

Leicester Local Plan
2016 - 2031
Sustainability Appraisal
Including Strategic Environmental Assessment

Scoping Report

Document for Consultation October 2016



Sustainability Appraisal Including Strategic Environmental Assessment

Scoping Report

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I.0 Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

I.1 The Scoping Report

I.1.1 This document forms the scoping report that shapes the initial stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment) of the emerging new Leicester Local Plan.

I.1.2 This report also forms the scoping report for the Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA), and Health Impact Assessment (HIA).

I.1.3 The purpose of the report is to provide an evidence base for the sustainability appraisal (SA) process, building on previous SEA/SA scoping reports by collating information on:

- The character of Leicester from various information sources;
- Aims and objectives of plans and strategies at a national and local level that the Local Plan and SA should take account of; and
- Development of a sustainability framework to use in the assessment of the emerging Local Plan.

I.1.4 There is no statutory requirement to produce a formal scoping report only that the scope of the SA is 'defined'. However, it is accepted that a 'scoping report' is the best practice way of meeting this requirement. Also, the scoping report provides a tool for consulting on and agreeing on a proposed approach to SA/SEA with statutory and other consultees where appropriate.

I.1.5 Appendix 2 'Baseline Data and Indicators' contains data to support the statements within the scoping report. This data is collected from a number of sources including Office for National Statistics (ONS), the Census, NOMIS (Labour markets statistics), and other local sources e.g. the 2015 Leicester Public Health Survey. As part of the consultation on this document the Council invites suggestions for either additional or more recent sources of relevant data.

I.1.6 The scoping report will need to cover a range of information to demonstrate consistency with the SEA Directive. These stages are defined in the table below:

DPD stage I: Pre-production – Evidence Gathering
SA Stages and Tasks
<p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.</p> <p>A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plan and programmes and sustainability objectives A2: Collecting baseline information. A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems A4: Developing the SA framework A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.</p>

1.2 Regulative and Policy basis of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping

1.2.1 The requirement for defining a 'scope' comes principally from the Environmental Assessment of Plans & Programmes Regulations 2004 (SA regulations), which implement the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) on the assessment of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

1.2.2 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) defines an SEA/SA as 'a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of a Local Plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives.'

1.2.3 According to the SA regulations 'the scoping report' must identify the scope and level of detail of information to be included in the sustainability appraisal (SA) report. It should set out the context, objectives and approach of the assessment; and identify relevant environmental, economic, and social issues and objectives.

2.0 New Leicester Local Plan

2.1.1 Leicester City Council has made significant progress in the preparation of its Local Development Framework (LDF). The Core Strategy was adopted in September 2010 (partly revised in 2014) and contains a range of spatial policies which along with the saved policies from the 2006 City of Leicester local plan, have guided development within the City.

2.1.2 Under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) local planning authorities are expected to produce a single Local Plan for their area. Because the previous Core Strategy was based upon the now revoked Regional Spatial Strategy it has been decided that a new Leicester Local Plan should be produced based on new evidence and covering a new time period.

2.1.3 The local plan will be drafted with the objectives of the NPPF in mind. The local plan will include the following:

- A selection of spatial policies which set targets for growth in Leicester linked to the vision and objectives for the area over the plan period. Allocations of land, including for housing, employment, retail and open space;
- Detailed development management policies;
- Detailed strategies for the implementation of sites and policies; and
- Indicators for Local Plan monitoring.

2.1.4 Related to this is the need to make sure that a new plan contains sufficient housing land allocations to ensure that the Council meets its requirement to maintain a five year supply of deliverable housing sites within its administrative boundary.

3.0 Leicester in Context

Introduction to the Scoping Report by Sir Peter Soulsby, City Mayor

Planning for the future of our growing city is one of the most important challenges we face in the coming years. Inevitably this will involve some difficult decisions on where to allow more development for homes and jobs as well as identifying the built and natural heritage that we need to protect.

When people think of Leicester they will generally consider this to be the whole of the contiguous built up area that they see when travelling in and out of the City. This greater Leicester area extends beyond the administrative boundary of the City Council into surrounding areas such as Braunstone Town, Oadby, Wigston, Birstall and Glenfield as shown on the plan below. Some 650,000 people live in this greater Leicester area making the city the 9th biggest in the country. It also supports the main concentration of people across the city and county area which has a combined population of around 1 million people.

As City Mayor I have responsibility for the development and economic prosperity of the City and decisions taken in this regard will inevitably impact across the whole of the greater Leicester area as well as influencing the wider County area.

Planning for future homes, jobs, schools, green space and transport infrastructure should not be constrained by the arbitrary administrative boundaries of our local councils. Residents and businesses in greater Leicester and visitors do not look to local authority boundaries in making choices on where to live, work, invest or spend their leisure time. We should therefore be planning for future growth at a level that recognises the whole of the greater Leicester built up area as well as the links to the wider county and Midlands.

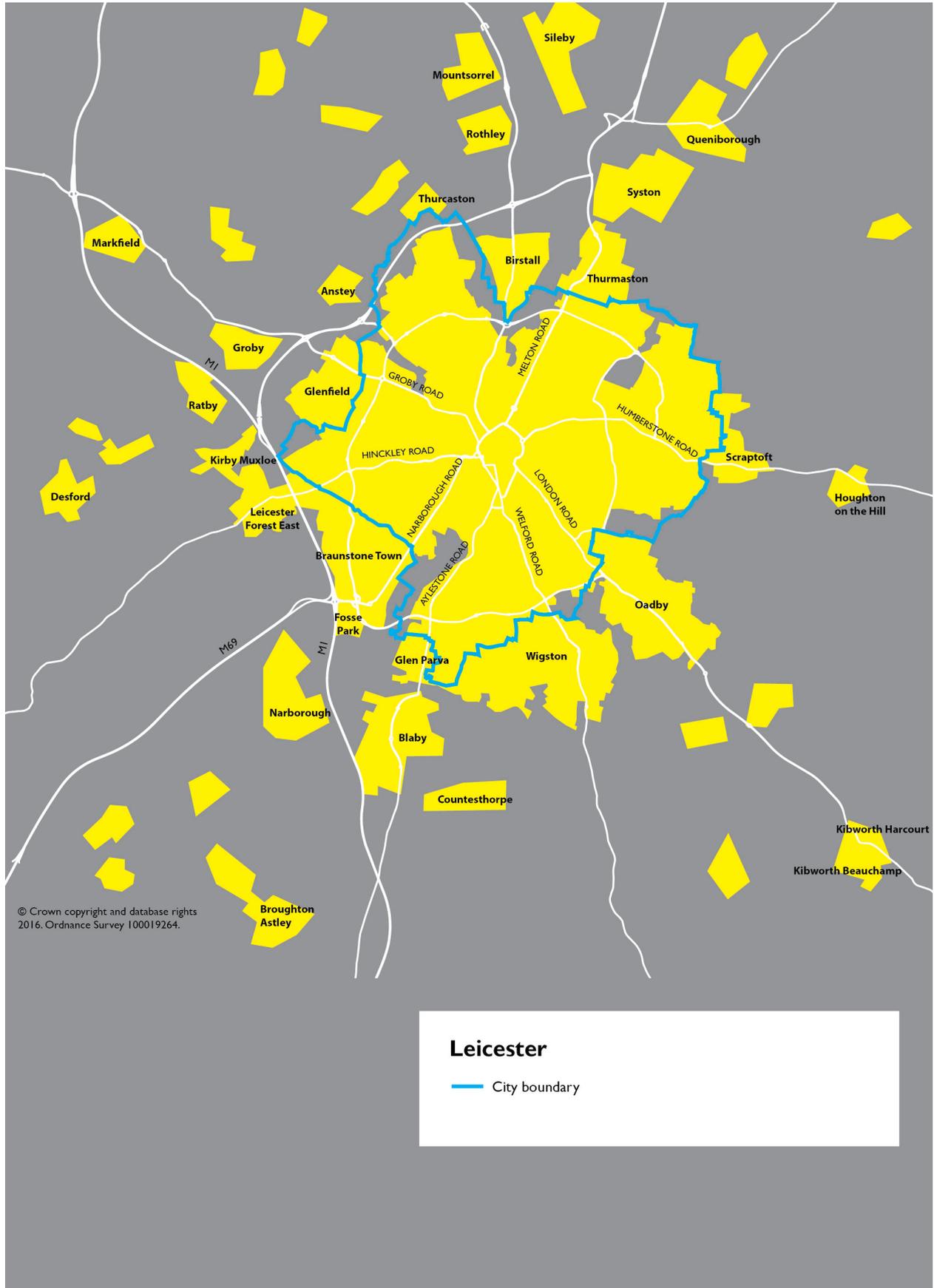
I will be taking a lead role and working closely with my district and county council colleagues to ensure we plan effectively for future growth and prosperity across the whole of the greater Leicester area. This requires coordination of our respective statutory Local Plans which currently align with council boundaries.

Whilst the new Local Plan being prepared by the City Council has to focus on the council's administrative area it will be prepared with the greater Leicester context in mind. I am very keen to encourage all those interested in helping to shape the future of the wider city to work together and help us develop this important Local Plan. This collaboration is needed not just to respond to meeting the Government's required Duty to Co-operate, but more importantly to secure an agreed and shared ambition which will deliver mutual benefits much greater than the sum of their parts.

The Scoping Report is an important step in the preparation of the City Council's new Local Plan which will map out Leicester's future for the next 15 years. This concentrates on meeting the statutory requirements needed to take forward the City Council's emerging Local Plan.

I encourage those responding not only to this document, but also the other very important Local Plan consultation stages which will follow, to consider the city in its wider greater Leicester context and keep this very much in mind when providing their responses.

Map I. Leicester and the Administrative Area



Looking to the future, in parallel with the preparation of the current round of new local plans for the city and districts, work is underway to bring together the councils across the city and county area, and the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership to prepare long term Strategic Growth and Transport Plans for the period to 2050. This forms a key part of the setting up of a Combined Authority and will help integrate our long term land use, economic and transport planning for the benefit of the whole population who live and work in and also visit the city and county.

Sir Peter Soulsby
City Mayor

City Growth in Context

Regional Context

The Greater Leicester area plays a central role as a major economic hub in the Midlands and is one of the UK's fastest growing areas. It is comparatively well placed to respond to the national challenges of housing growth and affordability most acutely felt in London and the South East. Building on its strategic location the conurbation is better placed than many Northern Core Cities and the other East Midland cities to support delivery of much needed housing and employment growth across a range of sectors.

Our central location and generally good connectivity to national road and rail networks, East Midlands Airport and other Cities in the region such as Birmingham, Coventry, Nottingham and Derby means there is good potential for linked growth and agglomeration benefits.

Initiatives such as Midlands Connect and the Midlands Engine, and the emerging Strategic Growth and Transport Plans in preparation for Leicester and Leicestershire should be aligned and integrated with the emerging local plans under preparation in the area, including the Leicester Local Plan, subject of this Scoping Report.

Planning for Growth Across the Greater Leicester Area

The greater Leicester area supports some 650,000 people and is the 9th biggest City in the country. The more tightly drawn city council administrative area supports a population of around 340,000.

Working together, the City, County and district authorities are much better placed to deliver coordinated sustainable housing and employment growth which respects and enhances the environmental assets of city and countryside. This will allow the conurbation to compete more effectively for investment and growth with other locations in the challenging economic conditions we face today. Joining up planning across the whole city will also provide the most effective way to secure essential funding for infrastructure to support the city's growth.

Map 2 below shows how the city has developed over time and the current city boundary. It is clear that to accommodate the growth required for the greater Leicester area to continue to develop and prosper, we will need to plan for homes jobs and infrastructure beyond as well as within the City boundary.

Consultation on the City's Local Plan starts a challenging conversation about how far the pressures of housing and employment demands can be accommodated within the City Council's administrative boundary, but also the pressures and challenges for development on the city fringe that will need to be considered with adjacent local authorities.

This Scoping Report represents an important milestone in commencing negotiations with all Leicestershire authorities about the possible extent of further urban concentration/extension and the scope for well-designed and integrated growth moving forward.

It will be essential that the Housing Market Area authorities continue to build on our positive track record of working together to meet these wider development challenges, and it is crucial to get the right balance between development within the built up areas of the conurbation far as possible, whilst protecting the environmental capacity, conditions and assets cherished by all.

Timeline of the Leicester Boundary

1892

Leicester Extension Act, extends the county borough to include Aylestone, Belgrave, Knighton, Newfoundpool and parts of Braunstone, Evington and Humberstone. The extension didn't go as far as proposed.

Land size 8,500 acres with population of 174,000

1920-35

To meet the growing demands for housing the council made large scale purchases of land absorbing Braunstone Frith, New Parks and Beaumont Leys.

1935

City and county agreement to increase the boundary to include: the complete civil parishes of Gilroes and Braunstone Frith, large parts of the parishes of Evington, Humberstone, Braunstone, Leicester Frith, New Parks, and Beaumont Leys, and smaller portions of the parishes of Anstey, Birstall, Thurmaston, and Kirby Muxloe.

Land size 17,000 acres with population of 261,000

1950-55

Further purchases of land and house building in the south and east (towards Scraftoft and Thurnby) resulted in a further call to extend the city boundary, but this was not successful.

1966

The Local Government Commission for England conducted the East Midlands General Review and amended the Leicester boundary. This led to the inclusion of the housing estates Netherhall, Thurnby Lodge and Eyres Monsell, however the southern part of Birstall was transferred back to the County.

Land size 17,500 acres with population of 282,800

1972/74

Leicester City Council becomes a second tier authority under Leicestershire County Council as part of the Local Government Act.

1987

Local Government Boundary Commission conducted a principal area boundary review and made minor changes in the south with the District of Blaby.

1997

As part of Local Government reform Leicester City Council is granted unitary status, but there is no change to the boundary.

2016

Local Government Boundary Commission proposes the inclusion of change to the Leicester West constituency will include part of Leicestershire district.

Recent Growth and Emerging Challenges

Table 1 below shows that the City Council has been allocated the largest share by percentage of development (housing) in the previous Regional and Structure Plans, and also within the 2014 Strategic Housing Market Assessment. A significant proportion of adjacent local authority's allocations are attributed to developments that have and will further extend the greater Leicester area.

Table 1. Previous Share of Housing Growth

	Structure Plan		Regional Spatial Strategy		SHMA 2014	
	Dwellings	Share	Dwellings	Share	Dwellings	Share
Leicester	950	31%	1,280	32%	1,350	32%
Blaby	230	8%	380	9%	420	10%
Charnwood	470	15%	790	20%	820	19%
Harborough	380	13%	350	9%	475	11%
Hinckley and Bosworth	340	11%	450	11%	450	11%
Melton	210	7%	170	4%	250	6%
NW Leicestershire	370	12%	510	13%	350	8%
Oadby & Wigston	85	3%	90	2%	100	2%
Total	3,035	100%	4,020	100%	4,215	100%

Together with other Council partners, the City has commissioned a new Housing and Economic Needs Assessment (HEDNA) which raises critical questions about the projected housing and employment needs for Leicester and Leicestershire in the future. A key option for accommodating additional development requirements stemming from the HEDNA will be to further expand the greater Leicester area through new sustainable urban extensions.

The City Council has delivered comparatively well on its housing targets against national performance indicators in the light of difficult national economic conditions. Table 2 below shows the actual delivery of dwellings per year which ranges from 873 to 1360 dwellings per year as compared to the current target of 1350 dwellings per year.

The current uncertainties which face the housing market are extremely challenging for those seeking to purchase a home or to secure an affordable property to rent. The council's challenge remains to sustain a positive local housing market in the face of national policy which has failed to respond to the needs of the Greater Leicester population, particularly in respect of the changes being applied to affordable housing provision and how the Government's new 'starter home' concept will affect housing choice within the city.

Table 2. Delivering Housing

Year	Social Rent	Affordable Rent	Intermediate	Total Affordable Completions	Excluding Students		Including Students	
					Gross completions excluding student	% affordable excluding student	Gross completions	% affordable
2004/05	181	0	32	213	1044	20	1484	14
2005/06	113	0	39	152	1147	13	1188	13
2006/07	158	0	85	243	1,296	19	1,360	18
2007/08	162	0	57	219	1,039	21	1,048	21
2008/09	76	0	56	132	1,214	11	1,260	10
2009/10	68	0	98	166	836	20	873	19
2010/11	381	0	49	430	1,033	42	1,215	35
2011/12	100	32	39	171	828	21	1,011	17
2012/13	8	54	2	64	564	11	1,179	5
2013/14	16	120	9	145	490	30	1,156	13
2014/15	4	307	55	366	646	57	1,180	31
2015/16	6	50	6	62	715	9	1,015	6
Total	1,273	563	527	2,363	10,852		13,969	

The City's role in providing employment for the wider area is very significant. In 2014 some 37% of employment across the city and county area was provided for within the city council area

Through delivery of actions set out in the Council's Economic Action Plan we are addressing the previous decline of Leicester manufacturing industries and seeing new inward investment and economic regeneration. This has created a new confidence and increasing investment interest both from within and outside the city. The limited supply of employment land and premises within the tightly drawn city boundary is however limiting our ability to directly support new inward investment and the expansion of our successful existing businesses.

Cross boundary cooperation between councils is essential to ensure the employment needs across the greater Leicester area are met. A renewed focus on finding land and properties to deliver good quality office development within the city centre is essential where demand is strong following the recent investments by IBM and Hastings Direct. The provision of significant new areas of land for more general employment uses is limited within the city boundary and well located sites on the periphery of the city and in the adjacent districts will be important to support known and expected demand.

In retail, leisure and sporting terms there is an opportunity to build on the momentum and profile established by recent events connected to Richard III and the Leicester City Football Club's success, and to promote investment in the conurbation's unique tourism, leisure, natural environment and built heritage offer. The city council has a leading role across the greater Leicester area to ensure the opportunities for further development and improvement in this regard are coordinated. In particular we need to make sure shopping provision across the conurbation is planned for in a comprehensive and complementary, rather than competitive manner, recognising the primary role the city centre plays not just for the greater Leicester area but for the county as a whole.

Delivery of Major Growth Commitments

Planning for growth of the city on its outskirts will require close working between the city council and the neighbouring authorities. These developments will become part of the greater Leicester area and will draw on, and potentially contribute towards its retail, leisure, education and transport services.

Major Sustainable Urban Extensions will need to be carefully planned such that they can be effectively integrated into the city in a way which best meets the needs of both city and district communities. Ensuring such schemes are well designed with appropriate existing and proposed infrastructure supported will be essential to ensure growth is well managed. Uncertainties in the future planning of schools and the need for education authorities to support expansion of provision in a timely way to manage demographic and distributional pressures will be a particular challenge.

Transport and highway pressures will continue to present ongoing congestion issues common to all large conurbations, and both the city and county transport authorities will need to work closely and plan to accommodate growth through the emerging Local Plan and Strategic Growth Plan processes, linked to the preparation of a new Strategic Transport Plan for the Combined Authority. The predicted pressures of planned growth and development across the conurbation and beyond will require investment in significant new transport infrastructure and effective and sustainable transport provision.

