



Sustainability Appraisal of the Harborough Core Strategy

Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

October 2010



Updated Policy, Plan and Programme Review for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Harborough Core Strategy

This Updated Policy Plan and Programme (PPP) Review accompanies the Pre-Submission SA Report for the Harborough Core Strategy. The PPP review provides a summary of the key synergies between the Harborough Core Strategy and the sustainability objectives of a range of international, national, regional, sub-regional and local policies, plans and programmes.

The PPP review has been updated from the version included with the SA Scoping Report which was released for consultation in November 2008. This is both (i) to reflect the recent introduction of new PPPs, and (ii) to address consultation comments received on the SA Scoping Report from stakeholders.

The information presented in this PPP review has informed the appraisal of the Core Strategy policies. The PPP review has been presented by the sustainability themes discussed in Table 1.5 of the main body of the Pre-Submission SA Report.

The Pre-Submission SA Report, with which this document accompanies, can be accessed at the following weblink:

<http://www.harborough.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents.php?categoryID=856> .

Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
Accessibility and Transportation		
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	The EU Sustainable Development Strategy identifies key priorities for an enlarged Europe to focus on up to 2010. This includes climate change and clean energy, sustainable transport, sustainable protection and consumption, health, better use of natural resources, social inclusion and fighting global poverty. It aims to achieve better policy integration in addressing these challenges, and to ensure that Europe looks beyond its boundaries in making informed decisions about sustainability.	Sustainable development should be the key consideration for the Core Strategy, which should aim to meet the EU's SD objectives.
EU European transport policy for 2010 : time to decide (2001)	Aims to strike a balance between economic development and the quality and safety demands made by society in order to develop a modern, sustainable transport system for 2010.	New development proposed as part of the Core Strategy should take place in areas with good access to the public transport network and/or provision should be made where appropriate for new or improved public transport connections, as well as walking and cycling networks.
Department for Transport: Transport Ten Year Plan (2000)	The Government's aims are to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice; and to invest in the future to create prosperity and a better environment. Specific objectives include more integrated transport solutions; public and private partnership; and modernisation of the transport network.	New development proposed as part of the Core Strategy should take place in areas with good access to the public transport network and/or provision should be made where appropriate for new or improved public transport connections, as well as walking and cycling networks.
ODPM PPG13: Transport (2001)	The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to: promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	New development proposed as part of the Core Strategy should take place in areas with good access to the public transport network and/or provision should be made where appropriate for new or improved public transport connections, as well as walking and cycling networks.
Department for Transport: Transport White Paper: The Future of Transport – A Network for 2030 (2004)	Sets out factors that will shape transport in the UK over the next thirty years. Also sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.	Increased housing provision, employment development and new services, facilities and amenities are likely to increase demand for travel in Harborough. The Core Strategy should therefore take into account the objectives of the White Paper in order to minimise transport's effect on the environment.
Department for Transport: The Future of Rail White Paper (2004)	Sets out a blueprint for a new streamlined structure for Britain's Railway. The proposals aim to provide a single point of accountability for the network's performance, allow closer working between track and train and provide for greater devolution of decision making.	The Harborough Core Strategy has the potential to stimulate increased usage of the railway network.

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Department for Transport: An Evidence Base Review of Public Attitudes to Climate Change and Transport Behaviour (2006)	Summary report of the findings of an evidence base review investigating the research base on public attitudes towards climate change and transport behaviour.	The Harborough Core Strategy has a role to play in influencing public behaviour in terms of promoting modal shift and encouraging the sustainable design and construction of new buildings.
Department for Transport: National Cycling Strategy and Review (1996, reviewed 2005)	The National Cycling Strategy aims to increase cycle use for all types of journey. The Review focuses on the mechanisms established for the delivery of cycling and the effect these have had on increasing cycling rates.	The Harborough Core Strategy should take into account the objectives of the National Cycling Strategy by facilitating cycle friendly development, supporting the provision of new cycling routes within development areas and improving the public realm.
Department for Transport: Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (2007)	<p>The strategy sets out an approach for implementing the recommendations of the Eddington study¹ in relation to transport, and reflects the findings of the Stern Review of the economics of climate change. On this basis the strategy sets out the Government's five 'broad goals' for transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the competitiveness and productivity of the economy • Address climate change, by cutting emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases; • Protect people's safety, security and health; • Improve quality of life, including through a healthy natural environment; and • Promote greater equality of opportunity. 	The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to promote these national goals for transport, as refined in the subsequent DfT document <i>Delivering a Sustainable Transport System</i> . (2008, see below)
Department for Transport: Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)	<p>This further develops the broad goals presented in the DfT's <i>Towards a Sustainable Transport System</i> to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; • To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; • To contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; • To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and • To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment. 	See Department for Transport: Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (2007) above.

¹ Sir Rod Eddington was jointly commissioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Transport to examine the long-term links between transport and the UK's economic productivity, growth and stability, within the context of the Government's broader commitment to sustainable development. The Study was announced in Budget 2005 and reported on 1 December 2006 to accompany the 2006 Pre-Budget Report

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<p>Government Office for the East of England: East Midlands Regional Transport Strategy</p>	<p>The RTS, which is part of the RSS, states that Local authorities should have regard to the following general objectives when drawing up their Local Development Documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support sustainable development in the region's Principal Urban Areas and Sub-Regional Centres. 2. Promote accessibility and overcome peripherality in the region's rural areas. 3. Support the region's regeneration priorities. 4. Promote improvements to inter-regional and international linkages that will support sustainable development within the region. 5. Improve safety across the region and reduce congestion, particularly within the region's Principal Urban Areas and on major inter-urban corridors. 6. Promote opportunities for modal shift away from the private car and road based freight transport across the region. <p>It also sets out a number of sub-regional objectives for transport. Those relevant to Harborough are related to the designated "Southern" sub-area and the "Three Cities" sub-area.</p> <p>Southern Sub-area</p> <p>S1 Developing the transport infrastructure and services needed to accommodate major planned housing and employment growth consistent with the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy.</p> <p>S2 Developing the transport infrastructure and services needed to support Northampton's role as one of the region's five Principal Urban Areas.</p> <p>S3 Developing the transport infrastructure and services needed to support the regeneration of Corby as a place to both live and work.</p> <p>S4 Developing opportunities for modal switch away from road based transport in the nationally important freight distribution sector.</p> <p>S5 Improving access by all modes to the East Coast Ports of Felixstowe and Harwich.</p> <p>Three Cities Sub-area</p> <p>T1 Reducing the use of the car in and around Nottingham, Derby and Leicester and promoting a step change in the quality and quantity of local public transport provision.</p> <p>T2 Improving public transport linkages between Derby, Leicester and Nottingham and to London, the rest of the East Midlands, and other key national cities such as Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Sheffield.</p> <p>T3 Developing the transport infrastructure and services needed to improve access to jobs and services from</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to support the RTS through facilitating development which reduces the need to travel, supports a reduction in congestion and encourages modal shift.</p> <p>In particular the Core Strategy should support the sustainable transport proposals for the sub-areas relevant to the district.</p>

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	<p>deprived inner urban areas and outer estates, and also to identified Regeneration Zones.</p> <p>T4 Improving public transport surface access to Nottingham East Midlands Airport.</p> <p>T5 Developing opportunities for modal switch away from road based transport in the manufacturing, retail and freight distribution sectors.</p> <p>T6 Reducing congestion and improving safety along the M1 corridor and the highway network generally.</p>	
<p>Leicestershire County Council: Leicestershire Local Transport Plan 2006-11 (2006)</p>	<p>Setting out the local transport strategy for Leicestershire for the period 2006-11, the LTP's main objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling congestion, by increasing the use of public transport, walking and cycling with less growth in car mileage and more effective use of congested roadspace. • Improving access to facilities including employment, education, health care and food shopping, particularly where analysis shows the greatest levels of social deprivation. • Reducing road casualties through local safety schemes and speed management activities as well as continuing road safety education, training and publicity campaigns. • Improving air quality in the traffic-related air quality management areas through action plans and robust monitoring of nitrogen dioxide levels against national target levels. • Reducing the impact of traffic through local communities, near schools and within town centres by reducing vehicle speeds and in exceptional cases re-routing the traffic. • Managing transport assets in the most cost-effective way through robust condition monitoring, timeliness of intervention and economies of scale in repairs and renewal. 	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to support reductions in congestion and limit traffic flows by reducing the need to travel and supporting sustainable modes of transport. New development should be allocated to areas with good access to the public transport network. Provision should be made where appropriate for new or improved public transport connections, as well as walking and cycling networks.</p>

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Leicestershire County Council and Leicester City Council: Central Leicestershire Local Transport Plan 2006-11 (2006)	<p>Local Transport Plan for Central Leicestershire, focussing on Leicester and surrounding areas. Main focuses are:</p> <p>Delivering Accessibility: Improving existing and creating new walking and cycle links, including enhancing the Rights of Way network; improving orbital routes; raising awareness of alternatives to the car through promotion of work place travel plans, public transport and personal transport planning; ensuring transport influences the delivery of all services; improving interchange opportunities, particularly at bus and rail stations; improving direction signing; and ensuring highway maintenance works are prioritised to improve accessibility.</p> <p>Safer Roads: Providing Safer Routes, Traffic Calming and Local Safety schemes; providing Road Safety Education Training including child pedestrian and cycling training; continuing the Road Safety Auditing of all new highway schemes; safety Camera Scheme, including the speed awareness workshops, installing vehicle activated signs and safety promotion campaigns; developing further links with and influence highway maintenance strategies</p> <p>Better Air Quality: reducing vehicle-kilometres travelled; reducing emissions per vehicle-kilometre and/or; repositioning / changing traffic flows</p> <p>Quality of Life: Making it easier to walk and cycle; continuing and expanding good quality bus services; using recycled and reused materials wherever possible; continuing to monitor air quality throughout the city; and improving the quality of landscaping and open spaces in schemes</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to support reductions in congestion and limit traffic flows by reducing the need to travel and supporting sustainable modes of transport. New development should be allocated to areas with good access to the public transport network. Provision should be made where appropriate for new or improved public transport connections, as well as walking and cycling networks.</p> <p>The Core Strategy should fully recognise the need to support the viability of sustainable transport linkages to Leicester.</p>
Air Quality		
EC Air Quality Directive (1996)	Aims to improve air quality throughout Europe by controlling the level of certain pollutants and monitoring their concentrations. In particular the Directive aims to establish levels for different air pollutants; draw up common methods for assessing air quality; methods to improve air quality; and make sure that information on air quality is easily accessible to Member States and the public.	The Harborough Core Strategy may have impacts on air quality in the district as a result of increased housing and employment provision and the provision of new services, facilities and amenities.
DETR Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air (2000)	The Strategy provides specific UK targets for reducing air pollution and sets out local authority responsibilities for achieving most of these. It states that land use planning has a key role to play in contributing to these targets.	The Core Strategy should seek to improve air quality in affected areas by promoting the layout of development which supports modal shift, clean technologies and the provision of open space.
ODPM PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	PPS23 is intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000.	The Core Strategy should seek to improve air quality in affected areas by promoting the layout of development which supports modal shift, clean technologies and the provision of open space.

