect on public rights of way and sites of particular importance to sports and recreation; j) the effect on the installations of statutory undertakers; k) other environmental factors as appropriate; <p>(iii) The provisions of the development plan and any supplementary planning guidance, being policies and proposals of local planning authorities for the area.</p>	
	Policy 2	<p>Proposals for buildings, plant and other forms of construction or engineering works will be assessed in the light of the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the siting and visual appearance of the development including its height, scale and colour; b) screening of the development; c) the extent to which the development will contribute to an improvement in the efficiency of mineral working; d) the character of the surrounding area; e) the design of the development and the anticipated generation of noise and dust or any other nuisance. 	
	Policy 3	<p>Unless there is an overriding need or the impact can be alleviated by appropriate measures, proposals for mineral workings will not normally be permitted in the following instances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the development would result in the irreversible loss of significant amounts of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a); b) the development would have an adverse effect on the character of Areas of Particularly Attractive Countryside and other areas of local landscape value; 	

County Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) the development would result in the loss or damage to ancient woodlands; d) the development would adversely affect the effectiveness of local land drainage systems and floodplains, derogate groundwater sources and resources and provide inadequate protection for water quality; e) the development would adversely affect proposed and designated National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar Sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest designated because of their ecological interest, unless an overriding national need can be shown and there is no other suitable site for that particular purpose; or sites of county and district level ecological interest or Local Nature Reserves, unless an overriding national or local need can be shown; f) the development would adversely affect proposed and designated Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) or Sites of Special Scientific Interest designated because of their geological interest, unless an overriding national need can be shown or a suitable substitute site of equal or greater value can be proposed; or sites of county and district level geological interest unless an overriding national or local need can be shown or a suitable substitute site of equal or greater value can be proposed; g) the development would adversely affect a scheduled ancient monument or other nationally important archaeological site or its setting or amenity value; h) where insufficient capacity is available on the local or wider road system for the traffic that is expected to be generated unless satisfactory improvements can be implemented; i) the development including its associated traffic movements would have an unacceptable impact on local residential amenity; j) the development including its associated traffic movements would have an unacceptable impact on local residential amenity; k) the development would adversely affect land or buildings in recreational use and serving a particular community unless suitable alternative provision is made close enough to serve the same community; l) the development would adversely affect public rights of way unless adequate arrangements can be made to safeguard the existing routes or to provide acceptable alternatives. 	
	Policy 4	<p>The County Council will encourage, wherever practicable, the use of rail, canal, conveyor and pipeline as a means of transportation for minerals rather than the use of roads. In this respect, the County Council will normally support applications for grant under Section 139 of the Railways Act 1993 for the construction of new or modernization of rail facilities which will reduce the amount of modernization of rail facilities which will reduce the amount of minerals transported by road, and under Section 140 of the Railways traffic by inland water. The County Council will restrict heavy lorry roads by means of traffic management or other appropriate measures such as voluntary lorry routing agreements with operators entered into under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.</p>	
	Policy 5	<p>In granting planning permission for the winning and working of minerals and other mineral-related developments, the County Council will attach conditions aimed at ensuring that such development has the least detrimental effect on the environment in general, and on local residents in particular. Conditions will be imposed, where appropriate, in respect of the following matters:</p>	

County Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the commencement and duration of the permission (which will often be a shorter period than the 60 years deemed duration specified in the Town and Country Planning (Mineral operations and residential development and other sensitive areas; b) the establishment of a Buffer Zone (within which activities will be restricted) between surface mineral operations and residential development and other sensitive areas; c) the physical support of highways, railways, waterways and other facilities; d) the protection of surface development from the effects of subsidence resulting from underground mineral workings; e) the protection of water courses, waterways, land drainage systems, the effectiveness of the floodplain and underground water resources; f) the control of noise arising from mineral operations by means of appropriate design and operating methods, which shall include the effective silencing of all vehicles, machinery and plant employed on mineral extraction and processing sites, the formation of temporary baffle embankments at appropriate locations and the location and organization of on-site operations so as to minimize any impact on nearby properties; g) the control of emissions into the atmosphere of dust, smoke, and fumes by all measures, which shall include the appropriate design of all fixed plant and machinery (including loading bays and hoppers) and the watering of haul roads, soil and overburden mounds and other exposed materials and stockpiles particularly during dry weather; h) blasting operations to ensure that all reasonable measures are taken to minimize the disturbance to the public and the risk of damage to property outside the site by reason for ground vibration and air pressure waves, such measures to include limitations on ground vibration and air overpressure (to be monitored by machines at or near the site), regulation of the times of blasting, arrangements for public warning and the prohibition of secondary blasting; i) the regulation of the hours during which mineral operations will be allowed to take place; j) prevention of the transference of mud and dirt onto the public highway by measures including the provision of wheel cleaning facilities and suitably metalled access roads and the sheeting of laden vehicles; k) the retention, wherever practicable, and proper protection of trees, woodlands, hedgerows and other landscape features; l) the implementation of a suitable landscape scheme, which may include the planting both on and off site of appropriate trees and shrubs to be carried out prior to the commencement of operations and maintained throughout the life of the mineral operations until the completion of restoration, and/or the phased construction and removal of earth mounds; m) the siting and appearance of plant and machinery and associated buildings; n) site access and the provision of on-site parking and loading areas; o) the system of transporting excavated material between extraction areas and processing areas, such that within a given mineral working the use of the public highway is normally excluded; p) the protection or diversion of statutory undertaker installations; 	

County Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> q) the retention and protection of features of ecological and geological interest; r) the preservation in situ of known sites of county or local archaeological importance or, where this is unjustified, the investigation and recording of the interest; s) (s) the protection of public rights of way. 	
	Policy 6	<p>The County Council will seek to secure planning obligations where appropriate in order to achieve control over mineral operations and their ultimate restoration which cannot otherwise be adequately imposed by the normal use of conditions attached to a planning permission or are not adequately covered under other relevant legislation. Matters to be covered by such agreements may include where appropriate to the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the relinquishment of existing planning permissions; b) where mineral extraction is only the means towards achieving a development of another type, the restriction on mineral extraction pending the approval of the other type of development; c) the establishment of a liaison committee; d) the relevant provision of public infrastructure and facilities for public benefit; e) the funding and implementation of off-site planting; f) the management of protected areas of ecological or geological interest; g) the provision and use of noise, dust and blast monitoring equipment; h) the funding of an archaeological investigation; i) the routeing of vehicle movements; j) the funding and implementation of off-site highway improvements; k) the improvement of rights of way (both on and off-site); l) the provision of a restoration bond; m) management of the site following restoration and aftercare for an agreed period to ensure the long-term beneficial use of the site. 	
	Policy 11	<p>In granting permission for the winning and working of minerals and other mineral related developments, the County Council will attach conditions aimed at ensuring the high quality restoration of worked-out mineral operations at the earliest opportunity. Conditions will be imposed, where appropriate, in respect of the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the restoration of the site to a specified landform. Where it is not feasible to submit detailed restoration proposals at the application stage, then such details will be required at specified stages in the development. In the special case of rock quarries of a long-term nature, a restoration scheme will be required at a specified time in the future before operations cease; b) the planting of trees, shrubs and hedges to compensate for those removed during mineral working and in order to create an attractive new landscape; c) the phased extraction and restoration of mineral operations, wherever practicable, in order to ensure that the period over which land is out of beneficial use is kept to a minimum; 	

County Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		d) the retention of topsoil and subsoil on the sit for ultimate restoration; e) the stripping, storage, replacement and treatment of topsoil and subsoil; f) the contouring and grading of restored land; g) the installation of a drainage system, where necessary; h) a programme of after-care for an appropriate period after restoration has been completed for sites restored to agriculture, forestry or amenity use; i) (i) the removal of all buildings, plant, structures, machinery and hardstandings used in connection with the mineral working operations after the completion of mineral extraction.	
Leicestershire Tourism Strategy		Leicestershire County Council promote tourism through their website www.goleicestershire.com but do not list any specific policies	
Strategic Overview of the Leicestershire Environment (ENABLE, 2004)	Page 5	<p>The Overview of the Leicestershire Environment report identifies the main environmental issues under twelve chapter headings. Some of these issues are difficult to separate from other issues and are really cross cutting themes throughout the document, for example climate change and environmental education and awareness.</p> <p>The twelve chapter headings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Education and Awareness • Climate Change and Energy Use • Biodiversity • Food and Farming • Landscape • Cultural Heritage • Pollution • Transport • Waste • Minerals • Water 	Evidence
	Page 6	<p>Some key issues for environmental education and awareness are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to increase each person's understanding of the environmental and social impacts of their actions at both a local and global level. • Access to environmental information for education, raising awareness and policy making is not co-ordinated or widely disseminated. 	
	Page 9	<p>Some key issues for Climate Change and Energy Use are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase in energy use in both public and private sector buildings. 	

County Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a lack of renewable energy sources developed within the county. • Climate change issues are also included in the sections on food and farming, biodiversity and water resources. 	
	Page 12	<p>Some key issues for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats must be appropriately managed if their biodiversity is to be preserved. For example, a decline in timber prices has meant that sycamore growth is increasing in woodlands due to a lack of management. • Habitat fragmentation must be avoided or reversed. Nature conservation efforts must be focussed on joining up existing habitats to create larger more diverse habitats, which are of value to a greater number of species. 	
	Page 16	<p>Key issues relating to food and farming in Leicestershire are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural land is subject to loss due to competition from alternative land uses such as developments around peripheral urban areas. • Farmers are currently faced with compliance with a wealth of legislative control on the environment, several environmentally orientated grant schemes and policy requirements that can overwhelm or confuse farmers, therefore limiting their effectiveness. • Restoring biodiversity to farmland is possible, but requires support through changes to current agricultural policies. 	
		<p>Key issues relating to landscape are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gradual erosion of local distinctiveness through the intensification of agriculture, abandonment of traditional land management practices, changes in the rural way of life and pressure from new built developments, transportation and power generation schemes and mineral workings. • Urbanisation and urban fringe development is a key pressure on the landscape. 	
	Page 23	<p>Key issues relating to cultural heritage are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a significant absence of access and interpretation at many cultural heritage features, particularly at industrial archaeological sites. However, improvements in access must be considered in conjunction with recreational damage and health and safety considerations. 	
	Page 25	<p>Some key issues relating to buildings and the built environment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to retain the vitality of smaller towns and rural centres. Improvements to the attractiveness of the town and village centres can persuade people to support local facilities. • There are many derelict sites within Leicestershire which could offer recreation areas and areas of ecological interest. These may be lost as brownfield (derelict) sites are reused for building. 	
	Page 30	<p>Some key issues relating to pollution are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure of the public to air pollution in close proximity to roads with high traffic volume and congestion. 	

County Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing light pollution of the County's skies. Eutrophication (the adding of nutrients) to air, water and soils is a major problem to biodiversity. 	
	Page 33	<p>Key issues relating to transport are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued increases in traffic volumes and congestion in some areas leading to air pollution. Expansion of the road network leading to loss of open space and potentially threatening biodiversity and the landscape. Increasing noise nuisance from transport. 	
	Page 35	<p>Key issues relating to transport are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream recycling initiatives are concerned with household waste only, there is less focus on waste minimisation in the industrial and commercial sector. Waste production continues to grow year on year. Recycling and other waste management infrastructure will need to be improved in the future to cope with demand and to meet national targets. 	
	Page 37	<p>Key issues relating to minerals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconciling the need for minerals with the environmental impacts of extraction. Traffic and noise associated with minerals extraction can cause disturbance to local residents. 	
	Page 41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand on water resources is increasing. Management of water resources will become increasingly important with climate change. Development pressures on floodplain increase the risk of downstream floods and damage to property. 	
The National Forest Strategy (National Forest Company,		<p>Vision:</p> <p>The Forest stretches over 200 square miles, linking the remnant ancient forests of Needwood and Charnwood. As it grows it will create a new forested landscape framing a mosaic of farms, open land, towns and villages, for the pleasure of all and great benefit to the community, environment and economy.</p> <p>Main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> create a coherent and identifiable new entity known as The National Forest; transform the area through a purposeful conversion of land use on a significant scale and at an exceptional rate; be a recognisable forest – by expanding wooded cover from 6% to about one third of the area; enrich a diversity of landscapes and wildlife habitats; be enjoyable, welcoming and accessible for all; involve communities in the Forest's creation; 	Key principle Policy

County Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stimulate and add value to social and economic development; • be a working forest – contributing to national timber supplies and biofuels/biomass; • be sustainable – environmentally, economically and socially; • be geographically diverse and sensitive to landscape, natural and cultural history, and • help to integrate urban and rural environments. 	