Environmental Challenges

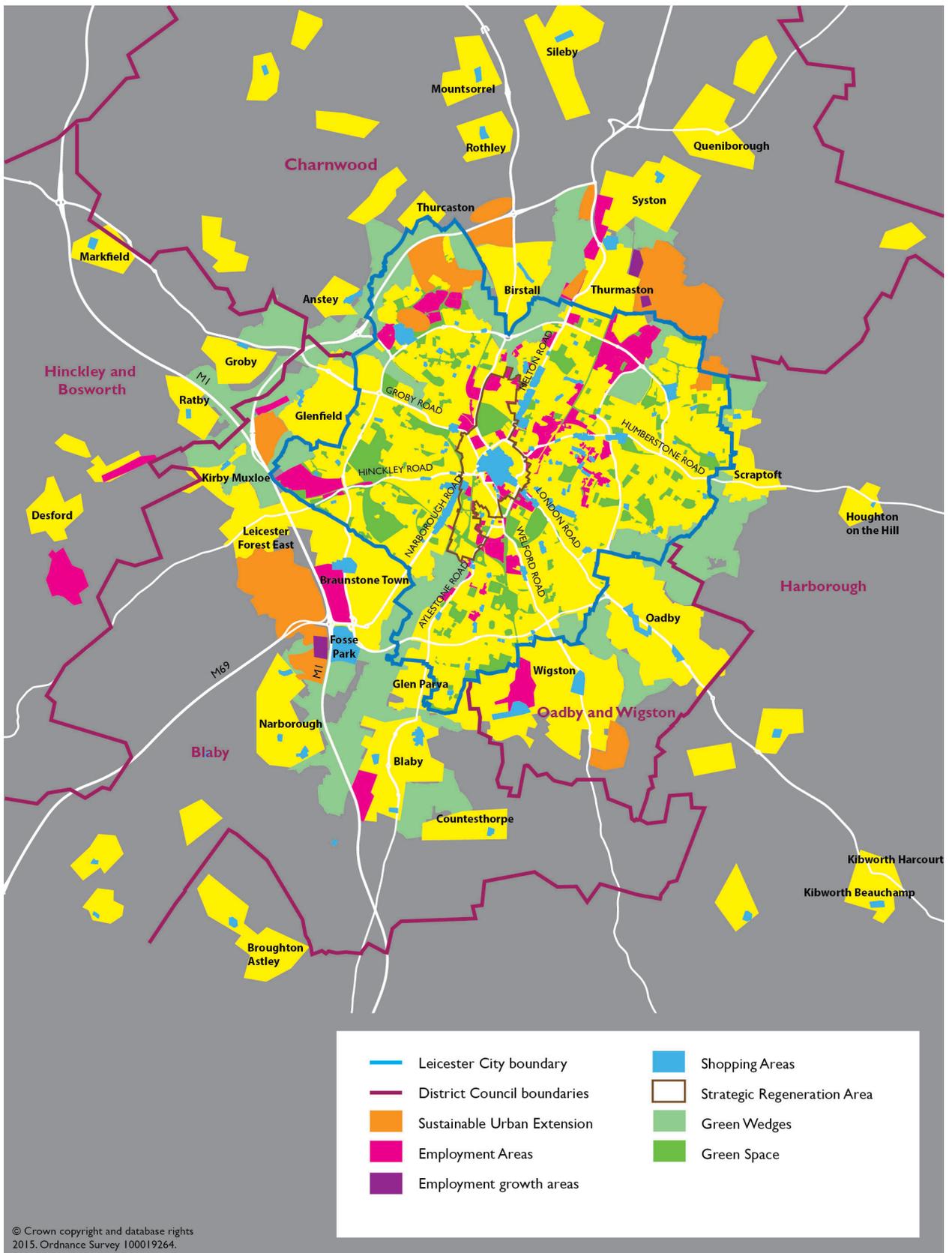
We also need to respond to the environmental challenges we face including preserving and enhancing the environment of the greater Leicester environment in a sustainable and integrated way. Issues such as climate change, fluvial and pluvial flooding, air quality and congestion and the provision of well connected green areas affect us all and often have significant cross boundary impacts.

Map 3 below demonstrates very clearly how interconnected the city and its district neighbours are. Green wedges, peripheral employment areas and proposed sustainable urban extensions all straddle the city's administrative area which underlines the need to consider the greater Leicester area as a whole.

Role of the Scoping Document and Next Steps

This Scoping Document commences the formal process for the next stage in our consultation on our emerging Local Plan for Leicester. It lays the foundations for the new Local Plan but has a relatively narrow focus to set the statutory context for the plan and identify all relevant considerations that will need to be taken into account in its preparation. Setting this in the greater Leicester context at this early stage is important for the well planned development of the city. The engagement of neighbouring local authorities and other key stakeholders that have a stake in this will therefore be a key part of the development of the new Local Plan through its various consultation stages.

Map 3. Connectivity



4.0 Statutory Requirements of the Sustainability Appraisal

4.1.1 There is a statutory requirement to prepare a sustainability appraisal (SA) of the Draft Local Plan to ensure that social, economic and environmental considerations are accounted for throughout all stages of plan preparation.

4.1.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sets the requirement for SA to be prepared for all Development Plan Documents (DPD) and Supplementary Planning Documents where there is a significant definable environmental impact which will be caused by the adoption of any new plan. Whilst the legislation does not specifically state it, a Local Plan is considered a DPD.

4.1.3 In regards to sustainability appraisal, the NPPF states the following:

“A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.” This further confirms the legal requirement for a sustainability appraisal on local plans.“

4.1.4 In regards to other appraisals the NPPF goes on to state:

“Local Plans may require a variety of other environmental assessments, including under the Habitats Regulations where there is a likely significant effect on a European wildlife site (which may not necessarily be within the same local authority area). Wherever possible, assessments should share the same evidence base and be conducted over similar time scales, but local authorities should take care to ensure that the purposes and statutory requirements of different assessment processes are respected.”

The NPPF therefore supports Leicester City Council’s position in preparing a joint scoping report for the proposed Equalities Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment, which are being prepared for the new local plan (See appendix 3).

4.1.5 The Sustainability Assessment has been carried out using the guidance contained within ‘A practical guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005) which provides guidance on SEA’, as well as other more recent guidance from PAS and DCLG.

4.2 What is the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal?

4.2.1 The sustainability appraisal is required to assess the impact of emerging plans against a number of objectives, responsible for the environmental, economic and social effects of development.

The SEA directive classifies the following areas as issues which a sustainability appraisal should pay regard to in order to meet the requirements of the Directive:

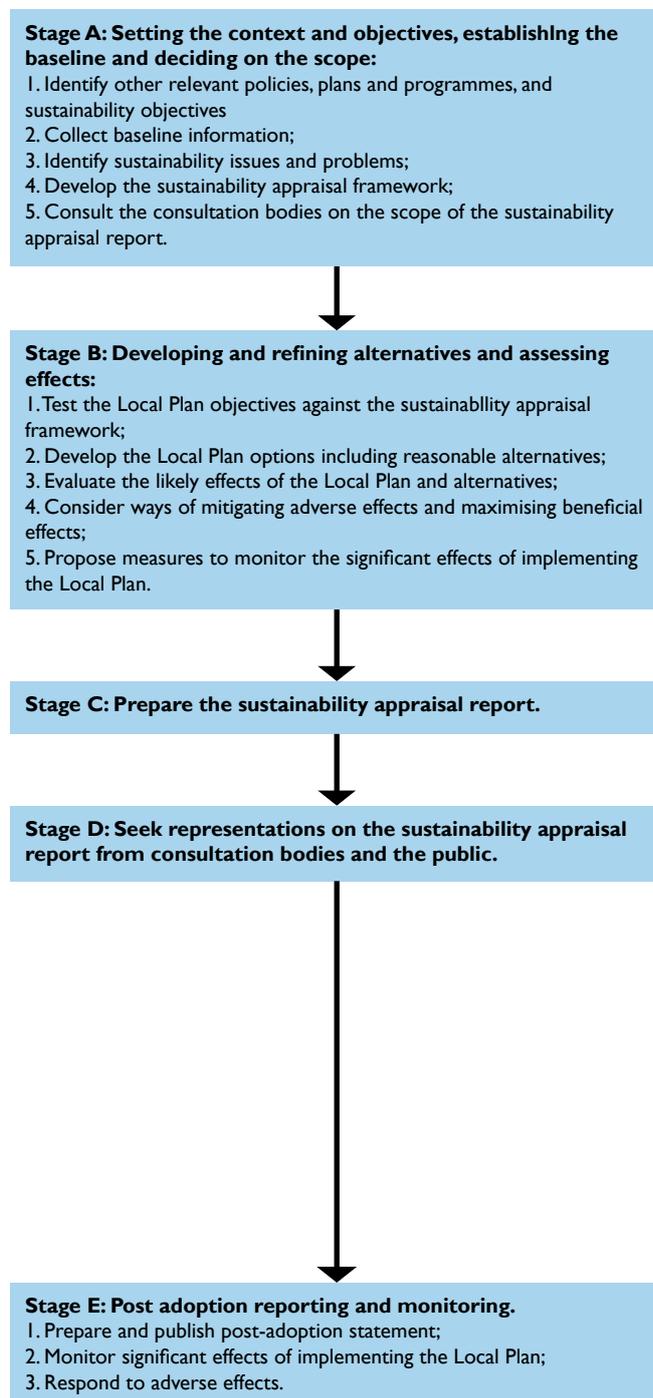
- Air Quality;
- Biodiversity;
- Climate Change Mitigation;
- Community & Wellbeing;

- Economy & Employment;
- Housing;
- Landscape & Cultural Heritage;
- Soil;
- Transport & Accessibility;
- Waste; and
- Water issues including flood risk.

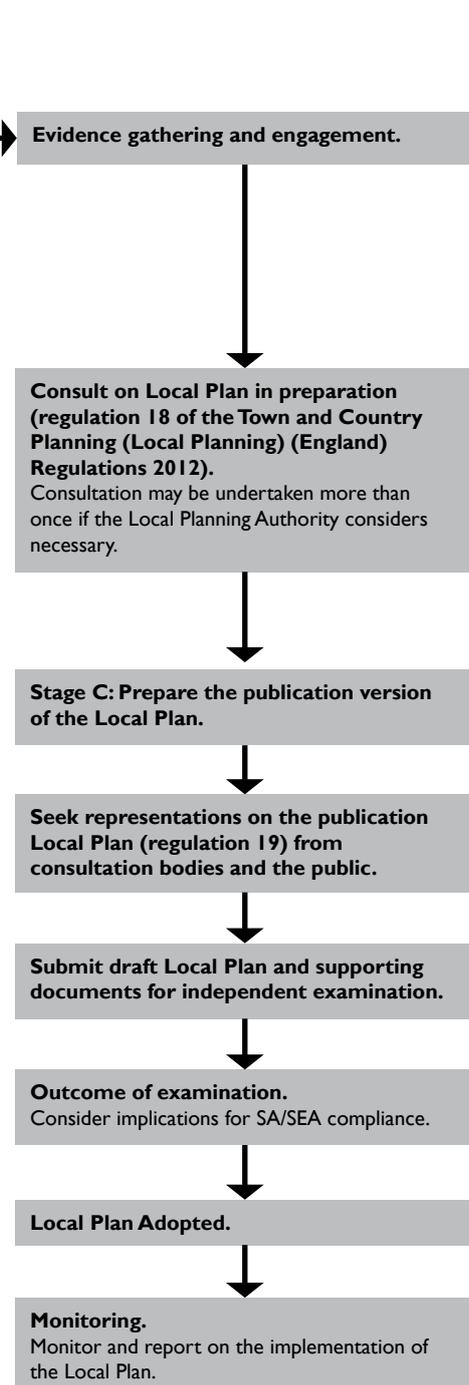
4.2.2 The relationship between the production of the Local Plan and the SA is represented in the flow chart below:

Diagram 1. Local Plan/Sustainability Appraisal Production

Sustainability Appraisal process



Local Plan preparation



4.2.3 The flow diagram above indicates the different stages involved in the production of the sustainability appraisal, which is to be developed alongside the Local Plan. This document represents the pre-production stage of the Local Plan, which gathers evidence of the area and determines the likely sustainability issues related to the plan.

4.2.4 In preparing the scoping report, information will be represented thematically, rather than following tasks for each section. This will ensure clarity with the SEA Directive and will still be consistent with the stages of SA development.

Looking at the individual issues in detail

5.0 Air Quality

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Poor air quality affects people's health and damages the environment. European and national guidelines set out the levels of pollutants in air that are considered acceptable. In the administrative area of Leicester City there are two main pollutants of concern: nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter. The main source of these two pollutants is road traffic, in particular diesel engines. Like many other UK cities, Leicester currently exceeds the EU threshold level of $40\mu\text{g m}^3$ for nitrogen dioxide in a number of areas within the administrative area.

5.1.2 These are predominantly areas where there are large volumes of traffic particularly along radial routes into the city and in the city centre. Monitoring shows that levels of pollutants have decreased from $80\mu\text{g m}^3$ to below $60\mu\text{g m}^3$ in the past few years but not enough to meet EU thresholds. Guidance from DEFRA expects Leicester to be below these EU thresholds by 2020.

5.2 Relevant Plans and Programmes

5.2.1 The council has identified the plans and programmes as relevant for the theme of Air Quality in Appendix I.

5.3 Local Context

5.3.1 Leicester is a major urban area with a history of heavy industry and a constrained road network. Some areas within the administrative boundary of Leicester remain affected by poor air quality.

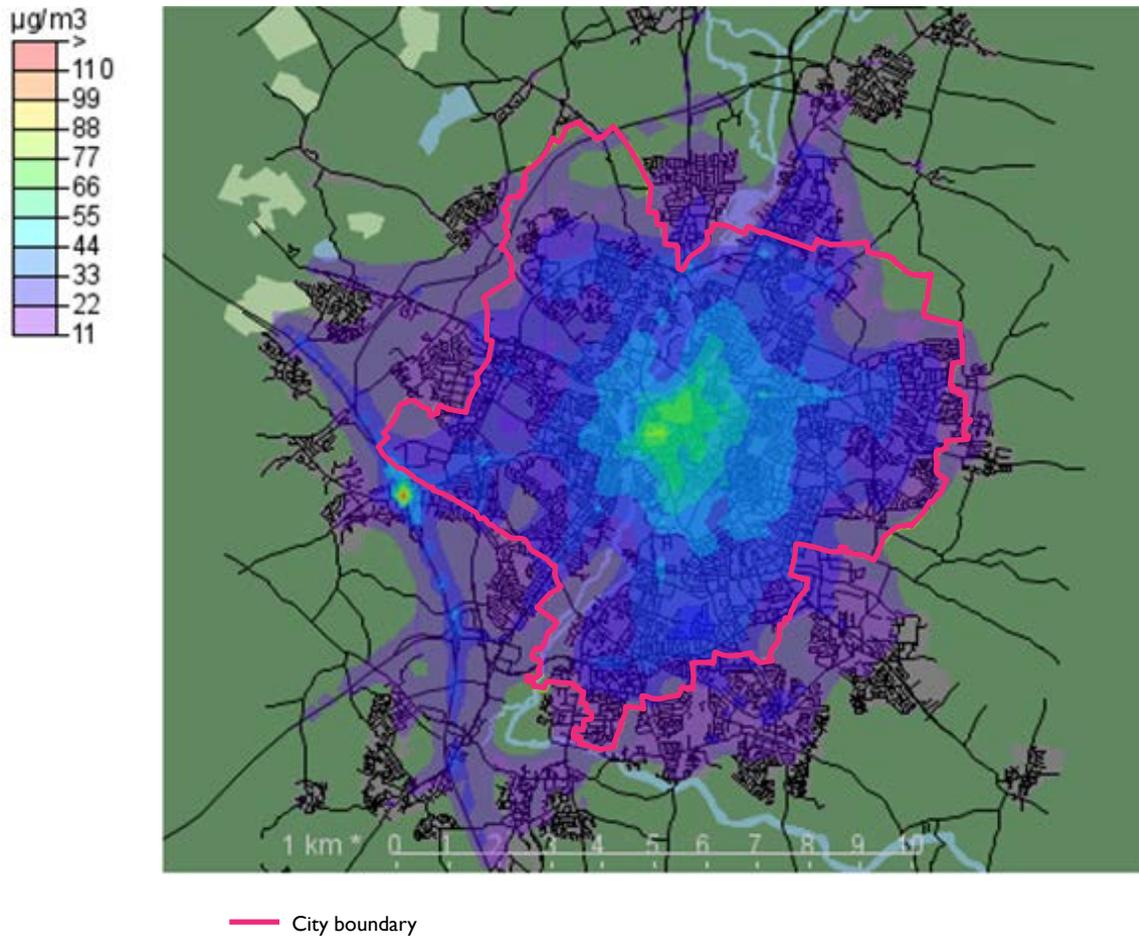
5.3.2 Air Quality Management Areas have been in place in Leicester since 2000 and were introduced in response to EU limits on NO_2 , PM_{10} s and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ s.

5.3.3 The City Council's Air Quality Action Plan defines Leicester's strategy for addressing air quality issues. It highlights that whilst the reason for defining Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) were unacceptable levels of NO_2 , levels of PM_{10} s and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ s are also of some concern. The main source of pollutants is road traffic which is why most of the AQMAs are located around the outer ring road and main radial routes into the city centre.