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Biodiversity and Geodiversity		
EC Sixth Environmental Action Programme 2002-2012 (2002)	Nature and biodiversity (including soil communities) has been identified as one of four priority areas for Europe. The EAP requires specific action to counteract pressures arising notably from pollution, the introduction of non-native species, and potential risks from releasing genetically modified organisms.	The Core Strategy should aim to promote development which improves environmental quality in Harborough through the effective remediation of contaminated land and the improvement of water quality. The Core Strategy should also avoid promoting high-polluting land uses near important biodiversity sites.
EC Biodiversity Strategy (1998)	Member states are required to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and integrate as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	The Core Strategy should have due regard to national, regional and local biodiversity strategies.
The Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (1995)	The strategy aims to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe.	The LDDs should support the provision of green infrastructure and biodiversity-friendly design and layout to enhance biological and landscape diversity.
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	The aims of the Convention include the conservation of biological diversity (including a commitment to significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss), the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.	The LDDs should include provision which enhances biological diversity (e.g. provision of woodland and greenspace) where possible in order to meet the requirements of the UN Convention, whilst at the same time avoiding biodiversity loss through careful choice of development sites.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	The Convention seeks to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, and to monitor and control endangered and vulnerable species.	Protected species are present throughout the district, so the Core Strategy should ensure that where development is necessary in areas containing these species, adequate mitigation is carried out before development commences. Monitoring of such species will also be necessary.
DEFRA Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended)	The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	Protected species are present throughout the district, so LDDs should ensure that where development is necessary in areas containing these species, adequate mitigation is carried out before development commences. Monitoring of such species will also be necessary.
DoE Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan (1994)	Government's strategy for protection and enhancement of biodiversity, from 1992 convention on Biodiversity commitments. Advises on opportunities and threats for biodiversity.	The Core Strategy should support the provision of green infrastructure and biodiversity-friendly design and layout to support flora and fauna.
DEFRA Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)	Government's strategy for the integration of biodiversity into public, private and voluntary sector policies and programmes in England.	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to address the objectives of the regional biodiversity strategy by fully addressing biodiversity considerations through the Core Strategy development process.</p> <p>In particular the Core Strategy should support new development which avoids sensitive areas and seeks to support regional biodiversity networks.</p>

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TCPA Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (2004)	The development process should consider ecological potential of all areas including brownfield sites. Local authorities and developers have a responsibility to mitigate impacts of development on designated sites and priority habitats and species and avoid damage to ecosystems.	Brownfield biodiversity should be a key consideration of the Harborough Core Strategy, in addition to greenfield sites, with areas of particular importance avoided and appropriate mitigation implemented wherever necessary.
DCLG Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)	Sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system, replaces PPG 9 on nature conservation (published October 1994). The key principles of PPS9 are as follows: (i) Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. These characteristics should include the relevant biodiversity and geological resources of the area. In reviewing environmental characteristics local authorities should assess the potential to sustain and enhance those resources. (ii) Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment. (iii) Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources. (iv) Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. (v) Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted. (vi) The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Where granting planning permission would result in significant harm to those interests, local planning authorities will need to be satisfied that the development cannot reasonably be located on any alternative sites that would result in less or no harm. In the absence of any such alternatives, local planning authorities should ensure that, before planning permission is granted, adequate mitigation measures are put in place. Where a planning decision would result in significant harm to biodiversity and geological interests which cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated against, appropriate compensation measures should be sought. If that significant harm cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against, or compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.	Biodiversity considerations must be fully considered by the Core Strategy. In particular development should avoid sensitive areas and seek to increase provision of wildlife friendly areas such as green space within the district. Local geodiversity assets should also be recognised by the Core Strategy.
Natural England: Securing Biodiversity: A New Framework for Delivering Priority Species and Habitats in England	The guide sets out a framework which has been developed to enhance the recovery of priority habitats and species in England (published under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006). The Strategy seeks to:	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the framework through seeking to encourage an approach to development which supports a holistic approach to biodiversity requirements in the district, incorporating green infrastructure, landscape protection and habitat provision.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage the adoption of an ecosystem approach and better embed climate change adaptation principles in conservation action; • achieve biodiversity enhancements across whole landscapes and seascapes; • achieve our priority habitat targets through greater collective emphasis on habitat restoration and expansion; • enhance the recovery of priority species by better integrating their needs into habitat-based work where possible, and through targeted species recovery work where necessary; • support the restoration of designated sites, including by enhancing the wider countryside in which they sit; • support the conservation of marine biodiversity, inside and outside of designated sites; • establish and implement a delivery programme, with agreed accountabilities, for priority species and habitats in England; • improve the integration of national, regional and local levels of delivery; • improve the links between relevant policy-makers and biodiversity practitioners; • strengthen biodiversity partnerships by clarifying roles at England, regional and local levels. 	
English Nature: Climate Change - Space for Nature? (2006)	Scene setting information for the next 80 years in terms of climate change. Prescribes suggested actions to be taken now in preparation for change.	Provision of green space and green corridors in the district will have benefits for biodiversity networks.
DEFRA England's Trees, Woods and Forests - a Consultation Document (2006)	Government objectives include: to safeguard England's resource of trees, woods and forests for future generations; to protect the environmental resources of water, soil and air, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and landscapes, and cultural values; to ensure that woodlands and trees enhance the quality of life for those living in, working in, or visiting England; to encourage the development of new or improved market for sustainable woodland products and services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally.	The Core Strategy should aim to protect trees and woods and recognise their value to landscape, biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental quality and for the public realm. Planting of trees within development sites should be encouraged.
DEFRA Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing Biodiversity Duty (2007)	The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006, and states that: "Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity". Particular areas of focus include: Policy, Strategy and Procurement; Management of Public Land and Buildings; Planning, Infrastructure and Development; and Education, Advice and Awareness.	Biodiversity considerations must be fully considered by the LDDs. In particular development should avoid sensitive areas and seek to increase provision of wildlife friendly areas such as green space within the district. Local geodiversity assets should also be recognised by the Core Strategy.

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<p>East Midlands Regional Assembly and East Midlands Biodiversity Forum: Putting Wildlife Back on the Map, A Biodiversity Strategy for the East Midlands (2007)</p>	<p>The East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy provides a strategic framework for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in the region. The aim of the strategy is “to promote the creation of the policy, strategic and communications framework within which conservation and enhancement of biodiversity can best be achieved” through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying the strategic framework needed for conservation and enhancement of biodiversity to be achieved at a local level, through local biodiversity action plans (BAPs); • Informing other regional strategies and sectors of the role and relevance of biodiversity in delivering their objectives; and • Identifying key delivery partners, the role envisaged for them and the support available to them. <p>The strategy then aims to deliver this through setting out 26 objectives and accompanying actions.</p>	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to address the objectives of the regional biodiversity strategy by fully addressing biodiversity considerations through the Core Strategy development process.</p> <p>In particular the Core Strategy should support new development which avoids sensitive areas and seeks to support regional biodiversity networks.</p>
<p>Forestry Commission & East Midlands Conservancy: Space4Trees: The Regional Forestry Framework for the East Midlands</p>	<p>Space4trees has identified aims, objectives and guiding principles in four priority areas:</p> <p>Trees and People - delivering a wide range of public benefits to local communities and focusing on where the need is greatest.</p> <p>Trees and the Environment - addressing historic declines in habitats and species and ensuring that our woodland environment is robust and healthy enough to withstand future environmental pressures.</p> <p>Trees and the Economy - encouraging innovation, enterprise and growth in the woodland sector and supporting investment in a high quality natural environment to provide economic benefits for the region.</p> <p>Communication and Collaboration - making the most of our wealth of knowledge, skills and experience and sharing the benefits of best practice.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should aim to protect trees and woods and recognise their value to landscape, biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental quality and for the public realm. Planting of trees within development sites should be encouraged.</p> <p>Alongside the value of woodland to the local economy should be recognised through the Core Strategy (this is important due to the rural nature of the district).</p>
<p>Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>The Local Biodiversity Action Plan identifies priority habitats and species, setting targets for their conservation and outlining mechanisms for achieving these.</p>	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should support the objectives of the Biodiversity Action Plan through enhancing biodiversity networks and protecting and supporting both greenfield and brownfield biodiversity assets.</p>

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Climate Change		
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)	Sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change.	The Harborough Core Strategy should encourage efficient design of new development and redevelopment; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support the growth renewable energy provision in the district. The Core Strategy should also facilitate climate change adaptation, such as a presumption against development in flood risk areas, supporting a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the development of sustainable urban drainage systems.
IPCC Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)	Commits member nations to reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, or engage in emissions trading if they maintain or increase emissions of these gases.	The Harborough Core Strategy should encourage efficient design of new development and redevelopment; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support the growth renewable energy provision in the district.
EC Sixth Environmental Action Programme 2002-2012 (2002)	Climate change has been identified as one of four priority areas for Europe. The EAP's main objective is a reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases without a reduction in levels of growth and prosperity, as well as adaptation and preparation for the effects of climate change.	The Harborough Core Strategy should encourage efficient design of new development and redevelopment; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support the growth renewable energy provision in the district. The Core Strategy should also facilitate climate change adaptation, such as a presumption against development in flood risk areas, supporting a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the development of sustainable urban drainage systems.
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	This Strategy identifies key priorities for an enlarged Europe to focus on up to 2010, including climate change and clean energy, and sustainable transport.	The Harborough Core Strategy should encourage efficient design of new development and redevelopment; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support the growth of renewable energy provision in the district. The Core Strategy should also facilitate climate change adaptation, such as a presumption against development in flood risk areas, supporting a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the development of sustainable urban drainage systems.