LOCAL/DISTRICT

District Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
A Flood Risk Management Strategy for the River Soar (Environment Agency, 2004)	Page 14	Properties in Cotes are liable to flooding from frequent but relatively minor flood events. Much of the agricultural land and many of the main transport links, including the A60, A606 and A6006, along the River Soar are also flooded during these frequent, minor floods.	Evidence
	Page 57	Ten potential options for managing flood risk in the study area are considered. These include the baseline 'do nothing' scenario, improvements to existing flood defences and warning systems, engineering solutions and more indirect measures such as improved rural land management to improve river flow.	Evidence
	Page 65	<p>Potential impacts of the ten flood management options are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There could be potential improvements in quality of life and health and safety for residents who currently experience flooding. • Options would alter the location and frequency of flooding – but this may not always mean a reduction in flooding. To provide benefits elsewhere, some locations might flood more frequently, although flooding frequency or severity should not be increased for buildings or residential properties. • Options would alter the location and frequency of flooding – but this may not always mean a reduction in flooding. To provide benefits elsewhere, some locations might flood more frequently, although flooding frequency or severity should not be increased for buildings or residential properties. • Residents might experience short-lived and local disruption during construction of works. Considerate site management, best practice and forewarning residents could reduce the worst effects. • There could be adverse effects on agricultural land if flooding frequency increased as a result of retreating or lowering embankments or if land were required for new defences or improved flood flow routes. Adoption of Countryside Stewardship Schemes and diversification of land management practice might offset some of the adverse impacts. • There could be damage to existing flora and fauna during construction of works and/or maintenance with aquatic habitat and fisheries being of particular concern. Sensitive construction design and appropriate timing of the construction and maintenance phases of the works could mitigate this. • Limited impacts to air and climate are anticipated. • There might be changes to the local landscape and visual amenity with most options. These may be positive or negative and could be mitigated through sensitive design and appropriate location of works. • Water quality and soil quality might be adversely affected during construction works. Best practice guidance would be followed to avoid and manage the worse impacts. • Land use, recreation, access and open space might be affected by the options. Appropriate location and design of works could offset adverse effects on access and open space. • Existing archaeological assets (either above ground or buried) might be at risk – due either to construction of works or changes in wetting and drying cycles. Consultation with the County Archaeological Service would be 	Evidence

District Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<p>essential in ensuring negative impacts are known and mitigated or avoided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic and transport might be adversely impacted during construction of works. Locally sourcing and disposing material could reduce the worst impacts. • Natural resources could be required in the construction of any works. Adverse impacts could be managed through the use of recycled, secondary and locally derived materials, with appropriate disposal of spoil and sourcing of sustainably produced materials. 	
Homelessness Strategy (Charnwood Borough Council, 2003)	Page 30	<p>The aims of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards preventing homelessness. • Ensure that homeless people have full access to appropriate and good quality accommodation and services. • Ensure that all local agencies with an interest in homelessness work in partnership in co-ordinated approach. • Help meet the Government's expectations in terms of tackling homelessness. <p>The Homelessness Strategy Action Plan identifies four main priorities for tackling homelessness in Charnwood. These are prevention, accommodation, support and joint working.</p>	Key principle
Charnwood Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002 – 2005 (Charnwood Borough Council, 2002)	Page 7	<p>The key aims of the Strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce burglaries of: (a) Dwellings by 23% and (b) Other premises across the Borough of Charnwood by 8.75% over the next 3 years • To reduce the incidence of theft of and from vehicles, and damage to vehicles across the Borough of Charnwood by 21% over the next 3 years. • To reduce the incidence of: (a) Domestic Violence and (b) Other Violence against the person across Charnwood • To reduce and identify the level of substance misuse by a co-ordinated response, through education, advice and the application of the law • To raise awareness and improve the reporting of incidents of racism and racial harassment with the aim of reducing the level of such incidents across the Borough of Charnwood. • To protect young people from being involved in crime both as victims and offenders, and to seek their help in issues that concern them. • To develop a Multi-Agency problem solving team where there are identified problems of Crime and Disorder causing community concern. 	Key principle Evidence
		<p>Monitoring of the strategy and action plan, evaluating the effectiveness of actions and reviewing the appropriateness of the strategy will be important tasks over the next three years. Arrangements for three-monthly review of the action plan and the annual review of the strategy are in place. The intention is that the strategy should be dynamic rather than a straight-jacket, and will take account of emerging issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • differing types and patterns of crime and disorder; • the outcome of the County-wide Community Safety Best Value Review; 	Evidence

District Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
Housing Strategy 2005 2010: 'Successful, Thriving and Inclusive' (Charnwood Borough Council, 2005)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy and priorities; • funding opportunities; • county-wide strategies, through the Leicestershire Partnership for Safer Communities. <p>The Council's vision for housing is to: 'Deliver improved access to good quality affordable homes and related services for the people of Charnwood to support a sustainable and balanced community.' This will only happen if it makes sure its priorities and plans for housing have been developed in the wider context of creating and maintaining sustainable communities.</p> <p>Through consultation mechanisms, the Council has identified three key overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1 - Enabling Regeneration and Affordable Homes; • Objective 2 - Decent Homes in All Tenures; • Objective 3 - Supporting a Healthy Thriving Community. <p>Within each objective, a series of aims and priorities for delivery was identified. These are outlined in summary below.</p> <p>Objective 1 – Enabling Regeneration and Affordable Homes</p> <p>Aim 1 - Creating Sustainable Communities - Ensure all new developments are planned to ensure infrastructure is already available. Involve all communities in the sustainable future of their neighbourhoods. Priorities and ranking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural affordability • Affordable homes • Impact of student population on the housing market in Loughborough <p>Aim 2 - Balanced Housing Markets - Understand the local housing market to ensure a balanced provision of housing across all tenures. Priorities and ranking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closer consideration of the type and size of housing provided locally • Provision for ageing population • Key Worker provision <p>Aim 3 - Delivering Affordable Housing - Increase the availability of good quality affordable homes for people in housing need as part of a co-ordinated approach to regeneration. Priorities and ranking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More flexibility in housing provision 	Key principle Policy

District Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase affordable housing targets on new developments to 30% ● More specialist housing Objectives Strategic Aims Priorities & Ranking <p>Objective 2 – Decent Homes in All Tenures</p> <p>Aim 4 - Providing Decent Homes - Ensure all social housing and private sector homes occupied by vulnerable people meet the Decent Homes standards by 2010. Priorities and ranking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Achieving the 'Decent Homes Standard' ● Improvements which produce lower running costs for tenants ● A logical approach to the programming of work to tenants' homes <p>Aim 5 - Promoting Affordable Warmth - Improve energy efficiency in all homes with the aim of eradicating fuel poverty. Priorities and ranking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High quality maintenance ● Upgrading home insulation ● Installing energy efficient appliances <p>Aim 6 - Promoting Healthy Homes - Identify the links between housing situation/condition and the underlying determinants of health and deal with the related long-term causes of health inequalities. Priorities and ranking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving community health using development control interventions and policies ● Addressing health inequalities and targeting specific groups (e.g. older people, teenage parents, the homeless, Gypsies and Travellers) ● Health checks for neighbourhoods using pilot money from the Office of The Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) <p>Objective 3 - Supporting a Healthy Thriving Community</p> <p>Aim 7 - Protecting the Community - Ensure residents feel safe within their homes, their neighbourhood and their wider community. Priorities and ranking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate intervention to anti-social behaviour ● Designing out crime in the physical environment ● Community development and engagement 	

District Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<p>Aim 8 - Tackling Homelessness - Increase the prevention of homelessness, and support to those who are homeless, or threatened with homelessness. Priorities and ranking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased resources for prevention • Direct access emergency accommodation • Improved inter-agency working with common aims and resources <p>Aim 9 - Supporting Vulnerable People - Improve the quality of life for the vulnerable people of Chamwood through the provision of well-planned, high quality housing and related support services based on individual needs that enable people to live independently. Priorities and ranking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individually tailored support • Supported accommodation for different needs • More effective joint working <p>A number of issues will impact on the successful delivery of this strategy over its lifetime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up an Arms Length Management Organisation (ALMO) for the management of the Council's Housing Stock • A review of the Homelessness Strategy • Development of key elements of Chamwood's Local Development Framework (LDF) including affordable housing Supplementary Planning Documents • Development of a Green Spaces Strategy and other neighbourhood strategies • A review of the Chamwood Community Strategy <p>Revision of Crime Reduction & Safety Strategy.</p>	
<p>Corporate Asset Management Plan (Chamwood Borough Council, 2004)</p>	<p>Page 12</p>	<p>Introduction of a two tier Property Inspection Process:</p> <p><i>Level 1, Annual Inspection</i> - Consists of an annual property inspection to identify immediate repairs and to monitor and ascertain the condition of the property. Any identified repairs, and the current condition of the property are forwarded to the relevant Head of Service in electronic format detailing the repair requirements, the priority and the property condition in accordance with the standard grading used is as per the ODPM Guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A, good, B, satisfactory, C, poor, D, bad, and • 1, urgent, 2, essential, 3, desirable. <p>Level 2, Condition Survey - Consists of a detailed condition survey (once every 5 years) to identify the life expectancy of the property and its attributes. Survey details, life cycle costings and property management information are collated in to property specific AMPs that are issued to relevant Heads of Service to assist in the formulation of management programmes and budget creation and forecasting. The surveys include assessment of:</p>	

District Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building condition • Mechanical & electrical condition • Disability access • Suitability and sufficiency • Floor plans and measurements • Any breaches of legislation. • Buildings, external works and hard landscaping. 	
Corporate Equalities Plan (Chamwood Borough Council, 2003)	Page 20	<p>The Plan encompasses the aims of race equality, equal opportunities and the Action Plan. The race equality strategic aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve fair and equitable provision of good quality services to all individuals and groups irrespective of their ethnic origin or any other irrelevant factor. • To ensure equality and ease of access to services to all individuals and groups irrespective of the ethnic origin or any other irrelevant factor. • To provide recruitment services and employment conditions which are fair to all individuals and groups irrespective of their ethnic origin or any other irrelevant factor. 	Key principle
Chamwood Economic Strategy (Chamwood Borough Council, 2004)	Page 2	<p>Over the next 10 years Chamwood's economy will achieve recognition as being "Leading in Leicestershire" by giving priority to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business innovation and advanced technology; • Business creation and survival; • Education, research and knowledge based industries; • Creative/cultural industry – for example sports and creative arts clusters linked to Loughborough University and Loughborough College; and • Loughborough as a retail/commercial centre of sub-regional significance. 	Key principle Evidence
	Page 7	<p>The Leicester Shire Economic Baseline Study was carried out by ECOTEC for Leicester Shire Intelligence in 2004.</p>	Evidence
		<p>In order to achieve Sustained Economic Growth for LSEP and Partners Chamwood must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in university - business links to secure development of the knowledge economy; • Target investment in indigenous businesses which are committed to modernisation and diversification to strengthen the local economic base; • Nurture the emerging entrepreneurial culture through selective investment in initiatives that remove the barriers to business creation (e.g. bursaries to encourage self employment); • Raise the overall skills profile of Leicester Shire – with a focus on improving performance and attainment in the City – through major investment in management and workforce development; • Develop a consistent strategy for logistics development within Leicester Shire; • Invest in supply side improvements to enhance the quality of life especially in the City; 	Key principle Evidence

District Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster joint working and effective collaboration between key delivery partners (including the City and County Councils); • Develop a coherent offer to secure a major government relocation to strengthen the service sector, change perceptions of Leicester Shire and enhance overall purchasing power • Monitor progress made towards achieving sustained economic growth using an Evaluation Framework methodology. • Chamwood out-performs the County in terms of economic scale and sector structure. It has a similar dynamic profile to the County. • The strongest competitiveness factor for the district is the labour market, for which it scores 103.6. This is the only indicator that Chamwood scores above the national average. • Chamwood has the second largest local economy within Leicester Shire, behind Leicester City. 	
		<p>Chamwood has great potential to contribute to the economic future of the region and benefit people who live and work in the Borough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality jobs – by creating new employment opportunities across the skills base – for instance, by working to maintain a good mix of employment opportunities while giving priority to increasing our knowledge based business (e.g. hi-tech manufacturing, knowledge based services, creative and sporting industries etc) rather than actively attracting low skill based investment (e.g. distribution). • Quality employees – by bridging skills gaps and developing people's capacity for quality jobs – for instance, by seeking to tackle deficits in basic numeracy and literacy skills, by improving links between business and training providers to address specific skills gaps, by targeting areas and groups of higher than average unemployment, by retaining more graduates and encouraging “hard to reach” communities to participate more fully. • Quality environment – by applying sustainable development principles to minimise adverse impacts – for instance by working through planning policies to secure sites for employment in appropriate locations, encouraging business to adopt high standards of design in conversions and new build, including environmental and crime prevention best practice, by seeking to attract businesses that take environmental stewardship responsibilities seriously. Application of sustainable development principles should also achieve improvements in public and personal health and reductions in health inequalities. • Quality employers – by actively attracting new investment that builds on our strengths and potential – for instance by encouraging and supporting new business startups and inward investment and retention of those locally as they expand, by supporting exchange of best practice between business and educational institutions, by supporting existing manufacturers and other businesses to innovate, modernise and invest in their workforces. • Quality in Partnerships – by working with local and regional Partners and developing our business networks to achieve our shared vision of “Growth through Quality”. 	Key principle Evidence
Chamwood Renewal Framework (Chamwood Borough Council, 2004)	Page 1	<p>The main aims of the Renewal Framework are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a Renewal Framework for Leicestershire for the next fifteen years, based on the most deprived communities in Leicestershire with a focus on education, employment, skills, health, housing, environmental and 	Key principle Evidence

District Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<p>crime issues,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To tackle social exclusion in some of the more deprived geographical communities within Leicestershire, by providing sustainable transport for local renewal, over a long-term period by adopting a co-ordinated, multi-agency approach. To develop localised action plans in consultation with the community, based on evidence of need and adopting a joined-up agency approach to working and funding. 	
	Page 3	<p>Four themes have been identified in order to help individuals in the areas of relatively higher need to come out of poverty by engaging in suitable training, employment, health initiatives, accessing services and benefiting from improved living conditions. The four themes are listed as follows:</p> <p>Theme 1 – Youth Aspiration and Positive Destinations Theme 2 – Liveability – Living places Theme 3 – Learning, Skills and Employment Theme 4 – Community Engagement and Capacity Building</p>	Key principle Evidence
	Page 9	<p>The Framework identifies three Priority Areas based on their key statistics (based in Census data), to which each of the four themes described above are applied in order to improve the overall environment in which the residents live. These areas are identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loughborough and Shepshed Areas Soar Valley Villages South Charnwood Area 	Key principle Evidence
	Page 40	<p>The Framework will seek to develop action plans that will seek to follow up opportunities for joint working. These action plans will add value to work already taking place in the priority areas.</p>	
Corporate Plan – Chamwood Together (Charnwood Borough Council, 2003)	Page 3	<p>The Plan sets out the key priorities for improvement under six separate headings, these being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A prosperous and vibrant local economy Leisure and cultural opportunities for all A clean, safe and healthy borough A sustainable environment Decent homes A well-managed council 	Key principle
	Page 3	<p>The main priorities for a prosperous and vibrant local economy include increasing the economic vitality of small towns and villages away from the main towns of Leicester and Loughborough, attracting inward investment including regenerating the eastern approach to Loughborough at a cost of £1m and reducing poverty through improving awareness and improving access to welfare rights advice.</p>	Key principle
	Page 4	<p>The key priorities in order to promote leisure and cultural opportunities for all include developing initiatives to enable access to leisure centres and sport for all, particularly those in rural areas. Furthermore work will be done to improve</p>	Key principle

District Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		parks and green spaces within the borough and promote the arts by modernising the Town Hall theatre, supporting travelling performances to small towns and villages and increasing ticket sales. With regard to tourism the Council aim to market the area in partnership with The Heart of England Tourist Board and other partners.	
	Page 6	With regard to providing a clean, safe and healthy borough the main priorities are to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour and reduce the overall number of crimes reported. Also, cleaner streets, public health and flood alleviation are other priorities.	Key principle
	Page 7	Promoting a sustainable environment is another key aim of the Plan and this will be achieved through improving the recycling service, better planning including promoting the re-development of brownfield sites rather than greenfield ones and an integrate transport system.	
	Page 8	The Council aim to ensure that decent standards of housing and security are provided in all kinds of accommodation by supporting people in their homes, particularly the disabled and elderly, providing affordable housing, improving the Borough's housing service and tackling homelessness.	Key principle
	Page 9	The Plan seeks to ensure that the Council's service provide good value for money by providing community leadership, good communication, embracing new technologies and meeting national targets.	Key principle
Sustainability Strategy (Charnwood Borough Council, 2002)	Page 5	<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are set out as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate participation, democracy and partnership • Promote social equity and opportunity • Promote education, training and awareness raising • Minimise resource use, energy and waste • Minimise pollution • Contribute to good health • Protect the natural environment • Bring about a sustainable economy • Help to build a safe society • Promote transport alternatives and improve access • Protect local identity and heritage 	Key principle
Green Spaces Strategy (Charnwood Borough Council, 2004)	Page 55	The Council is committed to maximising the social, economic and environmental benefits of green space provision and ensuring that green spaces contribute to the vision for the Borough. It will seek to bring about improved green space provision over time.	Key principle
	Page 55	<p>The following public open space of recreational value will be sought within built areas where land availability, funding and opportunities permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District park provision in the region of 10 to 20 ha in the north and south of Loughborough, Birstall, Shepshed and Syston. • Provision of local parks in the region of 2.5 to 10 ha within 400 m of all homes and closer to homes in particular circumstances. 	Evidence Land allocation

District Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of local open spaces in housing areas in the region of 0.4 to 1 ha within broader provision to ensure green and attractive housing areas. ● Provision of village recreation grounds where appropriate. ● Accommodation and creation of habitat areas to ensure balanced amenity/natural provision and daily contact with nature. ● Accommodation of equipped play provision in accordance with a local standard. ● Accommodation of playing pitch needs. ● Accommodation of allotment needs. 	
	Page 55	<p>To bring about improvements in green space provision over time the Council will, amongst other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop appropriate policies and guidance including in respect of green space provision in housing areas, equipped play provision and allotment provision. ● Develop an appropriate information base. ● Consider the potential and desirability of developing district parks to the north and south of Loughborough and in Birstall, Shepshed and Syston. ● Prepare briefs for green space provision arising out of developments. ● Develop external funding. ● Develop partnership working. ● Develop community involvement. 	Policy Land allocation
Chamwood Community Strategy (Chamwood Borough Council, 2004)		<p>The Community Strategy is concerned with the quality of life in the whole Borough both now and in the future. Improving everyone's quality of life is the aim. However, we know that some areas and groups of people have a poorer quality of life. Concentrating on these areas and groups will often also help to deliver more general improvements in overall quality of life. Therefore in taking action, the Partnership will give priority to:</p> <p>Areas of Deprivation - using national Indices of Deprivation at Ward level together with local information to discern areas of most need. Recognising that statistics may inadvertently "mask" issues associated with deprivation arising in small areas across the Borough.</p> <p>Areas with other significant issues affecting quality of life - environmental and social factors may come together to cause concerns in an area that would not be regarded as being deprived.</p> <p>Socially excluded and isolated people in Rural Areas - Chamwood includes significant rural areas. The decline of local facilities, local employment, lack of affordable housing and transport issues in these areas can lead to disadvantage and social exclusion particularly for the young and for older people. The Partnership will apply The Countryside Agency's Rural Proofing principles to its activities.</p> <p>Young People - Young people are the key to the future. The majority can look forward to being better educated,</p>	Key principle Policy

District Plan or Programme	Source	Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Implications for Plan
		<p>wealthier, physically healthier and living longer than their parents. However a significant minority face a combination of problems, which limit their prospects and make them vulnerable to social exclusion. This priority is also reflected in the Leicestershire Community Strategy.</p> <p>Groups recognised as likely to suffer multiple disadvantage and/or social exclusion, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless people • Long-term unemployed people • Minority ethnic communities • People and families on low incomes • People requiring support to live independently • People with disabilities and long term illness • Refugees and Asylum Seekers 	
Charnwood Biodiversity Action Plan (Charnwood Borough Council, 2000)		The Plan identifies 15 Habitat Action Plans and 4 Species Action Plans. The HAPs place emphasis on specific habitats including woodlands, hedgerows, reedbeds and marshes, lakes streams, rivers and canals. The SAP's identify bats, song thrush, white-clawed crayfish and black poplar.	Evidence