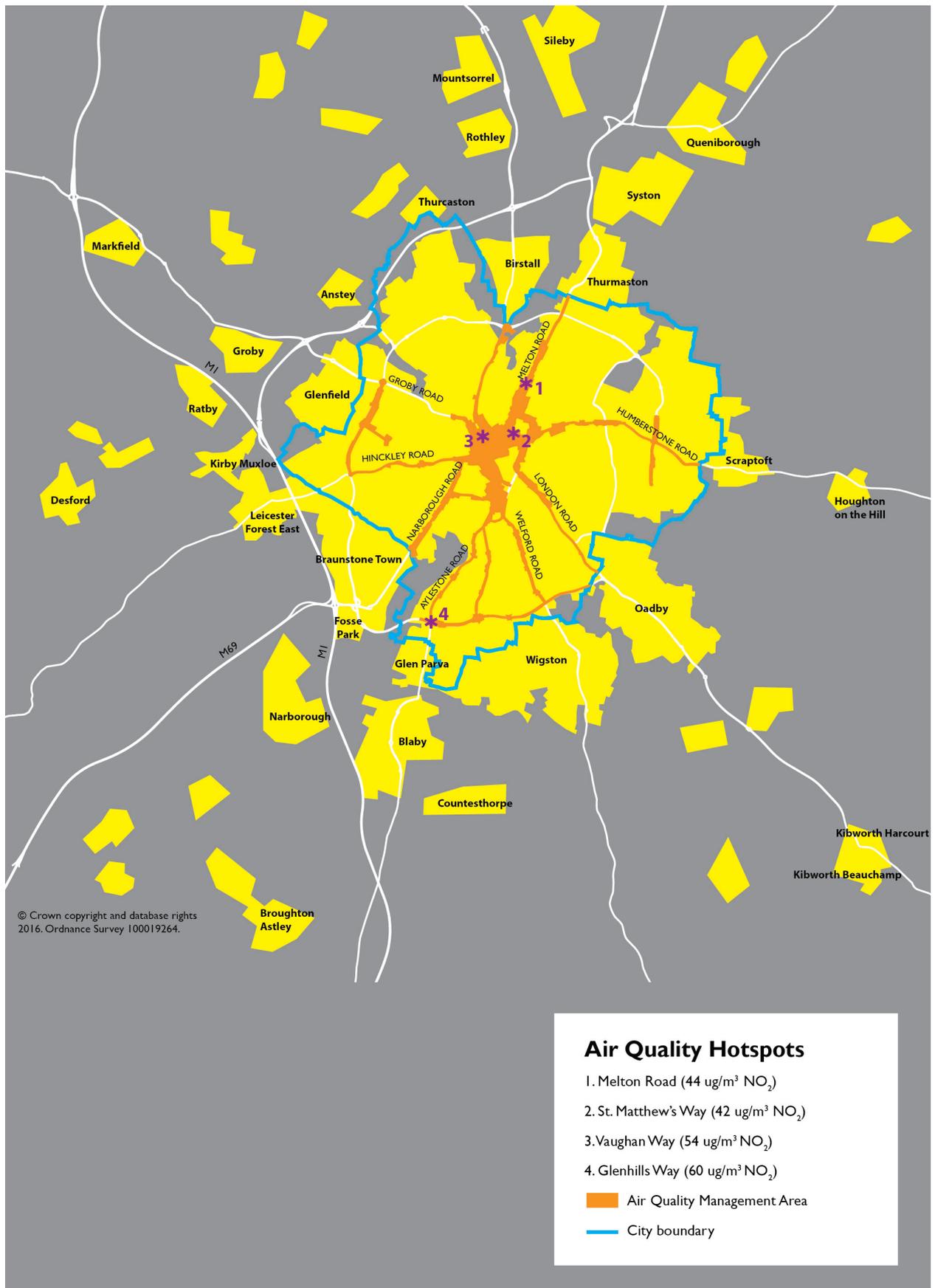
5.4 Key Objectives for the Emerging Plan

- Ensuring that Air Quality in the administrative area for Leicester improves by the end of the plan period;
- To encourage all citizens in the administrative area of Leicester and people who visit to use more sustainable modes of transport and to avoid using highly polluting vehicles where possible; and
- Locating development in sustainable locations

Map 4. Dispersion map of NO₂ 'hotspots' around Leicester
(based on 2015 data using Airviro air quality model)



Map 5. Leicester Air Quality Hotspots



6.0 Biodiversity

6.1 Introduction

There is a need to maintain and enhance biodiversity for the protection of flora and fauna, to reduce the city's impact on the wider environment, and to improve the quality of life and wellbeing of the residents of the city.

Biodiversity networks within the administrative area of Leicester are fragile and under threat from, for example, habitat loss and fragmentation. Climate change will also have an impact on biodiversity. Species living in isolated habitats will have limited escape routes if the local climate changes around them, but a network of habitats connected by wildlife corridors will allow species to disperse naturally to a more favourable climate zone.

Relevant Plans and Programmes

6.1.1 The plans and programmes for the theme of Biodiversity are contained in Appendix I.

Local Context

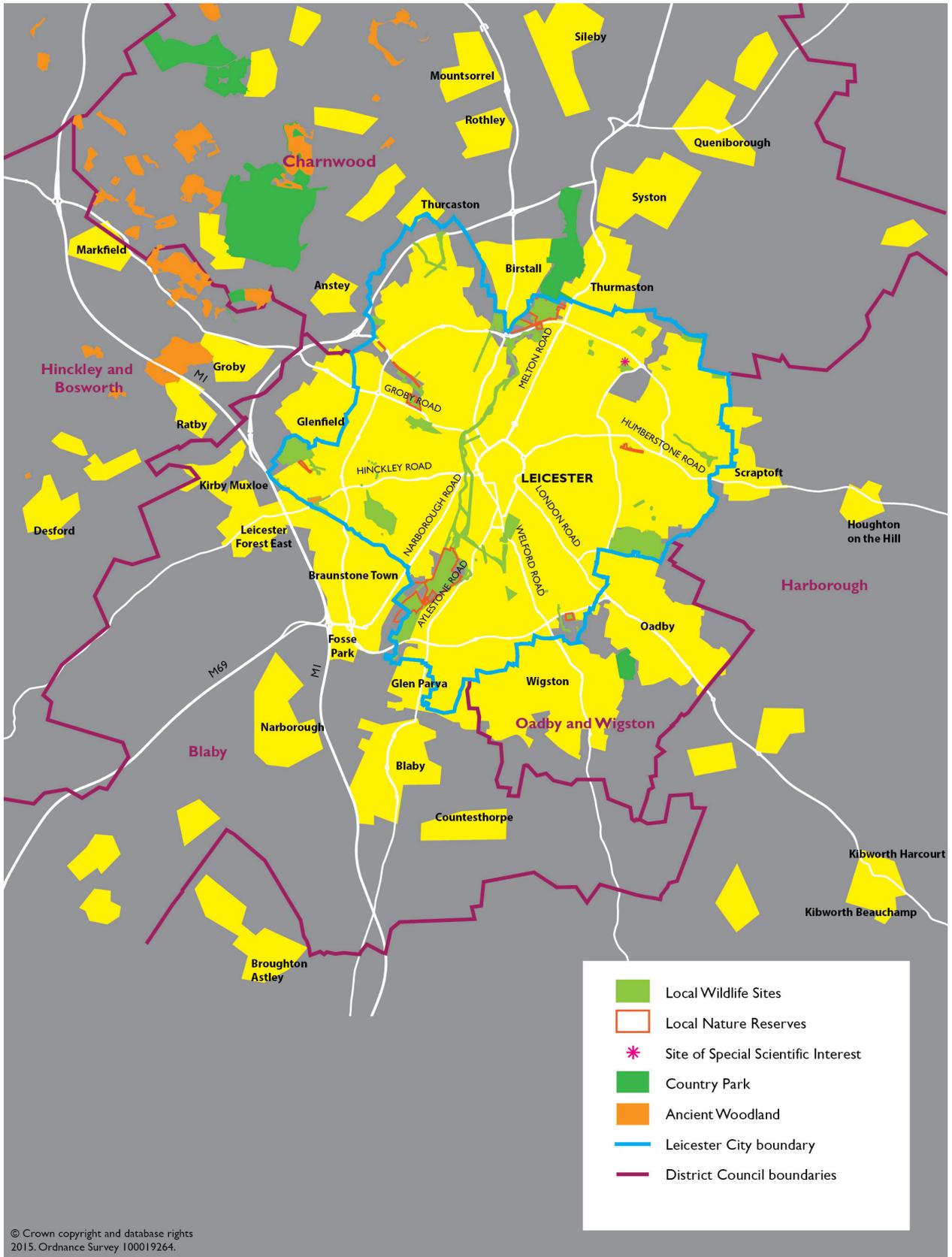
6.1.2 The administrative area of Leicester has one nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), the Gipsy Lane Pit. There are also 35 Local Wildlife Sites in the administrative area of Leicester covering 529.8 hectares (7.2% of the city). This area's ecology is diverse and interesting, with the range of species being comparatively high due to the complexity and diversity of habitats and niches. Habitats include woodlands and wetlands, pastures, meadows and spinneys, as well as managed green spaces such as parks, allotments, playing fields and private gardens. Buildings, railways, road verges and vacant and abandoned land can also be important habitats, and the River Soar and Canal corridor is an important wildlife feature. These biodiversity networks are fragile and under threat from, for example, habitat loss and fragmentation.

Local Wildlife Sites

6.1.3 Collectively, the regionally and locally important wildlife corridors through the Leicester urban area, and the wildlife sites and habitats that are connected by them are Leicester's 'Biodiversity Network'. The regionally important strategic wildlife corridors are the River Soar and Grand Union Canal, the Rothley Brook, and the Mainline Railway and Ivanhoe Railway. Locally important corridors are mainly centred on brooks and Green Wedges. The prime wildlife sites, supporting locally and nationally important habitats and species, are the designated Local Wildlife Sites.

Biodiversity Network

Map 6. Biodiversity



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Table 3. Local Wildlife Sites in Leicester

	Site	Date Declared	Area (Ha)
2	Castle Hill - Gorse Hill	2000	6.3
3	King William's bridge	2000	<0.1
4	Red Hill and Belgrave Cemetery	2003	11.1
5	River Soar	2000	52.0
6	Watermead	2000	40.7
7	Birstall Meadows	2000	15.4
8	Melton Brook	2000	3.8
9	Hamilton meadows	2000	8.7
11	Quakesick Spinney	2000	0.9
12	Gypsy Lane	2000	11.5
13	Anstey Lane and Goss Meadows	2000	11.8
14	The Orchards	2000	6.0
15	Stokeswood Park	2000	12.9
16	Western Golf-course etc	2000	43.0
17	Kirby Frith	2000	1.9
19	Ratby Lane	2003	2.7
20	Highway Spinney/Meynell's Gorse	2000	7.9
21	Braunstone Park meadow	2000	2.9
22	Willowbrook	2000	6.3
23	Ethel Road verge	2000	1.1
24	Evington Park newt pond	2000	0.4
25	Leicestershire Golf-course etc.	2000	76.8
26	Ivanhoe/Mainline railway etc.	2000	17.2
27	Welford Road. Cemetery	2000	12.3
28	Grand Union canal	2000	16.9
29	Aylestone Meadows (N)	2000	60.2
30	Aylestone Meadows (C)	2000	46.6
31	Aylestone Meadows (S)	2000	3.5
32	Knighton Spinney	2000	2.9
33	Braunstone Park: mature trees	2001	32.4
34	Ashton Green	2009	10.46
35	Castle Hill CP - mature tree	2009	0.01
36	Saffron Lane Brook	2010	0.08
37	Western Park - mature tree	2010	0.02
38	Hamilton School, Keyham Lane	2010	3.13
	TOTAL AREA		529.8

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)

6.1.4 Some of the Local Wildlife Sites have an additional designation as Local Nature Reserves. Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) can be declared by Local Authorities in areas over which they have jurisdiction in consultation with Natural England. To declare LNRs, Local Authorities must have a legal interest in the land, through land ownership, long-term lease or management agreement, for example. LNRs are defined as being:

'... land managed for the purpose of providing... special opportunities for the study of ... the flora and fauna of Great Britain and the physical conditions in which they live, and for the study of geological and physiographical features of special interest in the area; or of preserving flora, fauna, or geological and physiographical features of special interest; or for both of these purposes.'

Ideas have changed a little since then, and it is now recognised that one of the main functions of LNRs is the opportunity they give people to become involved in practical nature conservation work and in caring for wildlife and their local environment. LNRs are the cornerstone of accessible natural green space provision.

Table 4. Local Nature Reserves in Leicester

Name	Date Declared	Area (Ha)
Kirby Frith	1989	2.0
Aylestone	2003	79.7
Humberstone Park	2003	2.4
Knighton Spinney	2003	2.9
Goss Meadows	2004	3.0
The Orchards	2004	6.6
Watermead South phase I	2005	48.7
TOTAL AREA		145.3

6.1.5 Key Issues for the Emerging Local Plan

- To increase protection of existing biodiversity in the city whilst at the same time meeting the housing & employment needs of the city; and
- To help biodiversity cope with and adapt to climate change by identifying important strategic wildlife corridors, protecting them from adverse development and enhancing them through the planning system.

7.0 Climate change, Energy Use and Renewable Energy

7.1 Introduction

The City of Leicester recognises the implications that climate change has for the continuing prosperity and the environmental and social wellbeing of the city, and adopted its Leicester's Sustainability Action Plan in 2016. Climate change, unlike other threats to our society, is a gradual change, and has already begun to take place. The 2015 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy states:

“Already the UK is experiencing changes to its climate, resulting in more extreme weather events. UK climate projection 2009 data for the East Midlands suggest that by the 2050s the region may see an increase in the average summer temperatures of around 2.5 degrees C, and a decrease of winter temperatures of around 2.2 degrees C. There is also likely to be more rain in the winter and less rain in the summer.”

7.2 Relevant Plans and Programmes

7.2.1 Plans and programmes that are relevant for the theme of Climate change, energy use and renewable energy are set out in Appendix I.

7.3 Local Context

7.3.1 The City Council acknowledges that climate change has the potential to cause significant problems to Leicester. The UK is already experiencing changes to its climate, resulting in more extreme weather events.

7.3.2 According to climate change projections Leicester can expect to experience hotter, drier summers, and milder, wetter winters in future. The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events which are already currently experienced, such as heatwaves, flooding and drought, is also projected to increase.

7.3.3 Assuming this happens it would have significant impacts to the social, economic and environmental makeup of the city. Climate change has particular implications for the historic environment, for example through a desire to improve the energy efficiency of historic buildings and the installation of energy generation methods. This may have impacts on the integrity, appearance and enjoyment of these assets. In addition increased air pollution and extreme weather events such as intense rainfall may lead to increased erosion and subsidence.

7.3.4 Climate mitigation is also of importance to Leicester and the wider area. Climate change mitigation refers to action to reduce carbon emissions and prevent climate change. One of the main contributors to carbon dioxide is road transport emissions which contribute 18.4% of all carbon dioxide emissions in the administrative boundary. Managing transport sustainably will be an important aim of the emerging local plan.

7.4 Key Objectives for the Emerging Plan

- To ensure that all of the built environment in the city contributes positively to the challenge of addressing climate change;
- To encourage all citizens of Leicester and people who visit Leicester to use more sustainable modes of transport and to avoid using highly polluting vehicles where possible; and
- Locating key services close to existing sustainable transport routes.

8.0 Community & Wellbeing

8.1 Introduction

It is important to ensure that communities have good access to health care facilities and services, good quality homes, and live and work in safe environments. Improvements in the quality of facilities and services and access to such services and facilities (health care, child care, sport and informal/formal recreation and good housing and high quality design) will have a positive effect on improving healthy lifestyles, the quality of life and reduced crime levels.

8.1.1 Relevant Plans and Programmes

Relevant plans and programmes for the theme of Community and Wellbeing are contained in Appendix I.

8.1.2 The Local Context

The topic of community and well-being covers a range of various areas including diversity, health and education. These issues are covered below, broken down by topic area.

8.2 Diversity and Social Capital

8.2.1 Leicester is a diverse city. About 51% of the residents within the administrative area of the city are from ethnic minority backgrounds (2011 census), with Leicester having one of the largest ethnic minority populations in England. Leicester is similarly diverse in terms of religion.

8.2.2 Different ethnic groups have differing issues of relevance. For example the average age of the ethnic minority population is estimated to be at least 8 years younger than the white population. Unemployment rates and educational achievement also vary between ethnic groups and this is further expanded upon within the economy and employment section.

8.2.3 The spatial distribution of different groups is also important for the emerging local plan. According to data from 2011 Census the West of Leicester has larger white ethnic population whilst the East has a larger Asian/Asian British population. However, the most visible illustration of the increased diversity within the administrative area of Leicester is the changing ethnic profile of the neighbourhoods, with many becoming increasingly more diverse over time, with all groups now located in all parts of the City.

8.2.4 Provision of facilities such as places of worship and neighbourhood and community centres will help cater for a diverse population. The appropriate range of mix and type of housing will provide for different household needs. Cultural diversity contributes greatly to the social and cultural capital of the city.

8.2.5 The average age of residents within the administrative area Leicester is much lower than the national average. In part this is due to the younger age profile of the city in general but also the students of the city's two universities. The areas around the universities (De Montfort & Leicester) have localities with significant proportions of the population aged 18-24, reflecting high numbers of students.

8.2.6 The Census 2011 shows that the administrative area Leicester has a faster rate of growth and a larger proportion of children and young people in the population than in England and Wales generally.

8.2.7 The figures are:

- A population of 329,900 (an increase of 16.7% since 2001);
- 37,200 (11.3%) of the population over the age of 65, a decrease of some 700 since 2001;
- 24,500 (7.4%) of the population are children under 5, an increase of 5,200 (27%) since 2001;
- The largest increases in the population are in people aged in their 20s (16,100) and under 5s (5,200);
- A much younger population than England, with a large proportion under 35 years;
- Although there is a decline in the number of people aged 65-79, the number of people aged over 80 has increased from 10,400 in 2001 to 11,000 in 2011;
- There is a large student population; and
- Around 50% of the population is from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups - most of these are from South Asian backgrounds. The proportion of people from BME groups will continue to increase.

8.2.8 Other groups that the local plan could impact on include the elderly, whose population is evenly distributed across the whole of the city. Whilst data on disability is limited, it is noted that around 20% of residents of working age are classed as disabled, with around 6% of all residents receiving disability benefits. It should also be noted 1.5% of the population within the administrative area of Leicester are registered carers (source NOMIS).

8.2.9 The impact of the local plan on different diversity groups will need to be considered and, as highlighted in the introduction chapter, equality diversity and disability are important considerations for the document. These issues will be explored further in an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) of the emerging local plan. However, the local plan itself will need to take into account the diversity of residents and the different needs these groups may have in terms of health, education, travel and access, and other opportunities to allow all residents of the city to have a good quality of life.

8.3 Education

8.3.1 Educational attainment is low with 28% of residents within the administrative area of Leicester having no qualifications against a figure of 22% for Great Britain. However, whilst the amount of residents without qualifications is increasing this appears to be consistent with national trends which may mean this is a national rather than a localised trend.

8.3.2 Also the percentage of residents with higher education qualifications is lower compared to Great Britain. However, since the previous scoping report there is some evidence that this gap is reducing (see appendix I for baseline data). Spatially, the areas with lowest educational attainment are the outer estates to the west of the City and the inner city areas.

8.3.3 GCSE and A-Level results are improving but are still well behind Regional and national levels. It is worth noting however that results for both GCSE (grades A to C) and A-levels (results above pass) are improving faster within the administrative area Leicester than they are nationally.

8.3.4 The University of Leicester, De Montfort University, Leicester College & other sixth form colleges including Gateway College play an important role in the city. An area of concern however is the low retention of graduates' especially medical graduates from the city's two universities. In general,

educational attainment can be closely linked to income levels, employment opportunities and deprivation. Improving education and skills is a priority for the City.

8.4 Community Safety and Crime

8.4.1 The administrative area Leicester has a higher rate of domestic burglary, robbery, vehicle crime and violent crime than the national average. Perceptions of anti-social behaviour are also high with more people concerned by drug and alcohol related behaviour in their area than people nationally. In addition fewer people in Leicester believe people treat each other with respect and consideration. Crime, fear of crime and perceptions of crime are all issues which the local plan will need to take into account, particularly in the allocation of sites for development and through design policies for new development. Efforts to reduce deprivation through improved education and employment opportunities may help improve overall quality of life and reduce crime. The development of safer communities has strong linkages with deprivation, educational attainment, access to facilities and provision of quality living environments.

8.5 Health

8.5.1 Most residents within the administrative area of Leicester say their health is good or very good, GP registration is almost universal, and the vast majority of residents have accessed a health service in the past year (Leicester Health & Wellbeing Survey 2015). However, premature mortality rates from circulatory disease and cancer are higher than national averages whilst infant mortality rates are high but are reducing.

8.5.2 Teenage pregnancy is above national levels. 55% of residents have an overweight BMI, with men are more likely than women to be overweight generally (59% vs. 52% of women), although women are more likely to be obese (23% vs. 18% of men).

8.5.3 Life expectancy is highest in the traditionally more affluent areas of south east Leicester and lowest in the inner city areas and the outer estates in the west of the city. On average males in the south east areas will live almost nine years longer than those living in inner city areas. In addition females born within the administrative area of Leicester now will live on average four years longer than males.