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UK Climate Change Act 2008 (2008)	<p>The 2008 Climate Change Act seeks to manage and respond to climate change in the UK, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Setting ambitious, legally binding targets; ▶ Taking powers to help meet those targets; ▶ Strengthening the institutional framework; ▶ Enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change; and ▶ Establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures. <p>Significantly, the Act sets a legally binding target of at least an 80 percent cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and at least a 34 percent cut by 2020. These targets are against a 1990 baseline.</p>	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to encourage a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the district to reflect national targets for climate change mitigation through encouraging modal shift, supporting appropriate locational policies for development, encouraging energy and resource efficiency and supporting renewable energy provision. It should also seek to increase the resilience of the district to the effects of climate change.</p>
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	<p>The UK has committed to sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020 – an increase in the share of renewables from about 2.25% in 2008. The Renewable Energy Strategy sets out how the Government will achieve this target through utilising a variety of mechanisms to encourage Renewable Energy provision in the UK. This includes through streamlining the planning system, increasing investment in technologies and improving funding for advice and awareness raising.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should encourage renewable energy provision in Harborough through helping to realise opportunities for new renewable energy facilities in the district and supporting an increase in microgeneration.</p>
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)	<p>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan sets out how the UK will meet the Climate Change Act's legally binding target of 34 percent cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020. It also seeks to deliver emissions cuts of 18% on 2008 levels.</p> <p>The main aims of the Transition Plan include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Producing 30% of energy from renewables by 2020; ▶ Improving the energy efficiency of existing housing; ▶ Increasing the number of people in 'green jobs'; and ▶ Supporting the use and development of clean technologies. 	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to support the aims of the UK Low Transition Plan by encouraging the growth of the renewable energy provision in the district; improving the energy efficiency of existing housing; helping facilitate the growth of green jobs and supporting the development of environmental technologies locally.</p>

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<p>Planning and Climate Change: Supplement to PPS1 (2007)</p>	<p>The PPS is a supplement to PPS1 and aims to focus on national policy and to provide clarity on what is required at regional and local levels. It also aims to ensure that decisions are made at the most appropriate level and in a timely fashion to deliver the action needed to address climate change.</p> <p>The Statement focuses on both mitigation and adaptation measures.</p>	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should encourage efficient design of new development and redevelopment; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support the growth renewable energy provision in the district. The Core Strategy should also facilitate climate change adaptation, such as a presumption against development in flood risk areas, supporting a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the development of sustainable urban drainage systems.</p>
<p>DfT An Evidence Base Review of Public Attitudes to Climate Change and Transport Behaviour (2006)</p>	<p>Summary report of the findings of an evidence base review investigating the research base on public attitudes towards climate change and transport behaviour.</p>	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy has a role to play in influencing public behaviour in terms of facilitating the energy efficient design and construction of new buildings, changing travel patterns and reducing car use and improving green infrastructure.</p>
<p>East Midlands Regional Assembly: The East Midlands Energy Challenge The Regional Energy Strategy (Part 1)</p>	<p>Part 1 of the Regional Energy Strategy sets out the main aims of the strategy. The overall objective of the strategy is to "ensure a diverse and secure energy supply that is delivered in partnership with local communities and minimises adverse environmental impacts."</p> <p>The main policies/aims of the strategy are as follows:</p> <p>Policy ENG1: To ensure that greenhouse gas emissions are significantly reduced to protect the Region from future impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Policy ENG2: To encourage high standards of building design and renovation, which allow for good indoor environment, whilst reducing the energy demands for heating lighting and cooling</p> <p>Policy ENG3: To improve the awareness and knowledge, amongst development professionals, of the opportunities to minimise energy use in buildings and for transport through careful siting and design of developments</p> <p>Policy ENG4: To encourage people, businesses and communities to reduce the impact that their use of energy has on their local and global environment, particularly in relation to climate change.</p> <p>Policy ENG5: To equip people with the skills and knowledge to respond to the changing energy market.</p> <p>Policy ENG6: To promote and support the improvement in energy efficiency as a means of improving the condition of homes and health.</p> <p>Policy ENG7: To promote and support the improvement in energy efficiency as a means of improving the competitiveness of the Region's industrial base and of protecting valuable natural resources.</p> <p>Policy ENG8: To promote and support the development of energy service companies within the Region.</p> <p>Policy ENG9: To promote and support the development of markets for heat, recognising an important commodity for energy services in homes and businesses</p> <p>Policy ENG10: To ensure that an increasing amount of the electricity used is</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to help achieve these aims by implementing policies which promote energy efficiency and carbon reductions in new and redevelopment, support new renewable energy provision (including community owned and neighbourhood facilities) and the use of alternative fuels.</p> <p>The Core Strategy should also support the growth of the environmental sector and new environmental technologies in the district.</p>

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	<p>generated from renewable sources.</p> <p>Policy ENG11: To promote and support a growing market in renewable energy electricity generation</p> <p>Policy ENG12: To ensure that renewable energy installations or developments are designed sensitively to take full account of their impact on the historic or natural environment.</p> <p>Policy ENG13: To encourage the uptake of domestic and small scale community owned or run renewable energy schemes.</p> <p>Policy ENG14: To promote and support the use of cleaner fossil fuel technologies in buildings and transport.</p> <p>Policy ENG15: To ensure that the energy infrastructure in the East Midlands is maintained and enhanced for a reliable and secure energy supply, that is accessible to new generation capacity.</p> <p>Policy ENG16: To support the energy generation and supply industries within the East Midlands and promote a shift to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>Policy ENG17: To encourage research into new and emerging technologies and support mechanisms for their deployment</p>	
<p>East Midlands Regional Assembly: The East Midlands Energy Challenge The Regional Energy Strategy (Part 2)</p>	<p>Part 2 of the Regional Energy Strategy sets out how the aims highlighted in Part 1 of the strategy will be achieved. It seeks to achieve these aims through the following Priorities:</p> <p>Priority 1: Energy in Homes Ensuring that all homes use energy efficiently to provide sustainable and affordable warmth and power.</p> <p>Priority 2: Planning and Design Enabling a low carbon future through Planning and Design.</p> <p>Priority 3: Business Performance Improving the productivity and performance of businesses in the region through more efficient use of energy and resources.</p> <p>Priority 4: Economic Exploitation Enabling the Region to exploit new economic opportunities from new and emerging technologies, processes and services.</p> <p>Priority 5: Energy Capacity Supporting an appropriate regional level of generation and supply of energy to meet future energy needs reliably, securely and sustainably.</p> <p>Priority 6: Awareness Raising Engaging all stakeholders in the East Midlands in reducing the impact that their use of energy has on their local and global environment.</p> <p>Priority 7: Capacity Building Providing the tools and opportunities for stakeholders to take an active role in reducing their energy consumption and the effects that their use of energy has on the environment.</p>	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to support these priorities by implementing policies which promote energy efficiency and carbon reductions in new and redevelopment, support new renewable energy provision (including community owned and neighbourhood facilities) and the use of alternative fuels.</p> <p>The Core Strategy should also support the growth of the environmental sector and new environmental technologies in the district.</p>

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<p>East Midlands Sustainability Round Table: The Potential Impact of Climate Change in the East Midlands (2004)</p>	<p>Updates the Round Table's 2000 report on potential climate change impacts in the East Midlands.</p> <p>Based on updated climate change scenarios and modelling, sets out the likely effect of climate change on the region. This is based on a "low" and "high" emissions scenario.</p> <p>Likely effects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in temperatures could increase by up to 2°C depending on season – more than twice the change in the whole of the last century. • Increase in winter rainfall by about 15%. Decrease in summer rainfall by up to 30%. • Reduction in Autumn soil moisture contents by an additional 20 to 30%. • More extreme weather events, including related to both precipitation and temperature. <p>Particular risks highlighted as a result of climate change include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to infrastructure due to extreme temperatures. • Increased stress and risk of mortality from heat. • Increased risk of skin cancer. • Increased risk of flooding either by reducing the level of protection of existing defences or increasing the frequency and extent of flooding in unprotected areas. Urban areas will be at increased risk from sewers surcharging. Problems gaining insurance cover. • Reduced availability of water and increasing demand. • Pressure on agriculture and biodiversity. • Possible increase in the risk of storm damage. 	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the district is well placed to adapt to these climate change scenarios.</p>
<p>East Midlands Development Agency, East Midlands Regional Assembly, Government Office for the East Midlands, The Environment Agency, East Midlands Regional Climate Change Partnership: The East Midlands Regional Programme of Action on Climate Change 2009-11 (2009)</p>	<p>The Programme of Action on Climate Change provides a link between national activity through the UK Climate Change Programme with local government plans to tackle climate change.</p> <p>It seeks to reduce carbon dioxide emissions across the region, over three years, by an average of 10% per capita, from a 2005 baseline. To help deliver these targets, the strategy sets out eight priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People and Communities: Engaging, informing and supporting people and communities to tackle climate change 2. Public Sector: Developing, supporting and gearing up the role of the public sector in responding to the mitigation and adaptation challenges of climate change in the East Midlands 3. Buildings: Enabling progress towards a low carbon future, resilient to the impacts of a changing climate, through planning, design and sustainable construction of new build and retrofit of existing buildings, including historic 	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should encourage efficient design of new development and redevelopment; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support the growth of renewable energy provision in the district. The Core Strategy should also facilitate climate change adaptation, such as a presumption against development in flood risk areas, supporting a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the development of sustainable urban drainage systems.</p>

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	<p>buildings</p> <p>4. Environment: Protecting and enhancing the capacity of the natural and historic environment to help mitigate carbon emissions and provide adaptation opportunities for people, wildlife populations and historic and cultural assets</p> <p>5. Economic Resilience: Achieving a low carbon, resilient regional economy</p> <p>6. Infrastructure and Services: Reducing the carbon impacts of energy, transport, water and waste and improving the resilience of its associated infrastructure and services</p> <p>7. Inter-regional and International Links: Facilitating partnerships within and beyond the region that facilitate knowledge transfer, sustainable trade, assistance to developing economies and which help reduce the impact of our externalised greenhouse gas liabilities</p> <p>8. Leadership: A cross cutting priority to drive action to tackle climate change by embedding policies, exemplifying practices and individual behaviours across regional partners. Also building more effective partnership arrangements to support the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the PoA.</p>	
Carbon Trust: The Climate Change Challenge: Scientific Evidence and Implications (2005)	This report summarises the nature of climate change through explaining the science and the evidence surrounding the issue. It also explains the future potential impacts, including the outstanding uncertainties.	The Harborough Core Strategy should encourage efficient design of new development and redevelopment; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support the growth of renewable energy provision in the district. The Core Strategy should also facilitate climate change adaptation, such as a presumption against development in flood risk areas, supporting a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the development of sustainable urban drainage systems.
Energy Saving Trust: Renewable Energy Sources for Homes in Urban Environments (2005)	Provides information about the integration of renewable energy sources into new and existing dwellings in urban environments. It covers the basic principles, benefits, limitations, costs and suitability of various technologies.	The Harborough Core Strategy should encourage the incorporation of renewable energy provision into the design of new housing.
Economic Factors		
EU European Employment Strategy (1997, revised 2005)	The EES is designed as the main tool to give direction to and ensure co-ordination of the employment policy priorities to which Member States should subscribe at EU level.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the growth of jobs and employment in the district across a range of sectors and should support existing jobs. The Core Strategy should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills, improve community cohesion and increase opportunities in the district.

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EU The Lisbon Strategy (2000, revised 2005)	The Lisbon Strategy was adopted in March 2000 and aims to make the EU the most dynamic and competitive economy by 2010. This strategy involves a range of policy areas, from research and education to environment and employment.	The Harborough Core Strategy should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills, improve community cohesion and increase opportunities in the district. The Core Strategy also has the potential to help deliver urban renaissance through improvements to the vitality and vibrancy of the district and enhancing the local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout.
ODPM: PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	Sets out the Government's planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. Specific aims are: social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; effective protection of the environment; the prudent use of natural resources; and the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	Sustainable economic development which supports environmental improvements, improves community cohesion and the enhances vitality and vibrancy of the district should be a central aim of the Harborough Core Strategy.
DCLG: PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)	<p>Sets out the Government's policy framework for planning for sustainable economic development in urban and rural areas. PPS4 seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, towns, regions, sub-regions and local areas, both urban and rural; ▶ Reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation; ▶ Deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change; ▶ Promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places for communities; and ▶ Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting thriving, inclusive and locally distinctive rural communities whilst continuing to protect the open countryside for the benefit of all. 	<p>Sustainable economic development which supports environmental improvements, improves community cohesion and the enhances the vitality of the district should be central aims of the Harborough Core Strategy.</p> <p>The vitality and vibrancy of rural areas in Harborough, including the economy, should also be a key consideration for the Core Strategy.</p>
DETR The Urban White Paper Our Towns and Cities: the Future: Delivering an urban renaissance (2000)	Sets out the Government's aims to provide jobs, a healthy economy, decent homes, good public services and an attractive and safe environment.	The Harborough Core Strategy should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills, improve community cohesion and increase opportunities in the district. The Core Strategy also has the potential to help deliver urban renaissance through improvements to the vitality and vibrancy of the district and enhancing the local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout.
DfES Education and Skills: Delivering Results, A Strategy to 2006 (2002)	Objectives are to: give children an excellent start in education so that they have a better foundation for future learning; enable all young people to develop and to equip themselves with the skills, knowledge and personal qualities needed for life and work; and encourage and enable adults to learn, improve their skills and enrich their lives.	The Harborough Core Strategy should encourage the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities in the district.

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DTI UK Manufacturing Strategy (2002)	Sets out a strategy for helping manufacturing companies fulfil their potential in the UK by moving up the value chain to high skilled, knowledge intensive operations. The major aim of the strategy is to close the productivity gap with major competitors.	The Harborough Core Strategy should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and improve the quality of the workforce in Harborough.
Department of Work and Pensions: UK National Action Plan for Employment (2004)	This Employment Action Plan sets out the UK Government's response to the Employment Guidelines under the three overarching objectives of full employment, quality & productivity, and cohesion & social inclusion.	The Core Strategy should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities in the district.
HM Treasury: Science & innovation investment framework 2004-2014 (2004)	Describes how the UK should attract the highest-skilled people and companies which have the potential to innovate turn innovation into a commercial opportunity.	The Harborough Core Strategy should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills, improve community cohesion and increase opportunities in the district. The Core Strategy also has the potential to attract new companies and higher skilled people through improvements to the vitality and vibrancy of the district and enhancing the local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout.
DEFRA Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy (2005)	Sets a broad-ranging policy agenda for achieving sustainable development in the UK. This includes topics related to helping people make better choices; sustainable consumption and production; climate change and energy; protecting natural resources and enhancing the environment; and creating sustainable communities.	The Harborough Core Strategy, in addition to securing the provision of high quality employment land in Harborough, should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills, improve community cohesion and increase opportunities in the district. The Core Strategy also has the potential to help facilitate community cohesion through improvements to the vitality and vibrancy of the district and enhancing the local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout.
DfES 14-19 Education and Skills White Paper (2005)	Sets out proposals, which build on the strengths of the existing education system, designed to ensure that every young person masters functional English and maths before they leave education.	The Harborough Core Strategy should encourage the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities in the district.
DfES Five Year Strategy for Children and Learners (2005)	Sets out the DfES skills and education strategy, seeking to address historic weaknesses and put a clear focus on children, learners, parents and employers, promoting personalisation and choice.	The Core Strategy should encourage the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities in the district.
DfES Further Education: Raising Skills, Improving Life Chances (2005)	Sets out a commitment to develop a new approach to funding for 14-19 year-olds and to move to a position where more funding is driven directly by employer and learner choice.	The Core Strategy should encourage the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities in the district.
DTI Technology Strategy - Developing UK Capability (2006)	Key goals are to: help leading sectors and businesses maintain their position in the face of global competition; stimulate those sectors and businesses with the capacity to be among the best in the world to fulfil their potential; ensure that the emerging technologies of today become the growth sectors of tomorrow; and combine all these elements in such a way that the UK becomes a centre for investment by world-leading companies.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the growth of Information & Communications Technology by encouraging and facilitating the expansion of high speed ITC networks across the district.

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<p>East Midlands Tourism: Building the Visitor Economy. Maximising the Impact of Tourism and the Visitor Economy in the East Midlands (2008)</p>	<p>A regional strategic plan covering the 3 year period from April 2008 with the aim of the realising the full potential of the visitor economy.</p> <p>The plan has three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the current numbers of visitors to the region and their levels of expenditure; • Improve the competitiveness, productivity and quality of the offer for all types of visitors to the region; • Plan and facilitate the investment needed to reinvigorate the region's tourism and visitor offer. <p>Also proposes measures to help improve skills and workforce development, together with a focus to encourage strategic development opportunities.</p>	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy has the potential to support the district's visitor economy by supporting the quality of the local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout. This should draw on Harborough's assets, including its high quality environment, attractive countryside, good connections and cultural heritage resource. The Core Strategy should also have the potential to support the provision of sustainably located and appropriate visitor attractions in the district.</p>
<p>Business support in the East Midlands - A strategy for 2005-2008</p>	<p>Aims to improve the business prospects of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the region through the following three aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the number of SMEs trading in the East Midlands. 2. Improve the survival rate of new businesses. 3. Increase the growth rate and profitability of existing SMEs. 	<p>The Core Strategy for Harborough should seek to support the growth and survival of SMEs by appropriate land provision in accessible locations, and</p>
<p>East Midlands Development Agency: East Midlands Regional Economic Strategy (2006)</p>	<p>Part of the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy, there are three main themes for the Regional Economic Strategy, with associated priorities. These are as follows:</p> <p>Theme One: Raising Productivity Employment, learning and skills: Increase the proportion of adult employees gaining new skills. Enterprise and business support: Develop as a region of highly productive, globally competitive businesses. Innovation: Foster a dynamic environment with innovative and creative businesses at its heart, with a focus on four sectors - transport equipment, construction, food and drink, and healthcare.</p> <p>Theme Two: Ensuring Sustainability Transport and logistics: Improvement of infrastructure to enable better connectivity Energy and resources: Reduce impact on climate change and ensure a high quality environment where people want to live and work. Promotion of renewable technologies and support businesses to exploit new opportunities and encourage more efficient use of resources. Environmental protection: Protection and enhancement of the environment. Land and development: Ensuring an adequate supply of quality development land; and a good balance between competing land uses.</p>	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to ensure that the regional aims for sustainable economic development are reflected by the Core Strategy.</p>

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	<p>Theme Three: Achieving Equality</p> <p>Cohesive communities: Creation of a dynamic society and stronger economy through supporting equality and diversity. Encouragement of neighbourhood renewal and develop the capacity of local groups to improve community cohesion.</p> <p>Economic renewal: Assist disadvantaged areas in economic renewal.</p> <p>Economic inclusion: Improve the opportunities available to disadvantaged groups by tackling the barriers to participating in, and benefiting from, the region's economic success.</p>	
<p>East Midlands Rural Affairs Forum and East Midlands Development Agency: Think Farming and Food, Action Plan for the East Midlands (2006)</p>	<p>The Regional Delivery Plan for Farming and Food is a framework for action to achieve a sustainable future for the farming and food industries in the East Midlands. The Plan sets out a range of priorities and proposed actions to assist development and influence and direct change within the industry. The objectives of the plan include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence and take forward the East Midlands farming and food sector to achieve a sustainable future for our farming and food industries • Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits from sustainable land management • Encourage businesses and individuals to develop a skills base that supports innovation, market drive, forward looking and sustainable activities • Facilitate and encourage supply chain development and connection across the food chain 	<p>The Core Strategy should support the needs of farming and agriculture and associated industries. This is important for Harborough due to the rural nature of the district.</p>
<p>Harborough District Council: Harborough Economic Development Strategy 2008-2013 (2008)</p>	<p>The Economic Development Strategy has been prepared by Harborough District Council to explain its commitment, approach and the activities it intends to undertake or encourage to enable it to realise its economic potential and to encourage prosperity over the period 2008 – 2013.</p> <p>The strategy sets out six themes and strategic aims each with a series of related objectives to achieve this vision. These themes/aims are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A diverse economy with a strong entrepreneurial culture and successful, competitive & innovative businesses that contribute to above average levels of long term economic growth. 2. An improved and more cohesive tourism product & profile, focussed around 'quintessential England' which is supported by high quality visitor services, skills and effective use of ICT, promotion & marketing. 3. To strengthen the economic role of Lutterworth and Market Harborough town centres, and to support with the economic objectives of Broughton Astley and other rural centres supported. 4. A range (quantity and quality) of readily available employment sites and premises within the district, in sustainable locations and with appropriate infrastructure to meet the needs of local businesses and to 	<p>The Core Strategy should facilitate development which will support sustainable economic growth through appropriate provision of development, improving accessibility within the district, supporting the growth of skills and education and protecting and utilising the district's high quality environment.</p>

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	<p>provide choice for appropriate inward investments.</p> <p>5. An increasingly highly educated and vocationally skilled resident population and workforce, committed to lifelong learning, whose higher skills are more appropriately matched with the employment requirements of local companies to help to reduce net commuting levels.</p> <p>6. Improved information, intelligence and relationships with key partners & partnership and local businesses to enable the Council to; make informed decisions, undertake its place shaping role in terms of economic development, and to advocate for infrastructure and transport improvements to support economic development.</p>	
Health		
EC Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013 (2007)	Building on current work, this Strategy aims to provide an overarching strategic framework spanning core issues in health as well as health in all policies and global health issues.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the district and support layouts which encourages walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The Core Strategy should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
ODPM PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)	Sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for regional and local planning bodies. These include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the provision of new sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the district and help facilitate an improvement in open space provision.
DCMS & Strategy Unit: Game Plan: A Strategy for delivering Government's sport and physical activity objectives (2002)	The Government's long term vision for sport and physical activity by 2020 is to increase significantly levels of sport and physical activity, particularly among disadvantaged groups; and to achieve sustained levels of success in international competition.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the provision of new sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the district.
DoH Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action (2003)	Lays the foundation for meeting the government's targets to reduce the health gap on infant mortality and life expectancy by 2010. The Programme emphasises the need to improve health and the factors that contribute to health faster in disadvantaged areas than elsewhere.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the district and support layouts which encourages walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The Core Strategy should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
DoH Choosing Health: Making Healthy Choices Easier, White Paper (2004)	Sets out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health. There is a particular focus on children and young people, and people from poorer communities.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the district and support layouts which encourages walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The Core Strategy should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.