8.5.4 Premature death from cardiovascular disease is highest in the estates in the west of the city, however there is also a particular concentration within the old inner city areas and obesity levels are highest in the outer estates.

8.5.5 There are environmental, social and economic determinants of health. New and existing communities need the appropriate health and community infrastructure to support their needs and well being and this will be an important issue for the new local plan. Environmental issues such as air quality, the provision of open spaces and leisure opportunities, and access to education and employment can all affect health and wellbeing.

8.6 Key Objectives for the Emerging Plan

- To ensure that planning for the city benefits all residents of Leicester and the wider area; and
- To increase the health of the city by promoting healthy options where possible through the land use system.

9.0 Economy & Employment

9.1 The Local Context

9.1.1 In the most recent indices of deprivation (2015) the administrative area of Leicester city currently ranks as the 21st most deprived Local Authority in England. Only Nottingham (ranked 8th) is more deprived in the East Midlands. However, whilst the administrative area for the city has become more deprived since 2010, it has significantly improved its employment deprivation (from 13th most deprived area to 51st) and has slightly improved income deprivation (from 9th to 17th). However, areas such as education deprivation continues to be an issue, with Leicester being the 8th most deprived in the country. In addition, income deprivation affecting older people within Leicester is ranked the 11th most deprived in the country.

9.1.2 Deprivation is particularly concentrated in certain inner city areas as well as around the edge of the city in peripheral council housing estates.

9.1.3 The geographical unit used in the deprivation Index is the lower level super output area (LSOA) of which there are 192 within the administrative area of Leicester. 18 of those LSOAs are in the top 5% most deprived areas nationally, 6% of the total LSOAs in the city, however this has decreased from 11% in 2010. The most deprived LSOAs are concentrated in outer estates to the west, inner city areas to the north east and the old inner city areas directly abutting the city centre. Leicester has the two most deprived super output areas in the country for income which are located directly north of the city centre, and the two most deprived areas for education in the outer estates on the west edge of the city.

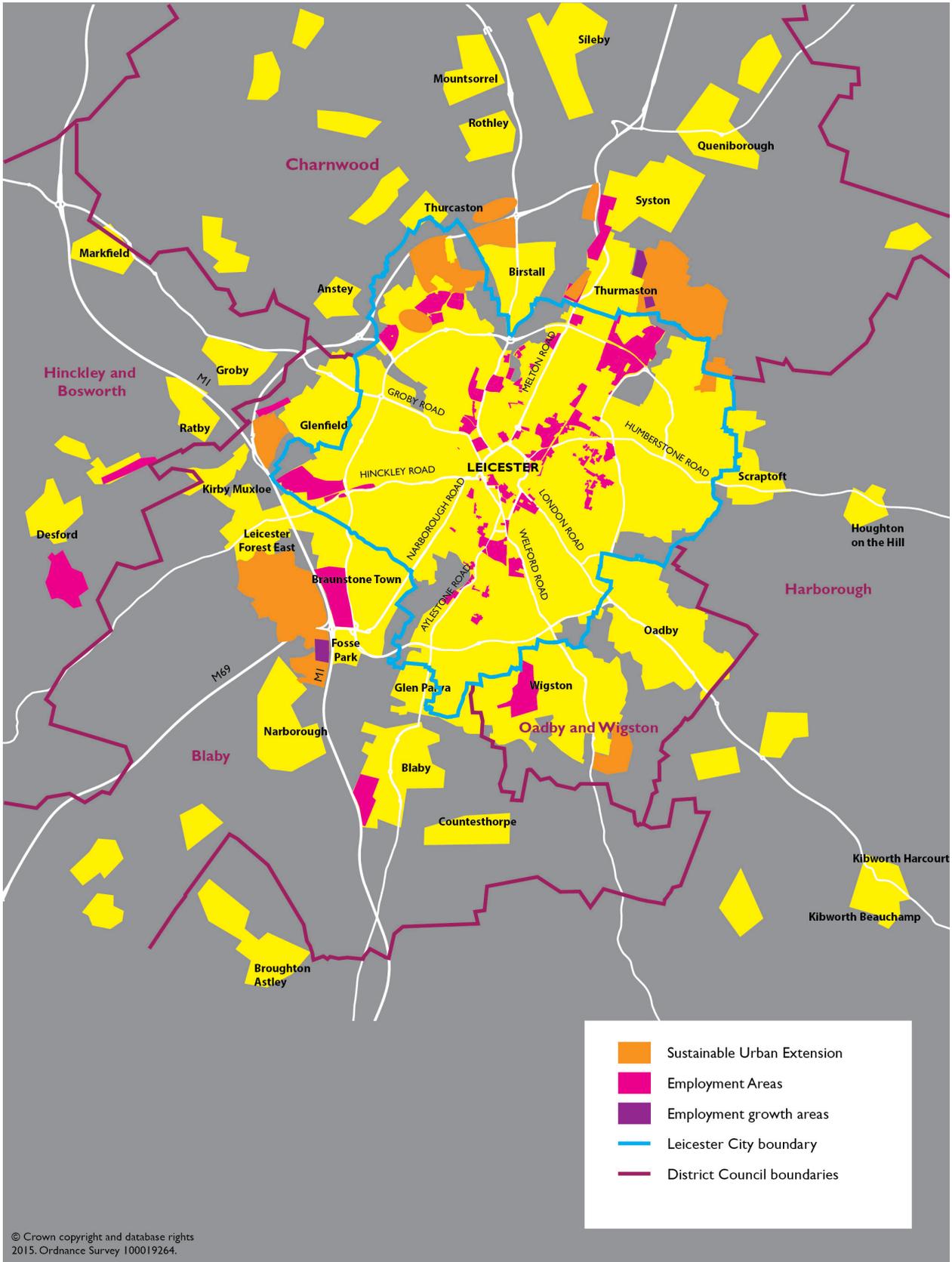
9.1.4 Unemployment rates have dropped significantly within the administrative area of Leicester in recent years with 2.4% of the working age population claiming job seekers allowance compared to 6% in the previous SEA/SA scoping report. This is comparable with the national level of 1.75%. There are spatial differences in the levels of unemployment, with levels being lower in the suburbs south east of the city and higher in the inner city areas. Unemployment rates are however still high in the estates on the edge of the city.

9.1.5 Wage levels within the administrative area of Leicester are significantly lower than the national average (almost 23% lower) and are amongst the lowest in the country. This can be linked to the type of employment that is available in the city. A significant proportion of people within the administrative area of Leicester are employed in manufacturing and other elementary occupations (32% compared to 18% nationally), which usually offer lower pay than other types of employment. Conversely fewer people are employed in managerial and professional roles compared to the regional and national levels.

9.1.6 Low wages can impact on many areas such as the amount people can spend on goods and services and also on the affordability of housing. There are linkages with good educational attainment and ensuring that land for employment use is available to support a diverse and skilled workforce. Within the administrative area of Leicester there is great spatial variation in wages and household income which are highest in the south east of the city and lowest in the outer estates and the inner city areas

9.1.7 The continued economic success of Leicester is important for the city and the wider sub region. The overall aim is to develop a thriving and diverse economy that will provide high quality employment.

Map 7. Residential Development and Current Employment Areas in Leicester and the Wider Area.



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9.1.8 Leicester continues to have a strong manufacturing base compared to the rest of the UK however this is particularly in vulnerable sectors such as textiles. The service sector is under-represented in the city, particularly well paid, well-qualified business sectors. The city has a high proportion of people employed in the public sector, which is understandable as the city is the natural focus in the sub region for education, health and local government. However, diversifying the economic base and producing a climate for innovation and creativity, to provide more employment in higher skilled and higher paid jobs is a priority.

9.1.9 Leicester has a tradition of small firms and has a high rate of business formation, with approximately 95% of businesses within the administrative area of Leicester employ fewer than 50 people. The number of VAT registered businesses increased by 7.3% between 2004 and 2007, with the majority of these being small firms of less than ten employees. The local plan will need to consider the needs of small businesses, allowing them to expand, whilst also encouraging larger employers to the city.

9.1.10 The nature of employment and make-up of the workforce continues to change. The proportion of people employed in managerial and professional positions within the administrative area of Leicester increased from 29.6% in 2006 to 34.3% in 2010. However the proportion of people employed in elementary positions also increased from 28.9% to 32.1%. The proportion of people employed in administrative, sales and skilled trade employment has correspondingly fallen.

9.1.11 The proportion of people of working age in employment within the administrative area of Leicester has fallen in recent years, from 60% in 2007 to 54% in 2010. Although a decrease is to be expected over the last few years, the level of decrease is in excess of that experienced in the East Midlands region and England as a whole. Average wages of residents within the administrative area of Leicester are low and amongst the lowest in the country. This reflects the jobs available in the city which are generally low skilled with limited opportunities.

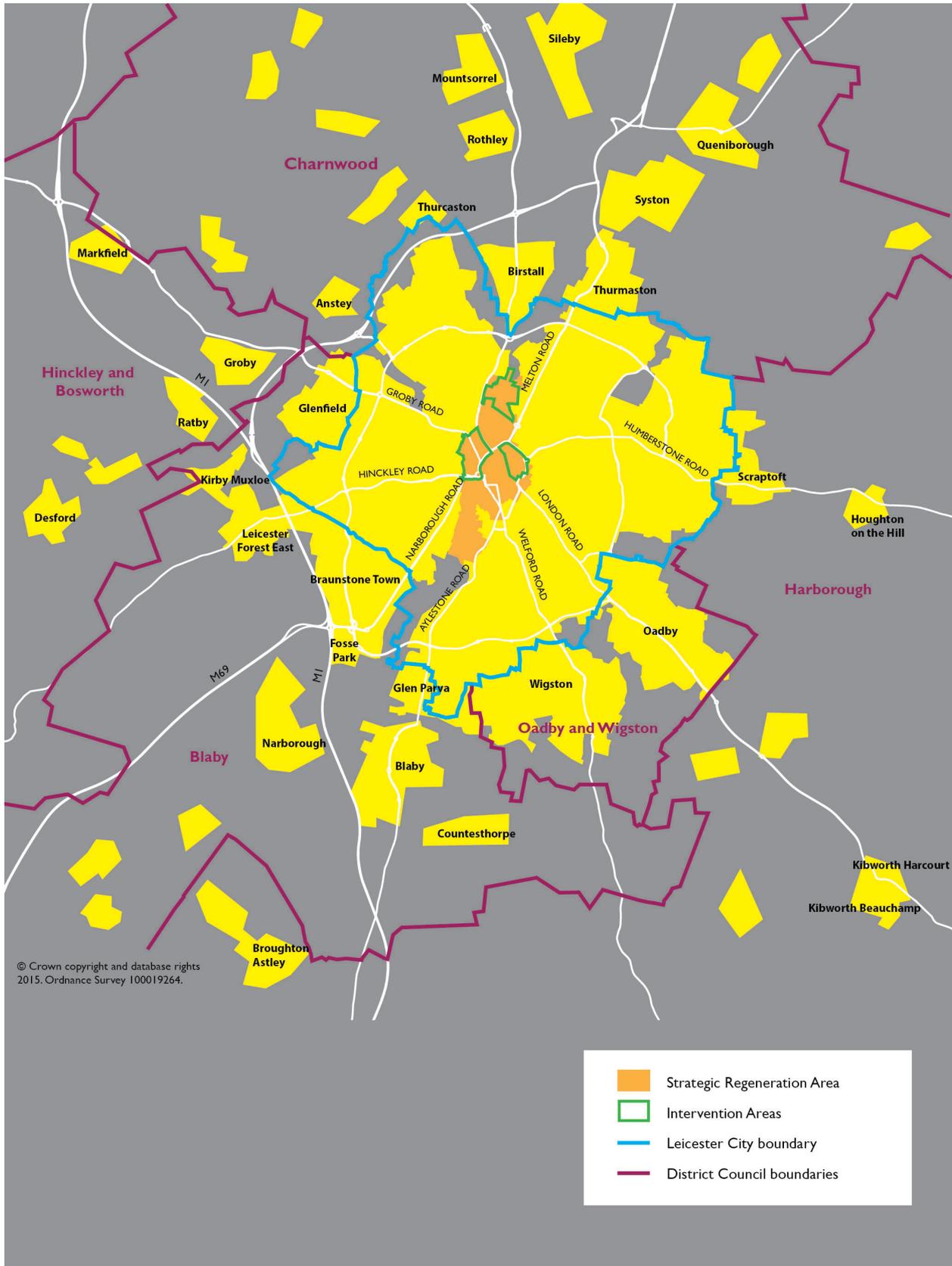
9.1.12 The city has two successful universities, however, graduate retention is not as good as other similar sized university cities, with specific concern over retention of medical students.

9.1.13 The existing stock of business premises within the administrative area of Leicester is very old. 27% of those surveyed were built before 1945 and 90% built before 1990, with over 80% of these premises industrial. Only 5% of the existing business stock was classed as excellent with the majority of this being office buildings. Whilst there has always been demand for employment properties within the administrative area of Leicester, there is a perceived lack of quality, modern accommodation in good accessible locations. This has led to employers looking for new sites away from Leicester, for example on the periphery of the city or within the wider sub region.

9.1.14 Sufficient quality employment land needs to be maintained in the city to ensure that a strong and diverse economy can be developed and sustained. The economy has significant impacts on the quality of life and wellbeing. Employment opportunities also impact on people's health and skills and are a key factor with regard to deprivation. In addition new employment land must be well located and accessible to public transport to reduce potential impacts on the environment, and to make employment opportunities available to all.

9.1.15 The City Council and its partners have been progressing a regeneration and investment strategy in recent years. This includes major retail investment such as the Highcross and city centre public realm improvements, St George's residential and cultural development (including Phoenix Square and Curve), Waterside redevelopment and Abbey Meadows.

Map 8. Leicester Regeneration Areas



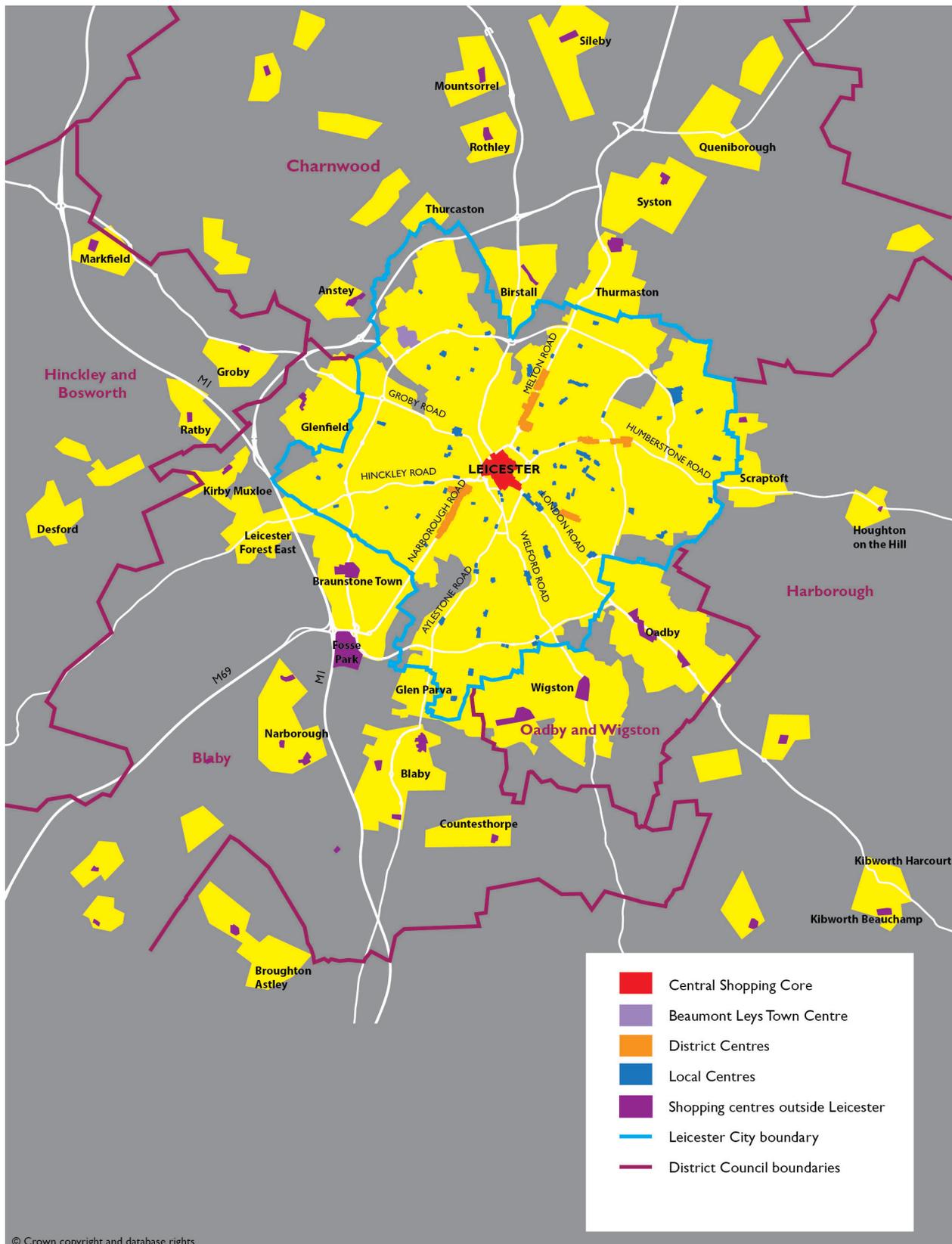
9.1.16 The regeneration of these areas will remain a priority. It will provide new jobs and homes, and new leisure and cultural opportunities. In addition previously developed regeneration sites will also limit the need to develop greenfield and out of centre sites, helping to protect vulnerable habitats and biodiversity. However, it is important to note that brownfield land can also provide important habitat for species and that the biodiversity value will need to be assessed when developing these sites.

9.1.17 Retail is also important to the economy, creating employment and wealth, and providing people with the opportunity to buy goods and services. The local plan will need to set out a network and hierarchy of retail centres, so that they are accessible to all people, allowing their needs to be met including those within greater Leicester.

9.2 Key Objectives for the Emerging Plan

- To create an environment in the city that allows employment to thrive and provide employment opportunities for all residents of Leicester and the wider area;
- To ensure training opportunities exist for all to encourage social mobility; and
- To ensure future shopping needs of the city are met.

Map 9. Existing Shopping Centres



10.0 Housing

10.1 The Plans and Programmes relevant for the theme of housing are contained in Appendix I.

10.2 The Local Context

10.2.1 The currently adopted Core Strategy set a target of 25,600 new homes for the administrative area of Leicester between 2006 and 2026. This is equivalent to an annual provision of 1,280 homes. It is expected that the emerging local plan will now extend to 2031 and as the evidence base is developed for the emerging local plan a new housing figure will be developed. The table below shows completions per year since 2010/11.

Table 5. Annual Completions

Year	Completions
2010/11	1,215
2011/12	1,011
2012/13	1,179
2013/14	1,156
2014/15	1,180
Total	5,741
Average per year	1,148

10.2.2 Annual average housing completions for the last 5 years have not met the Core Strategy target. However, Leicester has been one of the better performing urban authorities in England for housing delivery. In 2014 a Strategic Housing market Assessment was prepared to assess levels of housing need across the Leicester and Leicestershire housing market area (HMA). This indicated a need for around 4,060 dwellings per year to 2036 (with a slightly higher average of 4,215 dwellings per annum to 2031) across the HMA. The need specifically for the administrative area of Leicester equates to around 1,350 dwellings per year. The City Council, along with the other districts in the HMA have recently commissioned a new assessment of housing need (now called a Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA)). The final outcomes of this will be available towards the end of 2016 and will feed into future iterations of the draft plan and sustainability appraisal.