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DoH & Department for Work and Pensions Health and Safety Executive: Health, work and well-being - Caring for our future (2005)	Lays out a 'blueprint for change', so that work related illness and accidents can be avoided, but if not ensures people get fast treatment and that they can access occupational health when it is needed. It also puts the emphasis on creating healthy working environments.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the district and support layouts which encourages walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The Core Strategy should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
DoH Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services (2005)	Puts emphasis on moving healthcare into the community and will therefore have an impact on sustainable development considerations, including supporting local economies and how people travel to healthcare facilities.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the district and support layouts which encourages walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The Core Strategy should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
Forestry Commission: Trees and Woodlands - Nature's Health Service (2005)	Provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.	The LDDs should support the provision of open space and green networks within new and redevelopment.
Sport England: Change 4 Sport in England's East Midlands: A Regional Plan for Sport 2004 to 2008	<p>Setting out the regional action plan for sport, the plan aims to achieve the following eight outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4% increase in sports participation. • The most successful sporting region. • Reduced inequalities. • Improved health. • Stronger and safer communities. • Improved education and lifelong learning. • Strengthened local economy. • Better sports 'system'. <p>These outcomes are supported in the plan by a variety of strategic aims.</p>	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the provision of new sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the district and encourage increased activity levels through appropriate design and layout of development.
East Midlands Regional Assembly: Investment for Health: A Public Health Strategy for the East Midlands (2003)	<p>The strategy aims to improve the health of East Midlands' residents by reducing health inequalities year-on-year through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the social, economic and environmental determinants of health, • Supporting healthy lifestyles, • Protecting health, • Improving access to and provision of local health and health related services. 	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the district and support layouts which encourages walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The Core Strategy should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.

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<p>East Midlands Regional Public Health Group: East Midlands Affordable Warmth Action Plan</p>	<p>The Affordable Warmth Action Plan sets out the strategic approach to tackling fuel poverty</p> <p>The six key aims of the Strategy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Ensure that Affordable Warmth work is integrated into the operations of relevant regional, sub-regional and statutory organisations. 2: Ensure that Affordable Warmth is integrated into other regional, sub-regional and local strategies and action plans as these are developed or reviewed. 3: Ensure the effective co-ordination and implementation of the East Midlands Affordable Warmth Action Plan. 4: Ensure that the delivery of Affordable Warmth includes work to maximise the income of vulnerable householders and to help regenerate local economies 5: Support and influence relevant regional and local housing organisations in their work to deliver affordably warm homes. 6: Encourage and support the use of new and renewable technologies for individual households and communities; particularly where these can provide solutions to the particular problems of rural fuel poverty and hard to heat homes. 	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should support energy efficiency in new development and redevelopment and support the use of renewable energy provision at the neighbourhood and community level.</p>
<p>Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland NHS: Excellence for All: Ensuring excellence for all by involving and working with the people of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland to improve health and the quality of health services (Consultation document, 2008)</p>	<p>This consultation document sets out the healthcare vision for future healthcare in the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland area, and was launched at the beginning of June 2008 for a 16 week consultation period.</p> <p>The vision is based on the following broad principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve patients, the public and communities fully in their healthcare, and in improving local health services. • Make sure health services are as fair and as safe as they can be. • Make sure services are personalised, and make a difference to people's lives as far as possible. • Encourage local people to make healthy choices, and to enjoy a fit and healthy lifestyle. • Make sure all the services provided by family doctors (GPs), hospitals, the ambulance service and local councils work well together. • Make sure services are delivered locally wherever possible, so that more care is available closer to home. • Provide specialist care in high quality centres, which are among the best in their field. • Give people more choices about their care. 	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the district and support layout which encourages walking, cycling and more active lifestyles.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harbrough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
<p>Harbrough District Council: Harbrough Play Strategy 2007-2012 (2007)</p>	<p>This document sets out the strategy to improve children and young people's play opportunities in the district.</p> <p>The overall vision of the Play Strategy is: "To support the children and young people of Harbrough District, and to improve and develop the opportunity for play. To enable a choice of where, when and how to play in a safe and secure environment"</p> <p>The objectives of the strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the profile of play • Ensure that all children and young people, regardless of their ability, have equal access and inclusive approach and opportunities for play • Ensure that decisionmakers plan and resource play to support the outcomes of the five year Play Strategy • Work in partnership to improve play provision • Commit to developing a wider child-friendly environment, which will increase children's opportunities for play whenever, and wherever they choose • Identify opportunities that contribute to the overall vision of a child-friendly District 	<p>In addition to supporting the provision of play areas, the Harbrough Core Strategy should support the provision of formal and informal open space and green infrastructure.</p>
<p>Historic Environment and Landscape</p>		
<p>UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)</p>	<p>Aims of the Convention are: defining cultural and natural heritage; recognising the protection and conservation; understanding the value; and establishing 'the World Heritage fund'.</p>	<p>The protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets and their settings should be a key consideration for the Harbrough Core Strategy.</p>
<p>Council of Europe: Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)</p>	<p>Aims for signatories to protect their architectural heritage by means of identifying monuments, buildings and sites to be protected; preventing the disfigurement, dilapidation or demolition of protected properties; providing financial support by the public authorities for maintaining and restoring the architectural heritage on its territory; and supporting scientific research for identifying and analysing the harmful effects of pollution and for defining ways and means to reduce or eradicate these effects.</p>	<p>The protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets and their settings should be a key consideration for the Harbrough Core Strategy. LDDs should support high quality design and appropriate layout of new development.</p>
<p>Council of Europe: The Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valetta Convention) (1992)</p>	<p>The convention defines archaeological heritage and identifies measures for its protection. Aims include integrated conservation of the archaeological heritage, and financing of archaeological research and conservation.</p>	<p>Archaeological assets, both potential and realised should be provided with full consideration through the Harbrough Core Strategy.</p>
<p>Council of Europe: European Landscape Convention (2006)</p>	<p>Aims to promote the protection, management and planning (including active design and creation of Europe's landscapes, both rural and urban, and to foster European co-operation on landscape issues.</p>	<p>The Harbrough Core Strategy should support development which protects, and where possible improves the landscape character of the district. This should include augmenting historic landscapes.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
DCMS Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	An act to consolidate and amend the law retain to ancient monuments, to make provision of matters of archaeological or historic interest, and to provide grants by secretary of state to the Architectural Heritage fund.	Development affecting areas of archaeological resource will need to have due regard to this Act.
DCLG: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (March 2010)	<p>PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment sets out the Government's planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment in England.</p> <p>It presents the Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment: • Recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource • take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and • recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. <p>To conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset • wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation • the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and • consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping. <p>PPS5 has a three main groups of policies. The first part of the document concentrates on plan making polices. The second part focuses on development management. A policy is also included for heritage and climate change,</p> <p>PPS5 replaces PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment and PPG16: Archaeology and Planning.</p>	The protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets and their settings should be a key consideration for the Harborough Core Strategy. The Core Strategy should support high quality design and appropriate layout of new development. Archaeological assets, both potential and realised should also be provided with full consideration by the Harborough Core Strategy.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	An act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commissions.	Development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas will need to have due regard to this Act.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
Heritage Protection for the 21 st Century: White Paper (2007) and Heritage Protection Bill (2008)	Sets out a vision of a unified and simpler heritage protection system, which is easier to understand and use, and is more efficient, accountable and transparent. Also aims to increase the opportunities for public involvement and community engagement within the heritage protection system.	The Core Strategy should aim to increase awareness and understanding of the historic environment through facilitating the protection of assets, enhancing their settings and encouraging walking, cycling and improvements to the public realm. The Core Strategy should also aim to facilitate greater public engagement with the heritage protection system.
DCMS The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (2001)	Sets out how the historic environment holds the key to: an inspiring education resource; more attractive towns and cities; a prosperous and sustainable countryside; world class tourist attractions; and new jobs.	The protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets and their settings should be a key consideration for the Harborough Core Strategy.
English Heritage and CABE: Buildings in Context: New Development in Historic Areas (2002)	Aims to stimulate a high standard of design when development takes place in historically sensitive contexts by showing 15 case studies in which achievement is far above the ordinary and trying to draw some lessons both about design and about the development and planning process, particularly regarding building in sensitive locations.	Development in areas of sensitivity for their historic environment value should have due regard to this document.
English Heritage and CABE: Guidance on Tall Buildings (2003)	Provides advice and guidance on good practice in relation to tall buildings in the planning process and to highlight other related issues which need to be taken into account, i.e. where tall buildings would and would not be appropriate.	Provision for tall buildings in the district (if they are proposed) should have regard to this guidance document.
ODPM Secure and Sustainable Buildings Act (2004)	Amends the Building act, and others, with regard to sustainable construction practices and conservation of historic buildings. Also states the general nature of security provisions which should be in place at the construction stage and beyond.	The protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets and settings should be a key consideration for the Harborough Core Strategy.
English Heritage: Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment	This English Heritage document sets out the framework for the sustainable management of the historic environment. This is presented under the following six headline 'principles': Principle 1: The historic environment is a shared resource Principle 2: Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment Principle 3: Understanding the significance of places is vital Principle 4: Significant places should be managed to sustain their values Principle 5: Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent Principle 6: Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.	The Core Strategy should seek to ensure that the principles set out in the document are reflected by new development in Harborough.
Viewpoints on the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (East Midlands Regional Heritage Forum)	The stated aim the report is to "provide the basis for informed discussion and the development of new policies designed to sustain the historic environment for the benefit of future generations." The report emphasises the need to recognise the characteristics of the region's historic environment and their inter-relationship with the natural environment. It highlights the ways in which the historic environment contributes to people's quality of life and economic and social well being. It develops the Regional	The protection and enhancement of the historic environment should be a key consideration for the Harborough Core Strategy. The Core Strategy should support high quality design and appropriate layout of new development, and seek to improve both cultural heritage features and their settings.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
	<p>Assembly's Integrated Regional Strategy theme of "conserving and enhancing the diverse and attractive natural and built environment and cultural heritage of the region and ensuring prudent management of resources now and for future generations". The recommendations included in the report (which also seek to respond to the conclusions of the Regional Environment Strategy) include as follows:</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; and • Better represent the needs of the region's historic environment. 	
Housing		
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	This Strategy identifies key priorities for an enlarged Europe to focus on up to 2010. This includes climate change and clean energy, sustainable transport, sustainable protection and consumption, health, better use of natural resources, social inclusion and fighting global poverty. It aims to achieve better policy integration in addressing these challenges, and to ensure that Europe looks beyond its boundaries in making informed decisions about sustainability.	Housing should be allocated on previously developed land where possible, and in areas with good accessibility to employment and services. Energy efficiency and the use of natural resources should be considered at the construction stage.
DTI Draft Strategy for Sustainable Construction (2006)	"Themes for Action" include: re-use existing built assets; design for minimum waste; aim for lean construction; minimise energy in construction; minimise energy in building use; avoid polluting the environment; preserve and enhance bio-diversity; conserve water resources; respect people and their local environment; and set targets (benchmarks & performance indicators).	The Harborough Core Strategy should support the development of energy efficient, environmentally sustainable housing which both limits short term impacts during construction and limits longer term impacts on a range of environmental receptors. New development should also support community cohesion and residents' wellbeing.
HM Treasury: Barker Review of Housing Supply, Delivering Stability: Securing our Future Housing Needs (2004)	Government objectives include: to achieve improvements in housing affordability in the market sector; a more stable housing market; location of housing supply which supports patterns of economic development; and an adequate supply of publicly-funded housing for those who need it.	The Harborough Core Strategy should ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
ODPM Previously-Developed Land that may be available for Development (2003)	Shows the amount of brownfield land reported by local authorities as available for development.	New development should take place on previously developed land wherever possible.