10.2.3 The most recent Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) established that within the administrative area of Leicester there was a deliverable and developable supply of land for residential development that could accommodate around 20,420 new homes. This supply, along with completions so far since 2006, means that the target of 25,600 new homes set out in the Core Strategy could be met. The emerging new local plan will need to reassess sites identified in the SHLAA,

along with any new sites submitted or identified during the production of the local plan, to ensure they are suitable and deliverable, and will help meet housing need in the city.

10.2.4 The population of within the administrative area of Leicester has continued to increase in recent years from 329,900 at the 2011 Census to 337,700 in 2014. Recent projections indicate the population will continue to grow quickly, to 347,400 by 2020 and 365,800 by 2030. It is likely that the new local plan will need to allocate additional sites to help address the housing needs of the growing population.

10.2.5 Around 30% of new homes built within the administrative area of Leicester since 2006 have been in the City Centre. Linked to this has been an increasing proportion of one and two bed flats and apartments and a decreasing proportion of larger family housing. The 2014 SHMA identified a need to provide a more balanced housing market in the City by encouraging a range of housing types and sizes, in particular larger family houses. The provision of affordable homes will also be important to benefit those who may ordinarily struggle to find suitable accommodation.

10.2.6 The location and quality of housing are important issues. The proximity of new residential development to jobs, shops, leisure opportunities and other facilities helps reduce the need to travel and makes it easier for people to be involved in the wider community.

10.2.7 These factors can have wider health and wellbeing benefits, for example through reduced pollution and encouraging exercise.

10.3 Key Objectives for the Emerging Plan

- To ensure that the housing needs of the city up to 2031 can be sustainably accommodated; and
- That housing can be provided for all groups of people no matter of income, status or disability.

11.0 Landscape and Cultural Heritage

11.1.1 Relevant plans and programmes are contained in Appendix I.

11.1.2 The natural, cultural and built environment forms the overall environmental infrastructure of the City. Green infrastructure is the overall framework of multi-functional green space, landscapes and features (including river corridors) which contribute to a high quality built and natural environment. These include infrastructure such as sport and recreation space in urban environments and areas such as Green Wedges and open landscapes which contain a variety of flora and fauna sites of ecological value. The capacity of the city's green and environmental infrastructure is finite. Therefore the physical features and natural resources that provide services and essential support to society should be used and managed sustainably in order to be able to continue to meet the needs of society. The context for this will need to take account of the balance between green and environmental infrastructure with housing and regeneration.

11.1.3 The historic environment is an important asset for the city. There are ten Scheduled Ancient Monuments (including the Jewry Wall and Leicester Castle) and 402 Listed Buildings within the administrative area of Leicester. There are also six Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, and 24 designated Conservation Areas covering approximately 322 hectares (about 4.4% of the total area of the city). Leicester has a clearly defined historic core. This is the area within the town defences that were first established in the Roman period and adopted in the medieval period, along with areas outside those defences in which it is known that there were Roman cemeteries, Roman and medieval suburbs and medieval religious houses and hospitals. This historic area is defined as the Archaeological Alert Area in the Core Strategy to indicate where development is most likely to have an impact upon archaeological remains.

11.1.4 Leicester has many cultural and recreational assets including Curve, Phoenix Square, De Montfort Hall, museums, sports pitches and parks and gardens. In addition there are a number of local libraries, sports centres and neighbourhood centres, and many other smaller facilities.

Table 6. Scheduled Monuments in Leicester

Name	Location	Description
Castle Hill	Astill Lodge Road, Beaumont Leys	Medieval Earthworks: Preceptory, boundary, two mounds, fishpond and dam
The Raw Dykes	Aylestone Road	Roman aqueduct (earthwork)
Aylestone Packhorse Bridge	Aylestone	15th century bridge
Leicester Abbey	Abbey Park	Abbey Ruins, Abbot Penny's Wall, 17th century mansion and ornamental gardens
Leicester Castle and Magazine	Leicester Castle	The Castle Mound (Motte); the Turret Gateway; the Great Hall of Leicester Castle, and the 'Dungeon' or John of Gaunt's cellar and The Newarke Magazine Gateway
King William's Bridge	Sheepwash Lane, Anstey	17th century bridge
Jewry Wall	St Nicholas Circle	Remains of a Roman Bath-house, palaestra and Anglo-Saxon Church
The Hollow	Evington	Moated site with fishponds (medieval manorial complex)
Belgrave Bridge	Thurcaston Road, Belgrave	15th century bridge
Birds Nest site	Battersbee Road, New Parks	Remains of a 14th century lodge and moat

11.1.5 There is also a wide range of private leisure and recreational facilities on offer such as professional sporting events, gyms, cinemas and other private sport facilities which allow participation in sport.

11.1.6 The public and private sector have invested significant sums on these facilities in Leicester in recent years and they are an asset for city residents and visitors. The number of people visiting museums and galleries in the city is increasing but library usage in the city is falling. Access to libraries is generally good with a main central library and over fifteen neighbourhood libraries.

11.1.7 The city's Green Wedges provide important strategic open space links between the city and the surrounding areas. District parks provide much of the public open space in the city and are reasonably accessible by most of the population. However, there is a lack of public open space serving the city centre, which with increasing numbers of population living in the city centre is becoming an issue. Abbey Park, Victoria Park, New Walk and Welford Road Cemetery are listed in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.

11.1.8 The conservation and continued viability of the cultural heritage of the city is a key issue to be addressed in the local plan. The document will need to consider the implications of additional development pressure in the city on historical assets and their setting and the retention of Leicester's local distinctiveness by ensuring sustainable construction and good design. A broad understanding of the historic environment will help assess the potential impact on historic areas, and identify potential mitigation measures.

11.1.9 This knowledge can be gained from assessments and datasets such as Conservation Area Character Appraisals, townscape surveys, the Historic Environment Record and the Historic Landscape Characterisation record. The local plan should also consider 'at risk' assets in the city including Conservation Areas, and how these issues could be addressed..

11.1.10 Open space provision also varies in quality and accessibility. Open space will be of little value to the community if it is not easily accessible and if it is poor quality. It is important that open space and sports provision enables disabled people to use these facilities. Sixteen of parks and open spaces within the administrative area of Leicester are also managed to Green Flag standards, making them some of the best parks in the country. (See Appendix I for evidence)

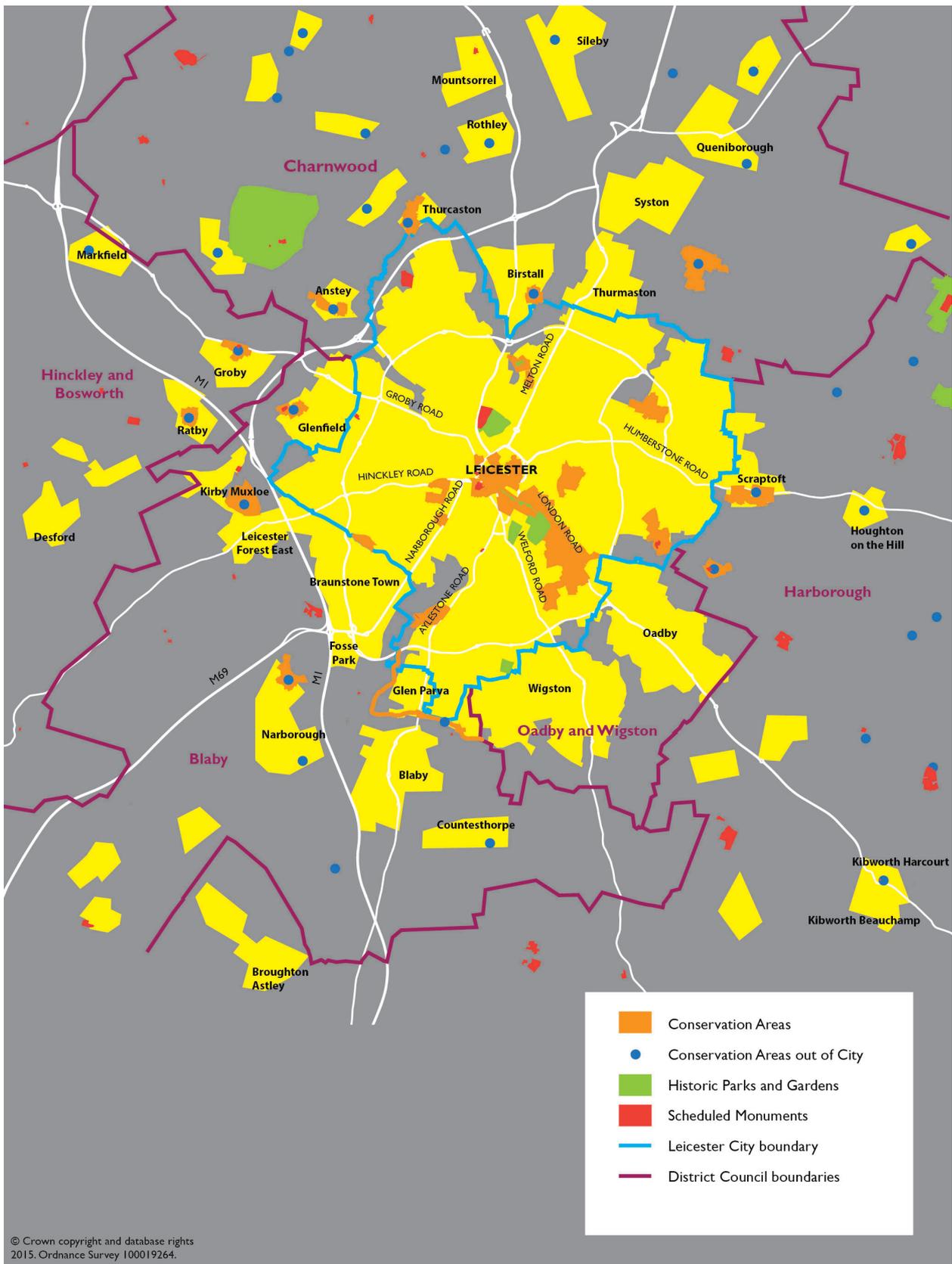
11.1.11 Residents of the administrative area of Leicester have good access to allotments. With over 10 allotments per 1,000 residents, the city has the second highest number of allotments per person of the twenty largest cities in Britain. The allotments are geographically generally well spread out but with a particular concentration in the east of the city area.

11.1.12 The appropriate and relevant community infrastructure needs to be provided within new developments as well as close partnership working to ensure that provision is made in communities. This contributes towards building social capital and cohesion as well as tackling deprivation. The range of cultural facilities and access to them is linked to deprivation and health and community cohesion. Investment in cultural activities such as tourism also has economic benefits for the city.

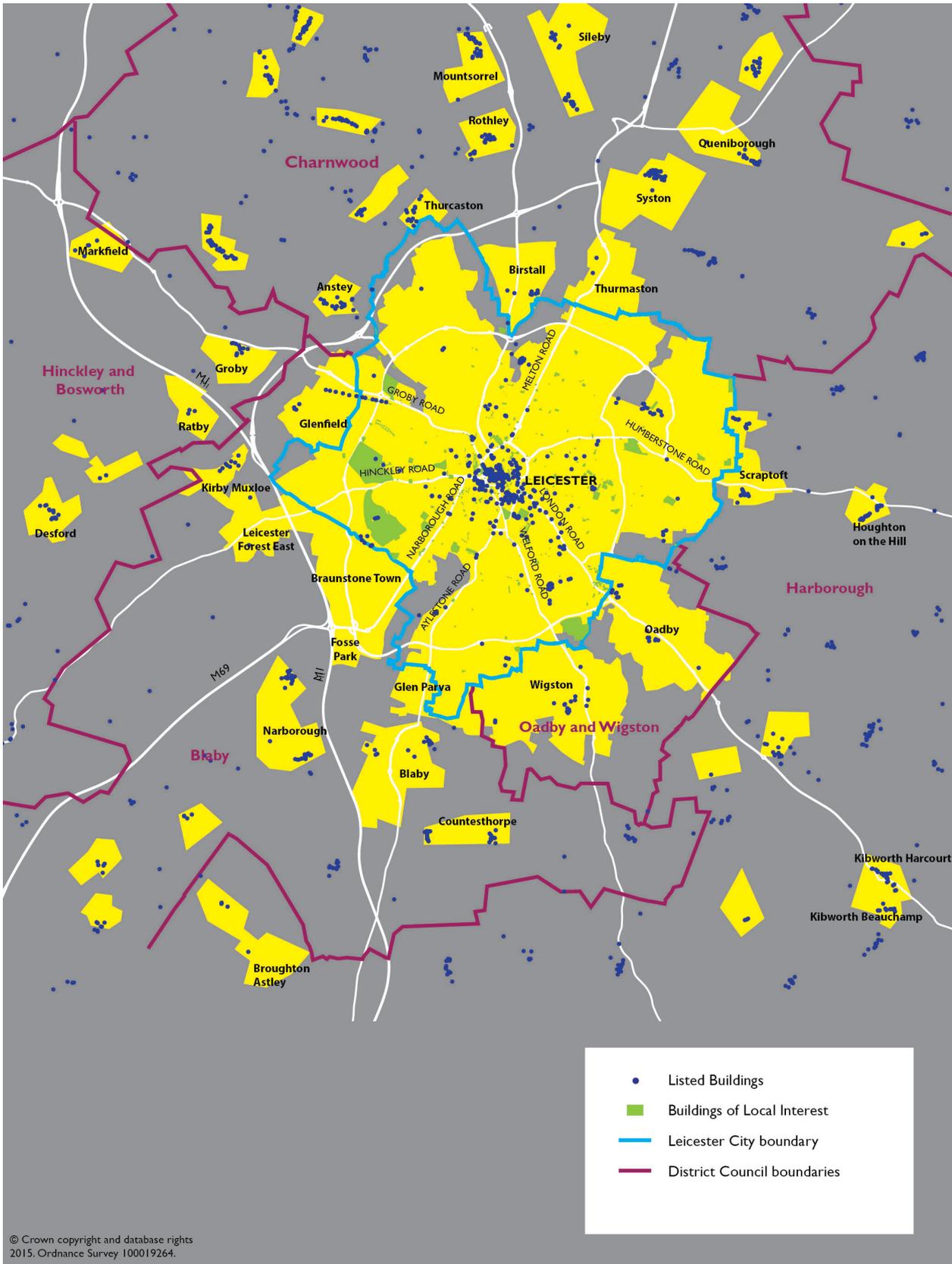
11.2 Key Objectives for the Emerging Plan

- That important heritage assets are protected and where possible enhanced;
- New opportunities for protecting local heritage are explored and where feasible implemented; and
- Important landscape characteristics are protected and enhanced.

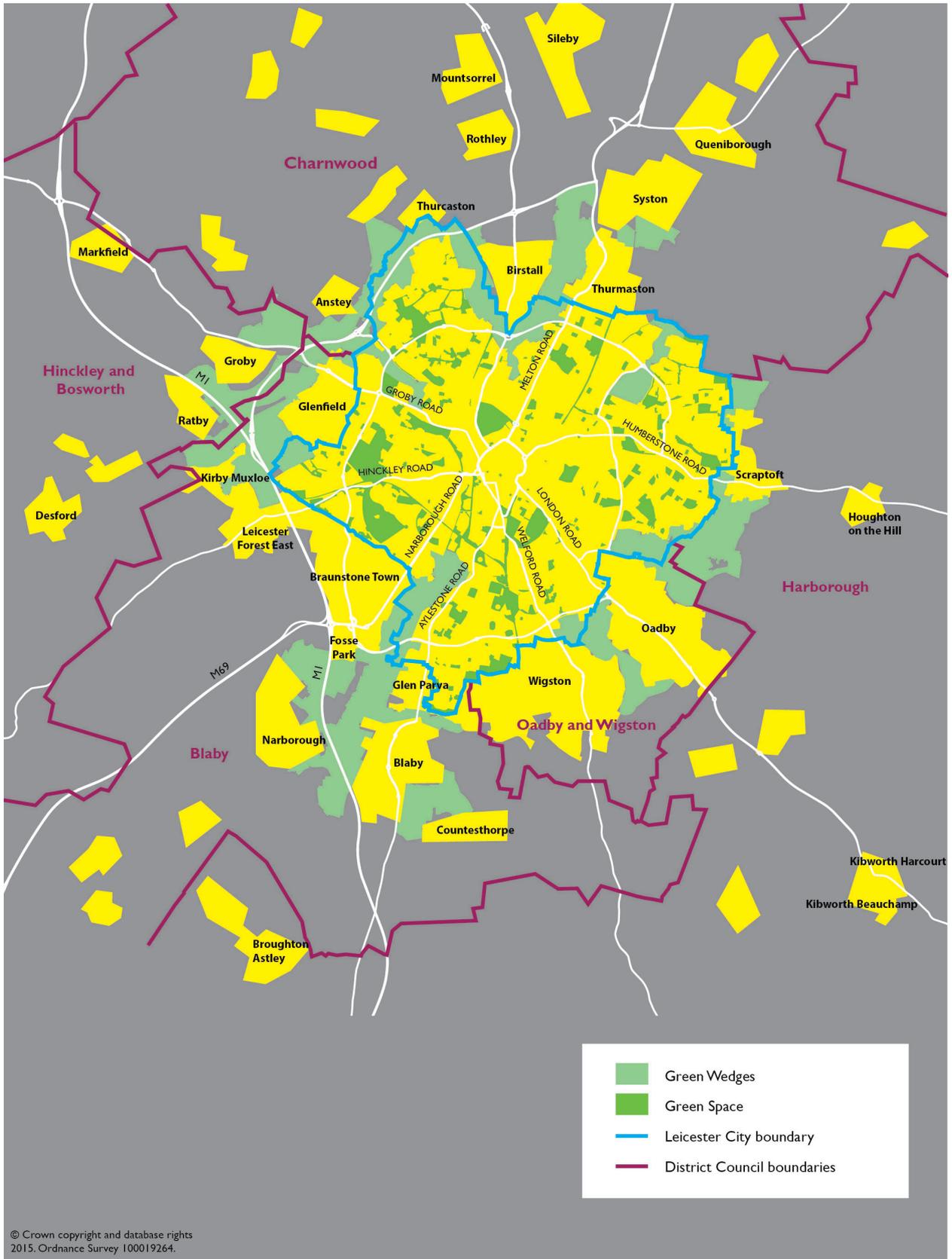
Map 10. Heritage Designations



Map 11. Listed Buildings and Buildings of Local Interest



Map 12. Green Wedges and Green Space



12.0 Soil

12.1.1 Relevant plans and programmes are contained in Appendix 1.

12.1.2 There has been a good success rate of developing new residential development on previously developed land. In recent years nearly 90% of all new dwellings built within the administrative area of Leicester were on previously developed land. In addition the vast majority of new employment development has been built on previously developed land in recent years. A focus on development within the City Centre regeneration areas, as established in the Core Strategy, will continue to ensure land is used efficiently. The city council has a Contaminated Land Strategy which sets out how site contamination will be addressed.

12.2 Key Objectives for the Emerging Plan

- The soil quality of Leicester is protected; and
- Seek opportunities to improve soil quality where possible e.g. through brownfield regeneration.

13.0 Transport and Accessibility

13.1.1 Relevant plans and programmes are contained in Appendix 1.

13.1.2 Transport, accessibility and congestion are important issues for the city. A sustainable and functional quality transport system is crucial to support the economic, social and environmental prosperity of Leicester. Facilities and services need to be accessible to residents and visitors of Leicester, and by a range of transport modes. The local plan can facilitate this by allocating sustainable sites for development where they are easily accessible by public transport and well linked to the rest of the city and beyond.

13.1.3 Tackling congestion remains a key issue. Imbalances between job availability within the city and the skills of city residents lead to substantial commuting into and out of the administrative area of Leicester.

13.1.4 Road congestion across the urban area is worse than most comparator cities in England and this has implications for the economy, the environment and the health of people in Leicester. Movement into and around the city is an important consideration for the local plan.

13.2 Key Objectives for the Emerging Plan

- To promote the most sustainable methods of transport; and
- To ensure accessibility of key locations such as places of work, shops, leisure and community facilities is possible to all within Leicester and the wider area.

14.0 Waste

14.1.1 Relevant plans and programmes are contained in Appendix 1.

14.1.2 Over 70% of waste from the administrative area is now diverted away from disposal in Landfill (2014 statistics) The City Council performs well against the national average .The residents of the administrative area of Leicester produce significantly less waste (16% less)than the national average.

14.1.3 In 2009 Leicester and Leicestershire adopted a Joint Waste Core Strategy which sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the spatial aspects of waste reduction, re-use and treatment, and sets out policies which apply to new development and facilities to treat, recycle and manage all types of waste. The Council is planning to prepare some form of replacement waste plan as either part of the new local plan or as a separate minerals & waste DPD.

14.1.4 In general terms, the more efficient use of natural resources and sustainable forms of development will contribute to the minimisation of waste production and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.

14.2 Key Objectives for the Emerging Plan

- To ensure that waste is processed in the most sustainable way possible; and
- To ensure that enough facilities are provided to meet the future waste needs of the city.

15.0 Water Issues including Flood Risk

15.1.1 The relevant plans and programmes are contained in Appendix I.

15.2 The Impact of Increased Flood Risk

15.2.1 An increase in the intensity of rainfall during the winter months is likely to increase the risk of flooding. In the past most design choices were made assuming a steady future climate risk but this approach will no longer be appropriate. Further changes in rainfall are likely and there is the possibility of accelerating change in the future.

15.2.2 Other methods of reducing flood risk will need to be considered, in particular the wider use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS). As well as helping manage water flow. SUDS can also help improve biodiversity and water quality and contribute to amenity. Further guidance on SUDS will be provided as part of the emerging local plan.

15.2.3 In addition low water levels in rivers lead to problems with water quality. This has implications not for only for the human users of river water, but also for the biodiversity of the river. Rainwater systems at building level offer opportunities for reducing demand for water. This will then reduce the stress on the water supply infrastructure. The city will also need to play an active part in raising awareness of reducing water demand. The impact on open spaces and recreation will need to be addressed as sports pitches and associated facilities will need to be safeguarded.

15.2.4 Flood risk is not just related to rivers, it also includes the potential impact caused from other sources such as drainage systems and from general surface water run off. These will need to be addressed in the planning of new developments, and systems such as SUDS will need to be considered to mitigate against this potential problem.

15.3 Natural Resources and Flood Risk

15.3.1 Climate change could affect the regions water resources. Availability of surface water in reservoirs and rivers for abstraction would be reduced in summer. Low river levels and turbulent river flow after heavy rain both have an adverse effect on water quality which may lead to enhanced water quality treatment being required. Reduction in water flow could also lead to a drop in water quality, as there is less water to dilute discharges.

15.3.2 Flood risk is high for the floodplains of major rivers in the region. 15% of the East Midlands area is vulnerable to 1:100 year floods. Climate change could lead to increased risk of flooding in low-lying urban areas across significant portions of the region. There could be a need to increase the capacity of waste water treatment plants and sewers. Flood defences may need to be upgraded. New development in flood plains will need to be carefully assessed or restricted.

15.3.3 Leicester's main river, the Soar, has been susceptible to flooding within the City in the past but current flood defence systems have greatly reduced the risk. Increasing levels of precipitation, particularly if concentrated in intense rainfall events, may mean that the flood defence systems and the water runoff systems will be operating outside their design criteria, collection and storage components. Reduced summer rainfall will lead to increased risk of summer drought and water shortages. There are many industries that have a high demand for water and would suffer if water were in short supply.

15.3.4 Domestic users of water would also suffer if shortages became extreme. In addition low water levels in rivers lead to problems with water quality. This has implications not only for the human users of river water, but also for the biodiversity of the river. The River Soar is an important site for urban biodiversity in Leicester. Addressing the problems of water shortages will require action by a number of partners, probably at a regional level. There are however opportunities at the local level. Rainwater systems at building level offer opportunities for reducing demand for water. This will then reduce the stress on the water supply infrastructure. The city will need to play an active part in raising awareness of reducing water demand and incorporating developments which reduce water demand.

15.3.5 The Soar and its floodplain are of strategic importance for flood relief and biodiversity. Development on floodplains should be avoided as any development will be at risk of flooding and affect the flow of water and the capacity of the floodplain to store excess water. As a consequence river levels could rise, causing problems elsewhere. In addition consideration will need to be given to access to watercourses in new development layouts.

15.3.6 Access is important to the management of flood risk as it allows for essential maintenance and works to the watercourses. The council will use the adopted Strategic Flood Risk Assessment as well the most recently produced Environment Agency flooding data to assess any impact that new allocations may have on flooding.

15.4 The Impact of Increased Flood Risk

15.4.1 An increase in the intensity of rainfall during the winter months is likely to increase the risk of flooding. In the past most design choices were made assuming a steady future climate risk but this approach will no longer be appropriate. Further changes in rainfall are likely and there is the possibility of accelerating change in the future.

15.4.2 Other methods of reducing flood risk will need to be considered, in particular the wider use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS). As well as helping manage water flow SUDS can also help improve biodiversity and water quality and contribute to amenity.

15.4.3 Further guidance on SUDS is included in the adopted Climate Change SPD. In addition low water levels in rivers lead to problems with water quality. This has implication not for only for the human users of river water, but also for the biodiversity of the river. Rainwater systems at building level offer opportunities for reducing demand for water.

15.4.4 This will reduce the stress on water supply infrastructure. The City Council will need to play an active part in raising awareness of reducing water demand. The impact on open spaces and recreation will need to be addressed as sports pitches and associated facilities will need to be safeguarded.

15.4.5 Flood risk is not just related to rivers, it also includes the potential impact caused from other sources such as drainage systems and from general surface water runoff. These will need to be addressed in the planning of new developments, and systems such as SUDS will need to be considered to mitigate against this potential problem.

15.5 Key Objectives for the Emerging Plan

- To ensure that flood risk is not increased by development; and
- To maximise opportunities to improve flood risk by the provision of sustainable drainage systems and other forms of flood mitigation.

16.0 Developing the SA Framework: the SA Objectives

16.1.1 The SA objectives and appraisal criteria form the framework that will be used to appraise the emerging Leicester Local Plan. The SA framework provides a way in which the sustainability effects of the Plan can be assessed and analysed through a set of objectives and criteria. (Stage B of the SA process).

16.1.2 The sustainability objectives are distinct from the local plan objectives although they may overlap. They provide a methodological benchmark against which the social, economic and environmental effects of a plan can be tested. In essence the objectives define the long-term aspirations for the city with regard to social, economic and environmental issues. The SEA/SA regulations require new or amended scoping reports especially where the plan being appraised builds upon previous strategies, to be consistent with any previous appraisals. Therefore, it has been decided that the previous objectives used for the SEA/SA for the Core Strategy & scoping report should be the starting point for setting the sustainability objectives. Following a review of those objectives it was considered that whilst the objectives remain mostly relevant to the emerging local plan, & on the whole reflect the key sustainability issues of the city they should be updated in light of the City Mayor's Plans.

16.1.3 The following sources were used in the development of the SA objectives for the Core Strategy, and further reassessed for the emerging Local Plan:

- The review of the Policies, Plans and Programmes;
- The sustainability issues identified as part of the baseline analysis;
- The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005);
- East Midlands Regional Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (2009);
- The East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Sustainable Development Framework(2005);
- The Sustainable Community Strategy for Leicester (2008);
- The SEA Directive topics;
- The Joint Leicester and Leicestershire waste core strategy & development management policies DPD & associated sustainability appraisal (2009);
- The Core Strategy and sustainability appraisal (2010);
- The Site Allocations DPD scoping report (2011); and
- The City Mayors Economic Action Plan (2012) .

Table 7. SA Objectives

Objective	Econ	Social	Env
Social			
1. To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs.	✓	✓	✓
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities.			
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the City's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	✓	✓	✓
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.		✓	✓
5. To support diversity, tackle inequality, and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities.	✓	✓	
Environmental			
6. To increase biodiversity levels.	✓	✓	
7. To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets.		✓	✓
8. To manage prudently the natural resources including water, air quality, soils, and minimising of flood risk through sustainable forms of development including sustainable design.			✓
9. To reduce the potential impact of climate change by minimising energy usage, and to develop renewable energy resources, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources.	✓		✓
10. To encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	✓	✓	✓
11. To make efficient use of existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available.	✓	✓	✓
12. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use, recovery and recycling of waste materials.	✓		✓
Economic			
13. To create high quality employment opportunities and develop a strong, diverse and stable local economy which attracts and retains investment.	✓		✓
14. To ensure that the associated infrastructure (roads, public transport, broadband & other services such as electricity and gas), needed to support Leicester's economy is provided in the most sustainable way possible.	✓		✓
15. To raise the levels of educational achievement and develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation.	✓	✓	
16. To reduce levels of deprivation through the regeneration of deprived areas and neighbourhoods specifically helping to reduce worklessness and youth unemployment.	✓	✓	

16.1.4 This checklist shows the cross over linkages between the objectives, in that the objectives may be relevant to more than one of the three sustainability categories.

16.1.5 As well as the sustainability objectives, sites submitted for consideration as part of the local plan will also be appraised against a number of assessment criteria. This will include issues which link to the sustainability objectives but will also consider issues related to suitability, availability, environmental impact, viability and deliverability. The Council will develop and refine the assessment criteria during the preparation of the local plan.

Table 8. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

	SA Objective	Criteria	Baseline Information/Indicators	SEA Topic
1.	To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs.	<p>Will it provide new housing to meet Local Plan requirements?</p> <p>Will it provide for those in housing need?</p> <p>Will it help to improve the quality of the current and new housing stock providing the appropriate type, mix and size of housing?</p> <p>Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?</p> <p>Will it help ensure new housing is built in the best locations with access to a range of services?</p> <p>Will it help contribute to the viability and sustainability of the City?</p>	<p>Population change</p> <p>Population projections</p> <p>Total new dwellings completed</p> <p>Affordable dwellings completed</p> <p>Housing land supply</p> <p>Average housing density</p> <p>New housing built in the City Centre</p> <p>Accommodation by type</p> <p>Housing mix and type</p> <p>Vacant dwellings</p> <p>Homeless households</p> <p>Average house price</p> <p>Median house price to median income ratio</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Human Health</p> <p>Material Assets</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Soil</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>Climatic Factors</p>
2.	To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	<p>Will it help to promote healthy lifestyles across different age ranges?</p> <p>Will it improve the City's efforts to protect the public's health?</p> <p>Will it reduce health and welfare inequalities in the City?</p> <p>Will it improve access to health services?</p>	<p>Average life expectancy</p> <p>Population in good or fairly good health</p> <p>Population not in good health</p> <p>Teenage pregnancy rates</p> <p>Premature mortality from circulatory disease</p> <p>Premature mortality from cancer</p> <p>Mortality rate from suicide</p> <p>Infant mortality</p> <p>Road accident casualties</p> <p>Obesity</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Human Health</p> <p>Air</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Landscape</p>
3.	To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the City's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.	<p>Will it protect or enhance existing cultural assets and their settings?</p> <p>Will it support the development of a vibrant cultural economy?</p> <p>Will it increase the number of people in urban areas satisfied with open space?</p> <p>Will it improve the condition of public open spaces?</p> <p>Will it help improve access to a range of community and leisure facilities especially for the disabled?</p> <p>Will it promote, celebrate and/or develop cultural distinctiveness and strengths?</p> <p>Will it help people to increase participation in sporting and cultural activities?</p>	<p>Satisfaction with local area</p> <p>Museum and gallery visitors</p> <p>Allotment provision</p> <p>Library usage</p> <p>Satisfaction with parks and play areas</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Human Health</p> <p>Material Assets</p> <p>Soil</p> <p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Landscape</p>

	SA Objective	Criteria	Baseline Information/Indicators	SEA Topic
4.	To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	<p>Will it provide safer communities? Will it help to create communities where people feel safe?</p>	<p>Robbery rates Burglary rates Vehicle crime rates Violent crime rates Perception of respect and consideration Perception of drug and alcohol problems</p>	<p>Population Human Health Material Assets</p>
5.	To support diversity, tackle inequality, and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities.	<p>Will it increase community empowerment? Will it promote equality and diversity and cater for the needs of different disadvantaged groups? Will it maintain and enhance community facilities? Will it provide locations for community level activities and organisations? Will it bring about greater social cohesion?</p>	<p>Perception of people from different backgrounds getting on well together Religion Ethnicity Average age and age structure</p>	<p>Population Human Health Material Assets Cultural Heritage</p>
6.	To increase biodiversity levels.	<p>Will it have a significant impact on the biodiversity of designated and non-designated sites? Will it enhance and provide opportunities to promote and better manage biodiversity?</p>	<p>Designated wildlife sites Area covered by wildlife sites Impact of development on wildlife sites Area and condition of Sites of Specific Scientific Interest</p>	<p>Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil Water,Air Climatic Factors Human Health Landscape</p>
7.	To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets	<p>Will it help to maintain or enhance local distinctiveness and diversity within the built environment? Will it provide high standards of sustainable design and construction including renewable energy? Will it help to protect or enhance existing features of the historic built environment? Will it help to protect from loss or damage other existing archaeological assets? Will it protect and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it adversely affect designated landscapes? Will it enhance and manage the City's environmental infrastructure, taking into account climate change?</p>	<p>Sustainable Cities index rank Conservation Areas Listed buildings Registered historic parks and gardens Heritage at risk Tree Preservation Orders Open space managed to Green Flag standards</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage Climatic Factors Landscape Soil Material Assets Biodiversity Fauna Human Health Water</p>

	SA Objective	Criteria	Baseline Information/Indicators	SEA Topic
8.	To manage prudently the natural resources including water, air quality, soils, and minimising of flood risk through sustainable forms of development including sustainable design.	<p>Will it reduce levels of pollution to air, water and soils in the City?</p> <p>Will it maximise the efficient use of land?</p> <p>Will it encourage water efficiency?</p> <p>Will it be within the capacity of available water resources, taking into account climate change?</p> <p>Will it make use of previously used/brownfield land and buildings?</p> <p>Will it reduce the adverse environmental effects of resource use?</p> <p>Will it reduce the effects of natural hazards (e.g. flooding, subsidence), taking into account climate change?</p>	<p>Domestic water consumption</p> <p>Ecological status of water bodies</p> <p>Dwellings built on previously developed land</p> <p>New employment development on previously developed land</p> <p>Air pollution</p> <p>Number of applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds</p>	<p>Climatic Factors</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Flora</p> <p>Fauna</p> <p>Soil</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Air</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>Population</p>
9.	To reduce the potential impact of climate change by minimising energy usage, and to develop renewable energy resources, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources.	<p>Will it help to minimise energy usage and encourage energy efficiency?</p> <p>Will it help to develop the City's renewable energy resource, reducing the dependency on non-renewable resources?</p>	<p>Energy generation from renewable sources</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>Domestic gas consumption</p> <p>Domestic electricity consumption</p>	<p>Climatic Factors</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Flora</p> <p>Fauna</p> <p>Soil</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Air</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>Population</p>
10.	To encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land & buildings.	<p>Will it help encourage brownfield regeneration?</p> <p>Will it ensure that greenfield sites with high environmental capital are protected?</p>	<p>Amount of new development approved on brownfield land.</p> <p>Amount of City defined as Brownfield</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Human Health</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Soil</p>

	SA Objective	Criteria	Baseline Information/Indicators	SEA Topic
11.	To make efficient use of existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available.	<p>Will it reduce road congestion and the need to travel by private car?</p> <p>Will it reduce air pollution?</p> <p>Will it help to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of service centres?</p> <p>Will it reduce the need to travel for those with the greatest barriers to travel?</p> <p>Will it help to reduce the distances people have to travel on a regular basis for education, employment and services?</p> <p>Will it reduce inequalities in access to education, employment and services?</p> <p>Will it promote safe walking and cycling?</p> <p>Will it promote safe, convenient, reliable and attractive public transport?</p> <p>Will it help develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment?</p>	<p>Car ownership</p> <p>Travel by car, bus, cycle and on foot</p> <p>Road congestion</p> <p>Travel plans</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Human Health</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Material Assets</p> <p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Flora</p> <p>Fauna</p> <p>Climatic Factors</p> <p>Soil</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Air</p>
12.	To minimise waste and to increase the re-use, recovery and recycling of waste materials.	<p>Will it increase the reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling of waste?</p> <p>Will it ensure the safe disposal of waste?</p> <p>Will it ensure the efficient use of natural resources and support the use of sustainable products?</p>	<p>Household waste recycled</p> <p>Waste generation</p> <p>Waste sent to landfill</p>	<p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Human Health</p> <p>Population</p> <p>Soil</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>Flora, Fauna</p> <p>Climatic Factors</p>
13.	To create high quality employment opportunities and develop a strong, diverse and stable local economy which attracts and retains investment.	<p>Will it provide for the right amount and type of employment land available?</p> <p>Will it help to develop long-term skills and reduce long-term unemployment?</p> <p>Will it tackle deprivation?</p> <p>Will it ensure that the associated infrastructure (Roads, Public Transport, broadband & other services such as electricity & Gas), needed to support Leicester's economy is provided in the most sustainable way possible?</p>	<p>People in employment</p> <p>Employment by occupation</p> <p>VAT registered businesses</p> <p>Job density</p> <p>Employment land supply</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Material Assets</p> <p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Flora</p> <p>Fauna</p> <p>Climatic Factors</p>
14.	To support the vitality and viability of the City Centre and other local centres	<p>Will it ensure that City Centre remains viable?</p> <p>Will it ensure that local centres remain viable?</p> <p>Will it reduce the use of the Car by encouraging the use of sustainable transport methods?</p> <p>Will the facilities on offer at these centres support the needs of local communities and the future economy?</p>	<p>Currently vacancy rates in shopping centres and areas</p> <p>Percentage of new shops and other facilities which are expected to be located in shopping centres approved outside of these centres.</p>	<p>Heritage</p> <p>Population</p> <p>Material Assets</p> <p>Cultural</p>

	SA Objective	Criteria	Baseline Information/Indicators	SEA Topic
15.	To raise the levels of educational achievement and develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation.	<p>Will it improve equality of access to good quality learning and training opportunities for disadvantaged group?</p> <p>Will it improve the quality of learning and training opportunities?</p> <p>Will it help to improve people's skills?</p> <p>Will it improve uptake of learning and training?</p> <p>Will it support links between business and academic sectors?</p> <p>Will it support more sustainable business practices, including the environmental economy?</p>	<p>People with higher qualifications and no qualifications</p> <p>GCSE attainment</p> <p>A level attainment</p> <p>16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Material Assets</p> <p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Flora</p> <p>Fauna</p> <p>Climatic Factors</p>
16.	To reduce levels of deprivation through the regeneration of deprived areas and neighbourhoods helping to reduce worklessness & other forms unemployment.	<p>Will it tackle deprivation?</p> <p>Will it help to develop life-long skills and reduce long-term unemployment?</p>	<p>Deprivation ranking</p> <p>Average wages</p> <p>People claiming job seekers allowance</p> <p>Long term job seekers allowance claimants</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Human Health</p> <p>Material Assets</p> <p>Landscape</p>

Social
1.To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs
2.To improve health and reduce health inequalities.
3.To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the City's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.
4.To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.
5.To support diversity, tackle inequality, and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities
Environmental
6.To increase biodiversity levels
7.To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the City.
8.To manage prudently the natural resources including water, air quality, soils, and minimising of flood risk through sustainable forms of development including sustainable design.
9.To reduce the potential impact of climate change by minimising energy usage, and to develop renewable energy resources, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources.
10.To encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land & buildings.
11.To make efficient use of existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available.
12.To minimise waste and to increase the re-use, recovery and recycling of waste materials.
Economic
13.To create high quality employment opportunities and develop a strong, diverse and stable local economy which attracts and retains investment .
14.To support the vitality and viability of the City Centre and other local centres
15.To raise the levels of educational achievement and develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation.
16.To reduce levels of deprivation through the regeneration of deprived areas and neighbourhoods helping to reduce worklessness & other forms unemployment.