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DCLG Code for Sustainable Homes: A Step Change in Sustainable Home Building Practice (2006)	Aims to measure sustainability of new homes according to a set of criteria which have been developed from the Building Research Establishment (BRE) EcoHomes Standard; the Code has six levels set by a scoring system, whereby points are given for achieving certain levels of sustainability. Compliance requires meeting minimum standards for water efficiency, with additional points awarded for meeting standards relating to surface water run-off and pollution.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support as high Code for Sustainable Homes ratings as possible for new housing development.
DCLG PPS3 Housing (2006)	Objectives include: high quality housing; a mix of housing, both market and affordable; a sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice; housing developments in suitable (accessible) locations; and efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land where appropriate.	The Harborough Core Strategy should ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs. It should also where possible, promote new development on previously developed land.
DCLG Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable (2007)	The Housing Green Paper outlines plans for delivering homes; new ways of identifying and using land for development; more social housing- ensuring that a decent home at an affordable price is for the many; building homes more quickly; more affordable homes; and greener homes - with high environmental standards and flagship developments leading the way.	The Harborough Core Strategy should ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs, whilst promoting high environmental standards and development on previously developed land.
DCLG Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement (2007)	This policy statement confirms the Government's intention for all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 with a major progressive tightening of the energy efficiency building regulations - by 25% in 2010 and by 44% in 2013 - up to the zero carbon target in 2016.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support as high Code for Sustainable Homes ratings as possible for new housing development.
East Midlands Regional Housing Board: East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2004- 2010 (2004)	<p>The Regional Housing Strategy (RHS) is part of the Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS), sitting alongside the Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).</p> <p>The main aims of the strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help create neighbourhoods where people want to live; • Reflect the need for balanced mixed tenure communities; • Prioritise the use of previously developed land and buildings; • Provide high quality housing which incorporates sustainable construction and design (see Appendix One). • Enhance the quality of the local environment and support community safety. • Improve accessibility to jobs, recreation and services and reduces the need to travel. • Contribute to environmental infrastructure. 	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.</p> <p>The Core Strategy should support improvements to (and access to) green infrastructure, and support high quality, and energy efficient design. The location of new development should support accessibility by sustainable modes of transport.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
East Midlands Regional Assembly: East Midlands Regional Housing Investment Strategy 2008-11 (2007)	<p>The strategy sets out the investment priorities for housing in the region. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Renewing and revitalising the private sector ii) Decent homes in the social sector iii) Affordable homes and market renewal iv) Gypsies and travellers accommodation v) Investment in housing research and sub-regional development 	The Harborough Core Strategy should support these investment priorities by the provision of appropriate new development opportunities and policies.
Harborough District Council: Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013 (2008)	Against the background of high rents, and a lack of affordable housing and social rented housing in the district, the strategy aims to deliver a strategic framework and vision which will assist in the implementation of quality services for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness within Harborough.	The Harborough Core Strategy should ensure the provision of a wide range of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
Harborough District Council: A Home for All, Housing Strategy Harborough District 2008-2013 Draft for Consultation (2008)	<p>The 2007 Housing Strategy is being "refreshed" following changes in housing/ planning policy at national, regional and sub-regional level, the transfer of Council owned homes to a new landlord (Seven Locks Housing) in December 2007 and the impact of the "credit crunch" on housing markets. Setting out a five year plan for housing in the district, the Housing Strategy's priorities are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Access to affordable housing for all members of the community ▶ Meeting the Decent Homes Standard ▶ Meeting needs of vulnerable people ▶ Promoting community engagement ▶ Improving services 	The Harborough Core Strategy should reflect the priorities of the housing strategy by supporting the development of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
Material Assets (including energy and waste)		
EC Sixth Environmental Action Programme 2002-2012 (2002)	Natural resources and waste (in particular recycling) has been identified as one of four priority areas for Europe. The EAP requires member states to achieve 22% of electricity production from renewable energies by 2010; to significantly reduce the volumes of waste generated and the quantity going to disposal; and to give preference to waste recovery and recycling.	European renewables targets should be considered by the Harborough Core Strategy. The Core Strategy should also seek to reduce the volume and quantity of waste generated and promote reuse and recycling.
EC Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources (2001)	Seeking to promote renewable energy use in electricity production, the directive, which took effect in October 2001, sets national indicative targets for renewable energy production from individual member states. Whilst the overall target for the 15 original member states is for 22% of electricity to be produced from renewable sources, the target for the UK is 10%.	The Core Strategy should encourage renewable energy provision in Harborough through helping to realise opportunities for new renewable energy facilities in the district and supporting an increase in microgeneration.

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EC Waste Framework Directive (1975, updated 2006)	Objective is the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. Particular focus is placed on the re-use of recovered materials as raw materials; restricting the production of waste; promoting clean technologies; and the drawing up of waste management plans.	Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the Core Strategy.
EC Landfill Directive (1999)	Aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste, during the whole lifecycle of the landfill.	Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the LDDs. The Core Strategy should present a presumption against allocations for new landfill capacity.
MPS1 Planning and Minerals	Sets out the principles and the key planning policy objectives against which plans for minerals and decisions on individual applications should be made. These cover the areas of exploration, survey, safeguarding, protection of heritage and countryside, supply, bulk transportation, environmental protection, efficient use, and restoration.	The Harborough Core Strategy should recognise the potential of former minerals sites for landscape and biodiversity/geodiversity-led restoration. It should also, where appropriate, aim to safeguard against the sterilisation of certain minerals resources.
Cabinet Office: Waste Not, Want Not, A Strategy for tackling the waste problem (2002)	A study into how England's current waste management practices could be improved to reduce the current, and growing, waste problem.	Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the LDDs.
DEFRA Waste and Emissions Trading Act (2003)	Sets out legislative provisions for waste (including waste sent to landfill, waste management in England and Wales, and recycling plans), and about penalties for non-compliance with schemes for the trading of emissions quotas.	Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the LDDs.
DTI Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003)	Sets out Government's long term energy policy, including requirements for cleaner, smarter energy; improved energy efficiency; reduced carbon emissions; and reliable, competitive and affordable supplies.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support energy efficient layout and design in development and help facilitate the provision of localised renewable energy facilities.
DTI Sustainable Energy Act (2003)	Aims include increasing the use of renewable energy; cutting the UK's carbon emissions; maintaining the reliability of the UK's energy supplies; promoting competitive energy markets in the UK; and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support energy efficient layout and design in development and help facilitate the provision of localised renewable energy facilities.
ODPM PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)	Provides advice to planning authorities on how and where to develop renewable energy, and what types.	The Core Strategy should have due regard to PPS22 in siting new renewable energy facilities.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	The UK has committed to sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020 – an increase in the share of renewables from about 2.25% in 2008. The Renewable Energy Strategy sets out how the Government will achieve this target through utilising a variety of mechanisms to encourage Renewable Energy provision in the UK. This includes through streamlining the planning system, increasing investment in technologies and improving funding for advice and	The Core Strategy should encourage renewable energy provision in Harborough through helping to realise opportunities for new renewable energy facilities in the district and supporting an increase in microgeneration.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
	awareness raising.	
ODPM PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)	Planning authorities are encouraged to deliver sustainable waste management through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources; and by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.	Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the Core Strategy.
DEFRA Waste Strategy for England (2007)	Aims are to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources; break the link between economic growth and waste growth; re-use products or recycle their materials; and recover energy from other wastes where possible. Notes that for a small amount of residual material, landfill will be necessary.	Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the Core Strategy.
DTI Micro Generation Strategy (2006)	Acknowledges that local authorities can be pro-active in promoting small-scale, local renewable energy generation schemes through "sensible use of planning policies".	The Harborough Core Strategy should help facilitate the provision of localised renewable energy facilities.
East Midlands Regional Assembly: East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy (2006)	<p>Provides guidance to waste planning authorities, and waste collection/disposal authorities in the region for their land use and waste management planning, for the period to 2016 and beyond.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a number of priorities and actions to help achieve the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work towards zero growth in waste at the Regional level by 2016 • To reduce the amount of waste landfilled in accordance with the EU Landfill Directive • To exceed Government targets for recycling and composting • To take a flexible approach to other forms of waste recovery <p>These priorities relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning future waste management infrastructure • Education, behavioural change and promotion of best practice • Improving the efficiency of our resource use and reducing commercial and industrial wastes • Prevention and improving management of hazardous wastes • Prevention and improved management of Municipal Solid Wastes • Procurement and market development 	Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the Core Strategy.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction and management of construction and demolition waste • Managing the impacts of Regional and sub-Regional growth • Addressing agricultural and rural waste management • Reducing Fly-Tipping 	
<p>East Midlands Regional Assembly: The East Midlands Energy Challenge The Regional Energy Strategy: Part 1 and Part 2</p>	<p>See under "climate change"</p>	
<p>Leicestershire County Council: Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy</p>	<p>Leicestershire County Council, in partnership with the District Councils, have developed a strategy to manage Leicestershire's waste for the next 20 years. The priorities of the county-wide Waste Management Strategy are as follows:</p> <p>Policy 1: Reduce waste growth: Raise awareness of waste issues and the importance of waste reduction in order to slow the future growth in waste arisings.</p> <p>Policy 2: Meet the Statutory Recycling Targets: All partner authorities to strive to meet their individual performance targets in 2003/04 and 2005/06.</p> <p>Policy 3: 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.</p> <p>Policy 4: Deliver Best Value Ensure the delivery of services to a high standard consistent with the principles of best value whilst considering the best practicable environmental solution.</p> <p>Policy 5 Local Sustainability Local sustainability issues will be considered, including opportunities to enhance the local economy and employment and minimise environmental and traffic impacts.</p> <p>Policy 6: Education and Awareness 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.</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the Core Strategy.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
Population and Quality of Life		
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	This Strategy identifies key priorities for an enlarged Europe to focus on up to 2010, including social inclusion and fighting global poverty. It aims to achieve better policy integration in addressing these challenges, and to ensure that Europe looks beyond its boundaries in making informed decisions about sustainability.	Sustainable development should be the central consideration of the Harborough Core Strategy. The Core Strategy should support a reduction of deprivation and community cohesion in the district by: promoting development location and layout which improves accessibility to services, facilities and amenities; enhancing the local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout and incorporation of green infrastructure; facilitating the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities; and supporting social inclusion.
UN The Aarhus Convention (1998)	Links environmental rights and human rights. It establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders and links government accountability and environmental protection.	The Harborough Core Strategy has the potential to promote development which improves community cohesion, enhances environmental quality and facilitates stakeholder involvement.
Council of Europe: European Landscape Convention (2006)	Signatories of the Convention are required to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings; establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection and management; establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities; and integrate landscape into their cultural, environmental, agricultural, and any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.	The Harborough Core Strategy should promote development which supports and where possible, improves landscape quality in the district.
Social Exclusion Unit: Preventing Social Exclusion (2001)	The primary aims are to prevent social exclusion, and reintegrate people who have become excluded. Improvement is required in the areas of truancy, rough sleeping, teenage pregnancy, youth at risk and deprived neighbourhoods.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support community cohesion through the provision of new educational, health, leisure and recreational facilities and by facilitating development which improves the public realm, promotes social inclusion and accessibility.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
ODPM PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	Sets out the Government's planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. Specific aims are: social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; effective protection of the environment; the prudent use of natural resources; and the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support a reduction of deprivation in the district by: promoting development location and layout which improves accessibility to services, facilities and amenities; enhancing the local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout and incorporation of green infrastructure; facilitating the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities; and supporting social inclusion.
ODPM Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act (2000)	Requires the Government to develop and instigate a strategy to eradicate fuel poverty in England by 2016 and Wales by 2018.	The Harborough Core Strategy should help facilitate the provision of affordable, high quality and energy efficient housing.
ODPM Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)	Sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support a reduction of deprivation in the district by: promoting development location and layout which improves accessibility to services, facilities and amenities; enhancing the local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout and incorporation of green infrastructure; facilitating the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities; and supporting social inclusion.
ODPM & Home Office: Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004)	Practical guide to designs and layouts that may help with crime prevention and community safety, including well-defined routes, places structured so that different uses do not cause conflict, places designed to include natural surveillance and places designed with management and maintenance in mind.	The Core Strategy should draw on this guide by promoting design and layout which improves perceptions of security and reduces crime and the fear of crime.
Home Office: Youth Justice - The next steps - companion document to Every Child Matters (2000)	The key proposals are to: strengthen parenting interventions; improve understanding of trials and trial preparation; manage remandees better in the community; establish a simpler sentencing structure with more flexible interventions; run community intensive supervision and surveillance as the main response to repeat and serious offending while still having custody available; introduce a more graduated progression between secure, open and community facilities; and improve youth justice skills and organisation.	The provision of new educational, leisure and recreational facilities should be a key consideration for the Harborough Core Strategy. The Core Strategy should also support development which improves the public realm, reduces the fear of crime and supports community cohesion.
DCLG: Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)	PPS12 sets out the Government's policy on local spatial planning. Explaining what local spatial planning is, and how it benefits communities it also sets out what the key ingredients of local spatial plans are and the key government policies on how they should be prepared. It should be taken into account by local planning authorities in preparing development plan documents and other local development documents. The document replaces <i>Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks</i> .	A key aspect of PPS12 is the integration of Local Development Frameworks with Sustainable Community Strategies (SCSs). The Core Strategy should therefore achieve a large degree of integration with the developing Harborough SCS.

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Cabinet Office: Reaching Out: An Action Plan on Social Exclusion (2006)	Sets out an action plan to improve the life chances of those who suffer, or may suffer in the future, from disadvantage. Guiding principles for action include: better identification and earlier intervention; systematically identifying 'what works'; promoting multi-agency working; personalisation, rights and responsibilities; and supporting achievement and managing underperformance.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support community cohesion through the provision of new educational, leisure and recreational facilities and by facilitating development which improves the public realm, promotes social inclusion and accessibility.
Chief Secretary to the Treasury: Every Child Matters - Change for Children - Green Paper (2003)	Aims to ensure that every child has the chance to fulfil their potential by reducing levels of education failure, ill health, substance misuse, crime and anti-social behaviour.	The provision of new educational, leisure and recreational facilities should be a key consideration for the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy should also support development which improves the public realm, reduces crime and the fear of crime and supports community cohesion.
ODPM PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)	Sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for regional and local planning bodies. These include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations.	Increased provision of green infrastructure and improvements to existing networks should be key aims for the Harborough Core Strategy. This should support Green Infrastructure work already being carried out in the district.
DEFRA England's Trees, Woods and Forests - a Consultation Document (2006)	Government objectives include: to safeguard England's resource of trees, woods and forests for future generations; to protect the environmental resources of water, soil and air, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and landscapes, and cultural values; to ensure that woodlands and trees enhance the quality of life for those living in, working in, or visiting England; to encourage the development of new or improved market for sustainable woodland products and services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally.	Appropriate planting and management of trees as part of a wider and improved green infrastructure network should be supported by the Core Strategy.
Countryside Agency: The Countryside in and Around Towns – A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)	A vision for the landscape of urban/rural fringe environments and how to better manage these areas and make improvements. Key functions for the environment include: a bridge to the country; a gateway to the town; a health centre; a classroom; a recycling and renewable energy centre; a productive landscape; a cultural legacy; a place for sustainable living; an engine for regeneration; and a nature reserve.	Increased provision of green infrastructure and improvements to existing networks should be key aims for the Harborough Core Strategy. This should support work already being carried out at the regional level.
English Nature: Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003)	Aims to help Local Authorities develop policies which acknowledge, protect and enhance the contribution natural spaces make to local sustainability. Three aspects of natural space in cities and towns are discussed: their biodiversity; their ability to cope with urban pollution; ensuring natural spaces are accessible to everyone. The report aims to show how size and distance criteria can be used to identify the natural spaces which contribute most to local sustainability.	The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to support the expansion of Accessible Natural Green Space and improve the quality of existing areas.
Culture East Midlands: The Place of Choice: A Cultural Strategy for the East Midlands 2006-2011 (2006)	<p>The Strategy aims to strengthen culture in the East Midlands through four key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting cultural opportunities for people and communities • Fulfilling the potential of culture • Getting culture valued in regional policy and planning 	The Harborough Core Strategy should support cultural activities in the district through the appropriate provision of new and improved facilities, and improved accessibility to existing and new facilities.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving sector sustainability <p>The strategy aims to support and encourage: Participation, volunteering, social enterprise and access; leadership, skills development, and the attraction and retention of talented people; the potential of culture to enhance economic development, sustainable communities, regeneration, and health and well being; greater investment in cultural infrastructure, in enhancing culture in rural provision, and to maximise the impact of the 2012 Olympics in the region; people and organisations to value culture; and partnerships and networks to build the sustainability of culture.</p>	
<p>East Midlands Development Agency: East Midlands Regional Economic Strategy (2006)</p>	<p>Part of the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy, there are three main themes for the Regional Economic Strategy, with associated priorities. These are as follows:</p> <p>Theme One: Raising Productivity Employment, learning and skills: Increase the proportion of adult employees gaining new skills. Enterprise and business support: Develop as a region of highly productive, globally competitive businesses. Innovation: Foster a dynamic environment with innovative and creative businesses at its heart, with a focus on four sectors - transport equipment, construction, food and drink, and healthcare.</p> <p>Theme Two: Ensuring Sustainability Transport and logistics: Improvement of infrastructure to enable better connectivity Energy and resources: Reduce impact on climate change and ensure a high quality environment where people want to live and work. Promotion of renewable technologies and support businesses to exploit new opportunities and encourage more efficient use of resources. Environmental protection: Protection and enhancement of the environment. Land and development: Ensuring an adequate supply of quality development land; and a good balance between competing land uses.</p> <p>Theme Three: Achieving Equality Cohesive communities: Creation of a dynamic society and stronger economy through supporting equality and diversity. Encouragement of neighbourhood renewal and develop the capacity of local groups to improve community cohesion. Economic renewal: Assist disadvantaged areas in economic renewal. Economic inclusion: Improve the opportunities available to disadvantaged groups by tackling the barriers to participating in, and benefiting from, the region's economic success.</p>	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to ensure that the regional aims for sustainable economic development are reflected by the Core Strategy to help reduce deprivation in the District.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
<p>East Midlands Regional Housing Board: East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2004- 2010 (2004)</p>	<p>The Regional Housing Strategy (RHS) is part of the Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS), sitting alongside the Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).</p> <p>The main aims of the strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help create neighbourhoods where people want to live; • Reflect the need for balanced mixed tenure communities; • Prioritise the use of previously developed land and buildings; • Provide high quality housing which incorporates sustainable construction and design (see Appendix One). • Enhance the quality of the local environment and support community safety. • Improve accessibility to jobs, recreation and services and reduces the need to travel. • Contribute to environmental infrastructure. 	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to provide a range of housing types, including affordable housing.</p> <p>The Core Strategy should support improvements to (and access to) green infrastructure, and support high quality, and energy efficient design. The location of new development should support accessibility by sustainable modes of transport.</p>
<p>East Midlands Rural Affairs Forum: East Midlands Rural Action Plan (2007)</p>	<p>This document is the regional rural framework and action plan for the East Midlands. It sets out a high level vision for the rural East Midlands to 2013 and identifies the following policy areas as requiring ongoing focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving access to affordable rural housing • Improving the quality of the region's green areas (Green Infrastructure) • Improving enterprise, innovation and employment • Improving accessibility to jobs and services • Developing active communities • Supporting land-based rural businesses • Adapting to climate change 	<p>As a largely rural district, the Core Strategy should support the aims of the Rural Action Plan through appropriate location, design and nature of development. It should also seek to introduce policies which support the needs of rural communities.</p>
<p>East Midlands Regional Assembly: East Midlands Green Infrastructure - Phase 1 Scoping Study - Final Report (2006)</p>	<p>Investigates the current underinvestment in green infrastructure in the region, identifies drivers for change and recommends actions for organisations in the region to collectively overcome impediments and improve the delivery of Green Infrastructure.</p>	<p>Increased provision of green infrastructure and improvements to existing networks should be key aims for the Harborough Core Strategy. This should support work already being carried out at the regional level.</p>