Potential Tensions between Objectives

Objectives 1 and 6

There is a great opportunity for new housing to maintain or increase the number, size and quality of green spaces and stimulate the biodiversity network in Leicester. It is important to ensure that those areas with high quality natural features or those that are essential parts of ecological networks are protected from housing development. However, pressure to develop greenfield land for housing may mean that protection cannot always prevent development. This could be potentially harmful to the local biodiversity network. It will therefore be essential to ensure that mechanisms to safeguard and mitigate environmental quality are built into the planning process from the very beginning and that biodiversity is managed in a proactive way.

Objectives 1 and 8

There are many mitigating measures that can be taken to help reduce the effect of housing development on natural resources such as promoting the use of previously developed land over greenfield land, or increasing the amount of vegetation and landscaping in the area. However, the need for the volume of extra housing and its associated infrastructure will put more pressure on natural resources through, for example, an increase in local traffic, greater levels of sewage and domestic waste. If not managed effectively there is a high risk that these pollutants could cause serious damage to the environment.

Objectives 1 and 12

Waste reduction has improved significantly in the last 10 years with the City Council's municipal diversion rate being around 70%, and with the continued provision of additional new commercial waste facilities. The provision of new dwellings means that the increase of waste, specifically construction and municipal waste, will increase even with the increased efficiency of waste processing. The plan will need to balance the need to provide houses and also ensure that the new waste created will be disposed of in the most sustainable manner possible.

Objectives 1 and 13

Land that is available to be developed for either housing or employment uses is a scarce resource. The demand for housing and employment land will put extra pressure on greenfield sites for development. In addition there is demand on releasing employment land for residential use which has consequent impacts on meeting the objectives of job creation and economic growth. Employment uses may create noise and pollution which could impact on the creation of a quality residential environment. Where residential and employment uses are in close proximity certain mitigating measures can however be taken to reduce the impact of the employment use.

Objectives 2 and 13

To ensure the economy continues grow, additional employment facilities will be needed, and to ensure that these jobs are accessible to everyone they'll need to be range of opportunities ranging from office based employment to more manual, manufacturing and service based jobs. Also these jobs need to be accessible. There are potential health issues as manufacturing employment which tends not be the best neighbouring use whether this is due to potential pollutants produced by the use itself or the associated pollution from vehicles. Therefore whilst new jobs are needed options for reducing impacts particularly to pollution related health impacts will need to be carefully considered.

Objectives 9 and 13

Employment uses are significant users of energy and can often produce waste, impact on air, land and water resources. This demand for energy can however be reduced through good planning, sustainable development in sustainable locations and through the use of sustainable design and construction.

Impacts on environmental resources can be reduced further through harnessing waste energy or by-products (e.g. cooling water of production cycles) to heat units. Use should also be made of technological innovations which assist in reducing energy consumption.

Conclusion and Next Stage

Conclusion

The preparation of this scoping report follows closely the advice and guidance provided by the Department of Communities and Local Government Plan Making Manual and guidance contained within the NPPF & NPPG. This scoping report also incorporates the SEA Directive requirements.

What the SEA Directive says:

The Environmental Report should provide information on (inter alia): (The sections relevant to the Scoping Report have been covered as follows):

- The “relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes”. (Annex I (a)).
- “The environmental protection objectives, established at international, (European) Community or (national) level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation”. (Annex I (e)).

SA TASK A1 - Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes.

- “Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” and “the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b), (c)).

SA TASK A2 - Collecting Baseline Data.

- “Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC”. (Annex I (d)). (SPAs and SACs).

SA TASK A3 - Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems.

- “The likely significant effects on the environment including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.”

SA TASK A4 - Developing the SA Framework.

The SA framework lists and sets out the linkages between the objectives and the SEA issues in order to enable these to be assessed at the next stage of the SA.

- “...the authorities... which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes... shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report” (Article 5.4 and 6.3).

SA TASK A5 - Consulting on the Scope of the SA.

The Next Stage

Heritage England, Natural England, the Environment Agency and other interested parties will be consulted on the content of the Scoping Report. A revised scoping report will then be published on the Council's website, along with any comments received and the Council's response to those comments.

The next stage of the SA process will involve refining options and assessing the effects of the emerging new Leicester Local Plan using the SA framework set out in Task A4. The appraisal process will assess the significant effects of proposed sites and policies against the objectives and criteria in the framework. It will record and comment on the impact policies make to sustainability and how the effects can be addressed.

The appraisal process will be reported within the SA Report, which will be published for public consultation along with the new local plan consultation document.

Appendix I. Relevant Plans and Programmes

Air Quality

European & International

Title	Relevance
Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management (96/92/EC, Air Quality Framework Directive)	This directive along with other associated directives set a framework for monitoring and reporting levels of air pollutants across EU member states, setting limits for reducing some air pollutants.
Thematic Strategy on Air Quality (2005)	This strategy identifies that a number of serious air quality issues still persist with the EU. The overall aim of the strategy is to attain levels of air quality that do not give rise to significant negative impacts to human health and the environment.
Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)	<p>This directive sets legally binding limits for concentrations of outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact on public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2).</p> <p>This directive replaces nearly all the previous EU air quality legislation and was made law in England through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010, which also incorporates 2004/107/EC - relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air, which sets out targets for levels in outdoor air these particular pollutants.</p>

UK & England

Title	Relevance
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales and Northern Ireland version 2 – DEFRA 2011	The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to benefit public health, quality of life and help to protect the Environment. The strategy also sets out how the UK is going to meet its requirements under the various to reduce the various stated air pollutants as defined by the EU directives.
The National Planning Policy Framework – Department of Communities & Local Government – 2012	<p>The NPPF sets the requirements for mitigation of air pollution through the planning system.</p> <p>NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable air pollution.</p> <p>Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.</p>

Title	Relevance
National Planning Practice Guidance – Department of Communities & Local Government – 2013	<p>The NPPG states that Local Plans can affect air quality in a number of ways, including through what development is proposed and where, and the encouragement given to sustainable transport.</p> <p>Air quality is a consideration in Strategic Environmental Assessment and sustainability appraisal can be used to shape an appropriate strategy, including through establishing the 'baseline', appropriate objectives for the assessment of impact and proposed monitoring.</p> <p>The local plan may also need to consider the potential impact caused by a number of smaller developments on air quality as well as the effect of more substantial developments, the impact of pollution that originates from one place and/or ways which new development could continue to be delivered in areas where air quality is or likely to be a concern.</p>

Biodiversity

European & International

Title	Relevance
The Bern Convention - Council Decision 82/72/EEC of 3 December 1981 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats	<p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and came into force in 1982. The principle objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the cooperation of several States; 2. To promote such cooperation, particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species; 3. In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species. 4. Targets for Contracting Parties are: 5. Promoting national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention; 6. Undertaking in its planning and development policies, and in its measures against pollution, to have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna; 7. Promoting education and disseminating general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.
EU (1992) Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC, Habitats Directive).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Habitats Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora. • It is required that each Member State propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types and which species the sites host. The information would include a map of the site, its name, location and its extent. The Commission will then establish, in agreement with each Member State, a draft list of sites of Community importance drawn from the Member States' lists identifying those which host one or more priority natural habitat types or priority species.
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. • Targets for biodiversity are set by member states.

Title	Relevance
EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	<p>The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State (in the UK delivery is via several different statutes).</p> <p>The main provisions of the Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3). • The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex I of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). (Together with Special Areas of Conservation designated under the Habitats Directive, SPAs form a network of European protected areas known as Natura 2000). • The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds (Article 5). • Restrictions on the sale and keeping of wild birds (Article 6). • Specification of the conditions under which hunting and falconry can be undertaken (Article 7). (Huntable species are listed on Annex II of the Directive). • Prohibition of large-scale non-selective means of bird killing (Article 8). • Procedures under which Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 5-8 (Article 9) — that is, the conditions under which permission may be given for otherwise prohibited activities. • Encouragement of certain forms of relevant research (Article 10 and Annex V). • Requirements to ensure that introduction of non-native birds do not threatened other biodiversity (Article 11).

UK & England

Title	Relevance
Defra (2007) Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach	<p>This document sets out an approach to halt UK biodiversity loss by 2010 using an integrated framework of an Ecosystem Approach [1]. Key targets include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For 95% of SSSIs to be in favourable or recovering condition by 2010; 2. To halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010; and 3. To reverse the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020.
Defra (2010) Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network	<p>The report answers two questions: Do England's wildlife sites comprise a coherent and resilient ecological network? If not, what needs to be done? The report considers why these questions are important in the context of past, current and future pressures on the environment, and describe what ecological networks are and the benefits they bring. It goes on to consider the strengths and weaknesses of our current wildlife sites, before setting out a prioritised set of ecological solutions to improve the network. Finally, the report sets out 24 recommendations for practical action to Make Space for Nature and achieve a coherent and resilient ecological network. It proposes that the overall aim for England's ecological network should be to achieve a natural environment where, compared to the situation in 2000, biodiversity is enhanced with the diversity, functioning and resilience of ecosystems re-established in a network for nature that can sustain these levels into the future, even given continuing environmental change and human pressures.</p>

Title	Relevance
Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	<p>This document seeks that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations. It contains 6 strategic objectives are:</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 the legacy of contamination.
HM Government (2010) Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 (as amended 2011)	<p>These regulations consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats_ Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. The 1994 Regulations transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p> <p>Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.</p>
HM Government (2011) The natural choice: securing the value of nature (White Paper)	<p>The Natural Environment White Paper (2011) recognises that nationally, the fragmentation of natural environments is driving continuing threats to biodiversity. It sets out the Government's policy intent to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the quality of the natural environment across England; 2. Move to a net gain in the value of nature; 3. Arrest the decline in habitats and species and the degradation of landscapes; 4. Protect priority habitats; 5. Safeguard vulnerable non-renewable resources for future generations; 6. Support natural systems to function more effectively in town, in the country and at SA; and 7. Create an ecological network which is resilient to changing pressures. <p>By 2020, the Government wants to achieve an overall improvement in the status of the UK's wildlife including no net loss of priority habitat and an increase of at least 200,000 hectares in the overall extent of priority habitats.</p> <p>Under the White Paper, the Government has also put in place a clear institutional framework to support nature restoration which includes Local Nature Partnerships creating new Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs).</p> <p>It also set a clear target that by 2030 all of England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully, in order to improve the quality of soil and to safeguard its ability to provide essential ecosystem services and functions for future generations. As part of this vision, the Government committed to undertaking further research to explore how soil degradation can affect the soil's ability to support vital ecosystem services; and how best to manage lowland peatlands in a way that supports efforts to tackle climate change. This will inform our future policies and the direction of future action towards 2030.</p>
DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework	<p>Planning should aim to halt the overall loss of biodiversity, providing opportunities for future resilience and gains within the ecological network.</p> <p>Local Plans should plan positively for the creation, protection and enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning policies should identify and map components of the local ecological network, creating a hierarchy of important sites.</p>

Title	Relevance
DCLG (2015) National Planning Practice Guidance	<p>In developing Local Plans, Authorities should collaborate with key agencies to develop a strategic approach for the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.</p> <p>The guidance recommends the use of Local Records Centres to maintain up to date information on biodiversity/geodiversity evidence.</p>

Local

Title	Relevance
Leicester's Biodiversity Action Plan 2011 – 2021	<p>The 10 year biodiversity action plan for Leicester builds on the previous 'wild about Leicester (biodiversity action plan 2006 to 2009). It incorporates the 'one vision' for Leicester in upholding that we all have a responsibility</p> <p>The Biodiversity Action Plan sets out how Leicester will manage promote and extend the city's natural habitats. The Biodiversity Action Plan is not just about enhancing and protecting existing wildlife sites, it is also about identifying where new natural habitats can be created in Leicester. This action plan therefore aims to help inform decisions about land use and development, making sure that issues of biodiversity and greenspace protection are properly considered in the future. The plan recognises that effective management of biodiversity and provision of greenspace can have a significant impact on overall quality of life.</p> <p>The action plan sets the following objectives:</p> <p>Participation objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing participation in biodiversity • Increasing understanding of biodiversity issues • Increasing availability and quality of biodiversity recording and information <p>Strategic objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the wildlife corridors, green wedges and biodiversity networks are maintained or improved, particularly with regard to mitigation against climate change and flooding through incorporation of strategic green infrastructure principles. <p>Habitat objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific targets and actions for the main habitat types and species found in Leicester. <p>The action plan also contains a detail analysis of the current biodiversity situation in Leicester and what the biodiversity situation in Leicester should be like by 2021.</p>
Leicester's Biodiversity Action Plan 2014 – 2015	<p>The over-arching Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2021 has set out a long-term strategy to identify real targets and objectives. These can only be achieved by the City Council and its partners working together, sharing responsibilities and jointly supporting projects that will benefit biodiversity.</p>

Climate Change, Energy Use and Renewable Energy

European & International

Title	Relevance
Paris Agreement (2015)	Adopted at the Paris Climate Conference in December 2015, this committed the UK to a long term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C, with an aim for limiting this to 1.5°C. It also agreed on the need for global emissions to peak as soon as possible, and for governments to undertake rapid reductions thereafter. Governments committed to reporting on progress against targets and to meet every 5 years to set more ambitious targets.
Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	<p>This Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply.</p> <p>The Member States are to establish national action plans which set the share of energy from renewable sources consumed in transport, as well as in the production of electricity and heating, for 2020. These action plans must take into account the effects of other energy efficiency measures on final energy consumption (the higher the reduction in energy consumption, the less energy from renewable sources will be required to meet the target). These plans will also establish procedures for the reform of planning and pricing schemes and access to electricity networks, promoting energy from renewable sources.</p> <p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p> <p>From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bio liquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.</p>
European Commission (2005) Second Climate Change Programme ECCPii	<p>The European Climate Change Programme is the Commission's main instrument to discuss and prepare the further development of the EU's climate policy. The ECCP contains 5 working grounds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ECCP I review: Review the implementation of climate change related EU-wide policies and measures; 2) Aviation: 3) CO2 and cars: Longer term target and innovations. 4) Carbon capture and storage: 5) Adaptation: Sets out options to improve Europe's resilience to climate change effects and defining the European Union role in climate change adaptation; 6) EU Emission Trading System review.
The Cancun Agreement (2011)	The decisions adopted by the 16th include a shared vision to keep global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius, with the objectives to be reviewed as to whether it needs to be strengthened in future on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available (including possibility of 1.5 degree limit).
The Kyoto Protocol (1997)	The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. It is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012.

UK & England

Title	Relevance
DCLG (2006) The Planning Response to Climate Change	Document enlists guidance drawn from various planning policy documents. Advise to assists local authorities to address climate change and to include the issue as material consideration. Good practice in the use of sustainability appraisals is also brought forward, ensuring that long term plans are sought, and solutions met through appraising a variety of options.
HM Government (2006) Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006	The Act was enacted after the publication of the UK Climate Change Programme (2006). It places an obligation on the government to report to Parliament on greenhouse gas emissions in the UK and action taken by Government to reduce these emissions.
HM Government (2008) Planning and Energy Act	The Planning and Energy Act 2008 enables local planning authorities in England and Wales to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans. The SA objectives should include an objective to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the City.
HM Government (2009) Climate Change Act 2009	<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; • To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year; • The Act seeks greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80 per cent by 2050, and reductions in CO₂ emissions of at least 26 per cent by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80 per cent; and • Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009.
HM Government (2009) UK Low Carbon Transition Plan	<p>Published on 15 July 2009, the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan details the actions to be taken to cut carbon emissions by 34% by 2020, based on 1990 levels (of which 21% had been achieved at the time of publication). As a result, by 2020 is it envisaged that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 1.2 million people will be employed in green jobs; • The efficiency of 7 million homes will have been upgraded, with over 1.5 million of them generating renewable energy; • 40% of electricity will be generated from low carbon sources (renewables, nuclear power and clean coal); • Gas imports will be 50% lower than would otherwise have been the case; and • The average new car will emit 40% less carbon compared to 2009 levels.
HM Government Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future (2011)	The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future (2011) sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. It includes proposals for energy efficiency, heating, transport and industry.
DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework	<p>Authorities should adopt strategies which mitigate and adapt to climate change, accounting for flood risk, water supply/demand, changes to biodiversity and the landscape.</p> <p>New development should be planned in locations which reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Adaptation measures, including green infrastructure should be considered when bringing forward new policies and sites.</p>

Title	Relevance
DCLG (2015) National Planning Practice Guidance	<p>In the section of the NPPG titled 'Planning for renewable & low carbon energy' it states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the amount of energy from renewable and low carbon technologies will help to make sure the UK has a secure energy supply, reduce greenhouse gas emissions to slow down climate change and stimulate investment in new jobs and businesses. Planning has an important role in the delivery of new renewable and low carbon energy infrastructure in locations where the local environmental impact is acceptable • Local planning authorities should first consider what the local potential is for renewable and low carbon energy generation. In considering that potential, the matters local planning authorities should think about include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The range of technologies that could be accommodated and the policies needed to encourage their development in the right places; » The costs of many renewable energy technologies are falling, potentially increasing their attractiveness and the number of proposals; » Different technologies have different impacts and the impacts can vary by place; and » The UK has legal commitments to cut greenhouse gases and meet increased energy demand from renewable sources. Whilst local authorities should design their policies to maximise renewable and low carbon energy development, there is no quota which the Local Plan has to deliver.