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<p>Space4Trees: The Regional Forestry Framework for the East Midlands (2005)</p>	<p>Space4Trees aims to promote and highlight the growing contribution that trees and woodlands make to the health of the environment, the vitality of the economy and the quality of life of the people who live and work in the region. The Framework has four main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide and promote more opportunities for everyone to enjoy the social, health and educational benefits of trees and woodlands. • To maximise the contribution of trees and woodlands to the region's natural, cultural and historic environment and ensure that trees and woodlands are better able to withstand external environmental pressures. • To encourage innovation, enterprise and growth of woodland related businesses and to enhance their contribution to the regional economy. • To create a better understanding of the roles and benefits of trees, woodlands and wooded environments and support the sharing of information, innovation and good practice. <p>These priorities have been consolidated in a Space4Trees Action Plan.</p>	<p>The Harborough Core Strategy should support the aims of the Forestry Framework by recognising the benefits and role of trees and woodland for the district. In particular the Core Strategy should support the growth of Green Infrastructure to complement new and redevelopment.</p>
<p>Harborough District Local Strategic Partnership: Harborough District Sustainable Community Strategy 2nd Draft (June 2008)</p>	<p>Consultation draft of the district's developing Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). Once completed it will set out the overarching vision for the district- It is a framework for key agencies such as the District Council, County Council, Police, health services and the voluntary and community sector to work within in order to promote the social, environmental and economic wellbeing of the people of Harborough. It will set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long-term vision for the area focusing on the outcomes that are to be achieved; • An action plan identifying shorter-term priorities and activities that will contribute to the achievement of long-term outcomes; • A shared commitment to implement the action plan and proposals for doing so; • Arrangements for monitoring the implementation of the action plan, for periodically reviewing the community strategy, and for reporting progress to local communities. 	<p>The Harborough SCS should be central to the development of the Core Strategy: The Core Strategy should achieve a large degree of integration with the SCS to address the requirements of the recently updated Planning Policy Statement12 (Local Spatial Planning)</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
<p>Harborough District Council: Harborough Play Strategy 2007-2012 (2007)</p>	<p>This document sets out the strategy to improve children and young people's play opportunities in the district.</p> <p>The overall vision of the Play Strategy is: "To support the children and young people of Harborough District, and to improve and develop the opportunity for play. To enable a choice of where, when and how to play in a safe and secure environment"</p> <p>The objectives of the strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the profile of play • Ensure that all children and young people, regardless of their ability, have equal access and inclusive approach and opportunities for play • Ensure that decision makers plan and resource play to support the outcomes of the five year Play Strategy • Work in partnership to improve play provision • Commit to developing a wider child-friendly environment, which will increase children's opportunities for play whenever, and wherever they choose • Identify opportunities that contribute to the overall vision of a child-friendly District 	<p>In addition to supporting the provision of play areas, the Harborough Core Strategy should support the provision of formal and informal open space and green infrastructure.</p>
<p>Harborough District Community Safety Partnership Harborough Community Safety Plan 2008-2011 (2008)</p>	<p>The Community Plan has five Priorities, with associated objectives. These are:</p> <p>Priority One- Violent Crime/Wounding/Domestic Abuse/Hate Crime: To prevent and reduce crimes of violence; reduce re offending; increase reporting of domestic abuse; to monitor the levels of hate Incidents.</p> <p>Priority Two- Anti Social Behaviour and Criminal damage: To prevent and reduce anti social behaviour; to re assure communities that effective action is being taken to address anti social behaviour; to increase levels of the social inclusion for young people; to ensure that actions of partners are both co-ordinated and information led.</p> <p>Priority Three - Acquisitive Crime; Domestic Burglary, Vehicle Crime and Thefts from Person: To maintain the levels of burglary to at least to the low levels of 2007; to promote and involve Neighbourhood Watch in burglary prevention initiatives; to reduce the rate of vehicle crime offences in line with current Police Targets; to reduce the low rate of thefts from person (purse snatching); develop joint initiatives with the other three Partnerships based in South Leicestershire – Hinckley and Bosworth, Blaby and Oadby and Wigston.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should also support design and layout of development which enhances the public realm, improves perceptions of security and supports community cohesion.</p>

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	<p>Priority Four - Business Crime, Burglary at commercial premises, thefts from shops, arson, criminal damage, business related vehicle crime/plant sites: To prevent and reduce the levels of criminal damage; to reassure business communities that effective action is being taken to address business related crime; to establish Business Against Crime schemes to ensure collective action; to enhance consultation and engagement with business communities; to identify key strands within business crime for targeting; to reduce the level of repeat victimisation where achievable are taken by everyone as part of a business partnership approach.</p> <p>Priority Five- Drugs Misuse: Reduce drug related acquisitive crime; further develop the drugs and alcohol litter finds reporting system; contribute to the county wide increase in the number of drug users in effective treatment; promote the Crime stoppers telephone number to encourage the community to report suspected illegal drugs suppliers and routes thereby increasing the opportunity to seize class A drugs.</p>	
Water and Soil		
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	This provides an overarching strategy, including a requirement for EU Member States to ensure that they achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015. River Basin Management Plans were defined as the key means of achieving this.	The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to ensure that water quality in the district is not negatively affected by planned developments, particularly regarding surface run-off during and after construction which could lead to a deterioration in quality of rivers and canals.
DTI Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction (2000, currently under review)	Encourages construction industry to adopt a more sustainable approach towards development; identifies ten Themes for Action, which include conserving water resources.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support water efficiency, the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and appropriate layout to support water quality and quantity.
ODPM PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	<p>Planning should aim to reduce the impacts of pollution through new and redevelopment and realise opportunities for new development to remediate areas of contaminated land. Potential effects of new development on environmental quality through pollution should be viewed as a "material consideration."</p> <p>For new development and redevelopment, the precautionary principle should be invoked where uncertainties occur.</p> <p>Local Development Documents should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should treat potential pollution from new development as a material consideration, help realise opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land and promote the precautionary principle where uncertainties occur.</p> <p>Local Development Documents should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered in accordance with Appendix 1 of PPS23.</p>
ODPM PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (2006)	Explains how flood risk should be considered at all stages of the plan and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life.	The Harborough Core Strategy should avoid development in existing or potential (due to climate change) flood risk areas. It should also seek to utilise the SFRA which has been carried out for the district, including the sequential/exception test where appropriate. The Core Strategy should also promote development which reduces the risk of flooding from surface run off.

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DEFRA The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations (2003)	Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015. This is being done by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives are being set, including ecological targets for surface waters.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support development which reduces the frequency and severity of pollution events, limits the risk of flooding, improves water quality and facilitates water conservation and reuse.
Environment Agency: Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales (2001, reviewed 2005)	Looks at the steps needed to manage water resources to the 2020s and beyond, with the overall aim of improving the environment while allowing enough water for human uses.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support development which limits the risk of flooding, improves water quality and facilitates water conservation and reuse.
Environment Agency: Building a Better Environment: A Guide for Developers (2006)	Guidance on addressing key environmental issues through the development process (focusing mainly on the issues dealt with by the Agency), including managing flood risk, surface water management, use of water resources, preventing pollution.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support development which reduces the frequency and severity of pollution events, limits the risk of flooding, improves water quality and facilitates water conservation and reuse.
POS, LGA: Planning Policies for Sustainable Building: Guidance for Local Development Frameworks (2006)	Recommends ways of integrating benchmarks for sustainable building into Local Development Frameworks. Includes a definition of sustainable building, covering design and construction practice, and water conservation techniques. These include water efficiency measures such as dual flush WCs, rainwater collection and greywater recycling, and a maximum standard for water use in hotels and offices.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support water efficiency, the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and appropriate layout to support water quality and quantity.
Environment Agency: A Water Resources Strategy for the East Midlands (2001)	<p>The strategy sets out a 25 year framework for water management in the region. Focussing on water quantity, it concludes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is becoming a scarce resource and should not be taken for granted • Future developments in the East Midlands should recognise the limited availability of water as an influence on their location and timing, and should incorporate water efficiency measures and sustainable drainage systems at the feasibility or planning stage • Water abstraction cut-backs are necessary in some areas to improve the environment • A 'twin-track' approach to meeting future demands should be followed, combining further water resource developments and improvements with sensible management of our demands through efficient use • The River Trent has the potential to provide a sustainable source for public water supplies in the East Midlands • Water companies should maintain the good progress made in recent years to reduce mains leakage, and further attention to leakage mains control may also be necessary over the next 25 years, household water metering will become more widespread, providing a greater incentive for sensible use of water in the home, with appropriate tariffs to protect vulnerable households • Industry should strive to use water efficiently and realise the economic and environmental benefits 	The Harborough Core Strategy should support development which promotes water conservation and reuse and improves water quality.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers should strive to use water efficiently and consider opportunities to work with others to develop new sources of water and consider the development of winter storage to ensure reliable supplies • Climate change studies suggest summers could become drier and winters wetter. Water resource options that are flexible to the possible impacts of climate change are preferred • Mineral and aggregate companies should take steps to minimise the impact of their extraction operations on the local water environment. 	
Environment Agency: Water Resources for the Future: A summary strategy for the Midlands (2001)	Considers the present and future needs of both society and the environment and the potential effects of climate change and changing social values.	The Harborough Core Strategy should support water efficiency, the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and appropriate layout to support water quality and quantity.
Defra: Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009)	<p>The Soil Strategy for England outlines the Government’s approach to safeguarding our soils for the long term. It provides a vision to guide future policy development across a range of areas and sets out the practical steps that are needed to take to prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them.</p> <p>Key objectives of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Better protection for agricultural soils; ▶ Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon; ▶ Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate; ▶ Preventing soil pollution; ▶ Effective soil protection during construction and development; and ▶ Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land 	The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to limit the loss of the highest quality agricultural land, support a reduction of soil loss and erosion, promote an improvement of soil quality, including a reduction of land contamination, and promote soil protection during the construction of new developments.
ODPM PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)	<p>PPS7 states that the presence of best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification), should be taken into account alongside other sustainability considerations. Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land (grades 3b, 4 and 5) in preference to that of a higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.</p>	The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to limit the loss of higher quality agricultural land.
Soils Lead Coordination Network: Soils and the Natural Heritage: a Vision by the Soils LCN for the Protection of the UK Soil Resource and Sustainable Use of Soils (2007)	<p>This document sets out the Soils Lead Coordination Network’s vision for soil conservation.</p> <p>The “desired outcomes” of the vision are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Maintaining the diversity and biodiversity of UK soils; (ii) Controlling and when appropriate reversing loss of soil carbon and water-holding capacity; 	The Harborough Core Strategy should seek to reflect the vision presented in the document by seeking to support a reduction of soil loss and erosion, promote an improvement of soil quality, including a reduction of land contamination, and promote soil protection during the construction of new developments.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Harborough Core Strategy in terms of sustainability issues*
	(iii) Reducing accelerated soil erosion and sediment transport into watercourses; and (iv) Ensuring appropriate status of soils in mitigation and remediation scenarios to control the impact of climate change.	
Severn Trent Water: Draft Water Resources Management Plan (2008)	Sets out Severn Trent Water's proposed 25 year strategy for maintaining the balance between the supply and demand for water in the area.	The Management Plan states that the East Midlands water resource zone is forecast to go into deficit in 2012-2013 in the final planning scenario, driven largely by climate change.
Harborough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009)	The purpose of the SFRA is to identify areas within the district that are at risk of flooding, by providing sufficient level of detail on all sources of flood risk. The SFRA was carried out in conjunction with guidance in Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk and its Practice Guide Companion.	The Harborough Core Strategy should have due regard to the outcome of the SFRA and ensure that decision making is based on the application of the sequential and, if appropriate, the exception test. This will be a vital document to help the district adapt to increases in flood risk brought about by the effects of climate change.

* This includes the environmental issues as set out in the SEA Directive - biodiversity, flora, fauna, population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage) and landscape - as well as socio-economic issues such as deprivation, economic factors and housing.

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