Local

Title	Relevance
Climate Change SPD	<p>The Climate Change SPD expands on existing council planning policy to give developers guidance on how climate change issues should be addressed in new development. The policies which underpin this particular SPD will be replaced as part of the local plan process and therefore the parts which are still relevant from this SPD will be included in the emerging local plan.</p>
Leicester's Sustainability Action Plan 2016-2019	<p>Leicester's Sustainability Action Plan was adopted in July 2016. This replaces the previous Climate Change Programme of Action, and is a city council plan for targeting city wide carbon and sustainability issues. The plan is monitored by the council's Sustainable Leicester Board and covers 6 key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business; • Housing; • The Council; • Development; • Mitigation and Adaptation; and • People. <p>This document sets out Leicester City Council's key aims in making Leicester a sustainable city. The key objectives of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve city wide carbon dioxide emissions by 2025; • Halve the city council's carbon footprint by 2025; • Meet EU target levels for air quality to create a healthier environment for city residents; • Encourage healthier lifestyle choices, and double everyday cycling numbers by 2018, and then again by 2024; • Engage with more individuals, households, schools and employers each year in order to improve environmental awareness; and • Protect and enhance open space and improve connectivity to wildlife areas

Community and Wellbeing

European & International

Title	Relevance
European Union (2007) 'Together for Health – A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013'	<p>The European Union has a Programme for Community action in the field of Health (2008-2013) .The Commission adopted a new overarching Health Strategy 'Together for Health - A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013'. Community Action focuses on tackling health determinants which are categorized as: personal behaviour and lifestyles; influences within communities which can sustain or damage health; living and working conditions and access to health services; and general socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions.</p>
The Environment Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)	<p>The END aims to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise. For that purpose several actions are to be progressively implemented. It furthermore aims at providing a basis for developing EU measures to reduce noise emitted by major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery.The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level).These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe; 2) Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention; 3) Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good.The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities; 4) Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise. <p>It is important to note, however, that the present Directive does not set binding limit values, nor does it prescribe the measures to be included in the action plans thus leaving those issues at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>
The Aarhus Convention: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (1998) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters	<p>To contribute to the protection of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being.This will be achieved through each Party subject to the convention guaranteeing the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.</p> <p>To establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.This will be achieved through each Party taking the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures.</p> <p>Responsibility for implementation is deferred to the member states.</p>

Title	Relevance
WHO (2004) Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe (CEHAPE)	The WHO Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe (CEHAPE) (2004) was launched in June 2004 and signed by all 53 Member States of the WHO European Region, including the UK. The aim of the CEHAPE is to protect the health of children and young people from environmental hazards.

UK and England

Title	Relevance
HM Government (2010) White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Strategy for Public Health in England (2010)	This White Paper sets out the Government's long-term vision for the future of public health in England. The aim is to create a wellness' service (Public Health England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership. It looks to encourage healthy lifestyles and well-being from a young age and complement adult social care as well as protection from public health threats.
CLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework	<p>The Local Plan should seek to involve all sections of the community in the development of the plan, ensuring that a shared vision for growth is adopted into the Council's framework.</p> <p>The Local Plan should create a policy framework which creates strong neighbourhood areas that are safe, attractive places to live and work.</p> <p>High quality shared open space should be encouraged, which increase public interaction and promote healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>Planning decisions should consider the implications of human health and quality of life as a result of new development.</p>

Local

Title	Relevance
Closing the Gap Leicester's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-16 – Leicester City Council	<p>This Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Leicester has been developed by the new Health and Wellbeing Board. The strategy is intended to set a direction of travel for commissioners in the city, fostering partnership working to improve health and wellbeing. It underpins other strategies including the Leicester City Clinical Commissioning Group (LC CCG) Clinical Commissioning Strategy, the Adult Social Care Transformation Plan and the Children and Young People Plan. It also takes into account the need in the current financial climate to work together to achieve appropriate economies that will enable the best outcomes. It covers 5 strategic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve outcomes for children and young people; 2. Reduce premature mortality; 3. Support independence; 4. Improve mental health and emotional resilience; and 5. Focus on the wider determinants of health through effective deployment of resources, partnership and community working.

Economy and Employment

European & International

Title	Relevance
European Employment Strategy	The European Employment Strategy seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.
Aalborg Commitments. (2004)	<p>Leicester signed up to the Aalborg Charter in 1994, which committed the City to developing a vision for sustainable development for Leicester people. The Aalborg Commitments represents the next stage (10 years on) by expanding upon the original vision and principles. Leicester signed up to the commitments in 2004 and has used these to guide the update of Leicester's Community Strategy. The commitments cover the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance; • Local management towards sustainability; • Natural common goods; • Responsible consumption and lifestyle choices; • Planning and design; • Better mobility, less traffic; • Local action for health; • Vibrant and sustainable local economy; • Social equity and
European Union Sustainable Development Strategy. (European Commission, 2006).	<p>The Sustainable Development Strategy deals in an integrated way with economic, environmental and social issues and lists the following six challenges of sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Public health; • Poverty and social exclusion; • Ageing society; • Management of natural resources; and • Transport and land use.
European Spatial Development Perspective: Towards Balanced And Sustainable Development Of The Territory Of The European Union. (European Commission, 1999).	<p>The document emphasises the importance of achieving, equally in all regions of the European Union, the three fundamental goals of European Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation and management of natural resources and • Cultural heritage; and • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory.

UK and England

Title	Relevance
National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012)	<p>Local Plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out a clear economic vision for the area, encouraging sustainable economic growth, and supporting new and existing businesses to respond to changes in the market.; • Take a flexible approach to employment allocations, considering alternative uses if demand for a site does not materialise; • Create a hierarchy of centres that are resilient to future economic changes, and promote healthy competition and customer choice; and • Support the expansion of small rural businesses, encouraging diversification and tourism/leisure enterprises. This should be extended to reflect the important role that local services such as shops, meeting places, cultural venues also play.
Local growth: realising every place's potential	<p>The Local Growth White Paper (October 2010) sets out the Government overarching goal is to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth. It restates the Government's role in providing the framework for conditions for sustainable growth by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating macroeconomic stability, so that interest rates stay low and businesses have the certainty they need to plan ahead; 2. Helping markets work more effectively, to encourage innovation and the efficient 3. Allocation of resources; 4. Ensuring that it is efficient and focused in its own activities, prioritising high-value 5. Spending and reducing tax and regulatory burdens; and 6. Ensuring that everyone in the UK has access to opportunities that enable them to fulfil their potential. <p>The White Paper focuses on the approach to local growth proposing measures to shift power away from central government to local communities, citizens and independent providers. It introduced Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) to provide a vision and leadership for sustainable local economic growth. The number of LEPs has increased to 39 from the 24 originally announced. Across England the LEP's are at different stages of establishment and are subject to further development and consultation. LEPs will be expected to fund their own day to day running costs but may wish to submit bids to the Regional Growth Fund (RGF).</p>

Local

Title	Relevance
<p>Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) 2014 to 2020 (Leicester and Leicestershire Local Enterprise Partnership – 2014)</p>	<p>The Leicester and Leicestershire SEP sets out how LLEP intend to bring together the European Structural and Investment Fund (ESIF) Strategy, City Deal and Growth Deal to build on competitive advantages and tackle the major risks to our economy, the lack of suitable employment land for our most land intensive priority sectors (logistics and manufacturing).</p> <p>It highlights that the Leicestershire economy is the biggest in the East Midlands, worth £19.4bn a year, providing 435,000 jobs and hosting 33,000 trading businesses. It also highlights that there are significant barriers to delivery including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of suitable employment land for our most land intensive priority sectors (logistics and manufacturing); • Poor quality public realm and derelict sites requiring land assembly and infrastructure; • Inadequate transport infrastructure causing congestion and resulting in increased business costs; • 70% SMEs have growth plans but need support;; and • Lack of skills in key sectors and insufficient young people choosing STEM careers. <p>To address this the SEP proposes to support 4 key schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leicester Waterside - provides a major development and growth opportunity for Leicester focussed on the Waterside and Abbey Meadows regeneration areas and the city centre. This 'Strategic Regeneration Area' provides the potential 'Launchpad' to deliver substantial housing, commercial and leisure/ cultural developments on a cluster of development sites to create 6,000 jobs; • East Midlands Gateway Strategic Rail Freight Interchange - a unique 250 acre distribution and logistics development alongside East Midlands Airport and the M1 with a rail terminal providing up to 6 million sq. ft. of large scale warehousing to establish the UK's largest multi modal hub creating over 7,000 new jobs; • Loughborough University Science & Enterprise Parks (LUSEP) - an exceptional opportunity to develop an internationally significant centre for knowledge based employment. The Park is already one of the largest developments of its kind and will provide as many as 4,000 additional jobs and lever private investment of up to £200m; and • MIRA Technology Park Enterprise Zone - MIRA Technology Park is the LLEP's Enterprise Zone and will provide 1.75 million sq. ft. high quality R&D space on an 80 hectare estate, making it the largest transport sector R&D technology park in Europe. It will create over 2,000 direct high value jobs and over 3,000 indirect jobs.

Title	Relevance
<p>Leicester Economic Action Plan A plan for jobs and growth: 2012 to 2020 – Leicester City Council 2012</p>	<p>The Leicester Economic Action Plan sets out an ambitious strategy for investment in the city's economy up until 2020. It outlines key actions where the city council will play a central role in driving economic growth for Leicester and builds on the substantial investment already made in the city over the past 15 years. It builds on the strong entrepreneurial spirit of Leicester's business community, its location and connectivity with the rest of the UK and the world. It's based around 20 priorities which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling worklessness and youth unemployment; • Developing a more coordinated and locally accountable approach to improving skills and delivering quality training across the city; • Achieving a better match between the skill needs of businesses and those responsible for delivering education, training and advice; • Accelerating business growth in priority sectors; • Strengthening our enterprise culture; • Improving business start-up and survival rates; • Creating a thriving commercial, retail, leisure and cultural core in the city; • Enhancing the quality and distinctive identity of the city centre environment; • Meeting transport needs in the city centre; • Creating a more people-friendly city centre; • Unlocking development opportunities to meet housing and business needs; • Delivering high quality, low carbon development; • Delivering efficient transport infrastructure; • Enabling world-class broadband infrastructure; • Developing a distinctive identity for the city; • Adopting an integrated approach to marketing communications in the city; • Delivering a targeted place-marketing plan to communicate the city's values; • Attracting and retaining investment in the city; • Continuing to grow the visitor and business tourism markets; and • Matching city investment with devolved powers and additional funding from Government.
<p>Draft Leicester Employment Land Study (2016)</p>	<p>This study highlights that the focus needs to be on supporting the following sectors for Leicester:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offices (City Centre); • Knowledge economy (Pioneer Park); • Textiles (various locations); • Creative Industry (Cultural Quarter); and • General Manufacturing, (particularly advanced manufacturing). <p>The draft study intends to provide a strategic overall assessment of the need for future employment land to 2031, including recommendations on both location and type of provision, for these sectors and in particular to support sector hubs.</p>

Housing

European & International

Title	Relevance
EUROPEAN UNION SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY. (European Commission, 2006).	<p>The Sustainable Development Strategy deals in an integrated way with economic, environmental and social issues and lists the following six challenges of sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Public health; • Poverty and social exclusion; • Ageing society; • Management of natural resources; and • Transport and land use.

UK and England

Title	Relevance
Fixing the foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation (UK productivity plan) – HM Treasury July 2015	<p>Chapter 9 of the productivity plan, states that “The UK has been incapable of building enough homes to keep up with growing demand. This harms productivity and restricts labour market flexibility, and it frustrates the ambitions of thousands of people who would like to own their own home” and therefore to improve the UK economy significant additional housing will be needed, this will be achieved by further reforming the planning system, ensuring the provision of starter homes as a potential option for affordable housing, releasing additional land for housing & created a ‘zonal’ based planning system for some types of development.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework DCLG (2012)	<p>Local Plans should boost significantly the supply of housing, using objectively assessed evidence to demonstrate future need and demands.</p> <p>Authorities should demonstrate that they have enough deliverable housing sites to meet need for the next 5 years. If an authority cannot do this, planning applications will be guided by the presumption in favour of sustainable development, as set in the NPPF.</p>

Local

Title	Relevance
Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment – GL Hearn (2014)	<p>The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for Leicester and Leicestershire provides a ‘policy-off’ assessment of future housing need and on the required mix, size and tenure of households, with the intention that this will inform future development of planning policies across the sub-region and within its constituent local authority areas. The Housing Market Area (HMA) comprises all the local authorities in Leicestershire and Leicester City. The projections indicate a need for an average of 4,060 dwellings per annum to 2036 (with a slightly higher average of 4,215 dwellings per annum to 2031) across the Leicester & Leicestershire HMA.</p>

Landscape and Cultural Heritage

European & International

Title	Relevance
European Landscape Convention – Council of Europe (2000)	<p>The European Landscape Convention was adopted on 20 October 2000 in Florence and came into force on 1 March 2004 (Council of Europe Treaty Series no. 176). It is open for signature by member states of the Council of Europe and for accession by the European Community and European non-member states. The UK Government signed the European Landscape Convention in 2006 and it became binding from March 2007.</p> <p>The aims of the Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.</p> <p>Responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the signatories. Articles 5 (general measures) and 6 (specific measures) set out measures that the signatories will undertake, e.g. integrating landscape into policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape and to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.</p>

UK and England

Title	Relevance
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act - HM Government(1979)	<p>The European Landscape Convention was adopted on 20 October 2000 in Florence and came into force on 1 March 2004 (Council of Europe Treaty Series no. 176). It is open for signature by member states of the Council of Europe and for accession by the European Community and European non-member states. The UK Government signed the European Landscape Convention in 2006 and it became binding from March 2007.</p> <p>The aims of the Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.</p> <p>Responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the signatories. Articles 5 (general measures) and 6 (specific measures) set out measures that the signatories will undertake, e.g. integrating landscape into policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape and to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.</p> <p>Natural England is leading the implementation of the ELC in England and has worked with Defra and English Heritage to produce A Framework for Implementation in England, published in October 2007. This framework seeks to further strengthen the protection, management and planning of England's landscapes, by providing a structure for action plans that will be prepared by any interested partners and stakeholders.</p>
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act - HM Government(1990)	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 outlines the level of protection received by listed buildings, scheduled monuments and buildings within Conservation Areas.

Title	Relevance
National Planning Policy Framework - DCLG (2012)	<p>Local Plans should consider whether there are any vulnerabilities in the local landscape as a result of climate change.</p> <p>The planning system should protect and enhance protected and valued landscapes through a criteria based policy in the Local Plan, which can help determine significance.</p> <p>Local plans should set out a strategy in the Local Plan for the conservation of the historic environment, paying particular attention to heritage assets which are at risk through decay or neglect.</p> <p>Local Plans should provide the basis for assessing the significance of heritage assets, which should be used as a guide for emerging proposals to avoid any potential conflicts with development. Substantial harm or loss of heritage assets should be considered only in exceptional circumstances.</p>
National Planning Practice Guidance - DCLG (2014)	The Local Plan may wish to include a 'local list of non-designated heritage sites that are important to the local area and capable of being submitted of designation as a heritage asset.

Local

Title	Relevance
Leicester Heritage Action Plan 2013 – 2018 – Leicester City Council Conservation Section	<p>The Heritage Action Plan is a long term rolling programme for action on heritage issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage at Risk – covers all heritage assets which could be considered at risk. These can be assets included on either the national or local registers as identified at risk; and • Heritage Protection – this covers the designation and protection of the historic environment. This covers English Heritage identified.
Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, Playing Pitch Strategy, Green Wedge Review.	The city council is currently preparing three documents to assess the Green Wedges, the Open Space, Sport and Recreation provision and the Playing Pitch provision. It is anticipated they will be available to view during the emerging options consultation.

Soil

European & International

Title	Relevance
European Soils Charter - Council of Europe (2003)	Sets out common principles for protecting soils across the EU and will help the EU Member States to better protect the soil on their territory and to use it in a sustainable way.

Title	Relevance
Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection - European Commission (2006)	<p>The Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection consists of a Communication from the Commission to the other European Institutions, a proposal for a framework Directive (a European law), and an Impact Assessment.</p> <p>It sets out an EU strategy for soil protection with an overall objective of the protection and sustainable use of soil, based on the following guiding principles:</p> <p>Preventing further soil degradation and preserving its functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When soil is used and its functions are exploited, action has to be taken on soil use and management patterns; and 2. When soil acts as a sink/receptor of the effects of human activities or environmental phenomena, action has to be taken at source. <p>Restoring degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with current and intended use, thus also considering the cost implications of the restoration of soil:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The strategy proposes introducing a framework Directive setting out common principles for protecting soils across the EU, with Member States deciding how best to protect soil and how use it in a sustainable way on their own territory.

UK and England

Title	Relevance
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England - Defra (2009)	<p>The document promotes the safeguarding of soils and the recognition of the valuable function that soil performs in nutrient cycling, water regulation, carbon storage, support for biodiversity and food production.</p> <p>By 2030 the document proposes a vision for sustainable soil management, addressing any threats to soil degradation so that soils can continue to provide essential services to future generations.</p>
Code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites - Defra (2011)	<p>This document provides practical guidance on the sustainable use of soil on construction sites.</p> <p>The code includes the following provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidance on the protection and enhancement of soil resources on site and wider benefits for the environment; 2. Cost savings to business operation; 3. Commitment towards CSR; and 4. Contribution towards meeting legal targets.
National Planning Policy Framework - DCLG (2012)	<p>In conserving the natural environment, the planning system should seek to protect valuable soil and agricultural land. Local planning authorities should direct development to areas of poorer agricultural land quality. Remediation of spoiled and contaminated land should be undertaken where appropriate.</p>
National Planning Practice Guidance - DCLG (2014)	<p>Soil is recognised in the NPPG as a finite resource, which is important for the ecosystem services it performs.</p> <p>Development on brownfield land should be prioritised, unless the site has since become an important site for local biodiversity.</p> <p>The most valuable land, including agricultural land should be protected as part of the development process.</p>

Transport and Accessibility

European & International

Title	Relevance
European transport policy for 2010: time to decide - Commission Of The European Communities 2001	<p>This document proposes 60 measures aimed at developing a European transport system capable of shifting the balance between modes of transport, revitalising the railways, promoting transport by sea and inland waterways and controlling the growth in air transport.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising the railways; • Improving quality in road sector transport; • Improving road safety; • Developing high quality urban transport; and • Developing medium to long term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.

UK and England

Title	Relevance
The Future for Transport: A Network for 2030 – Department for Transport (2004)	<p>This white paper looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment. It has four central themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained investment (over the longer term); • Improvements in transport management; • Better traffic management; and • Planning ahead.
Guidance on Local Transport Plans – Department for transport (2009)	<p>This provides statutory guidance for the preparation of local transport plans, which any local plan would need to take into account. Any local transport plan should develop a strategic framework based around 5 national transport goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic growth; • Reduce carbon emissions; • Promote carbon emissions; • Contribute to better safety, security and health; and • Improve quality of life and a healthy natural environment.
National Planning Policy Framework - DCLG (2012)	<p>Local Plans should actively manage patterns of growth, promoting public transport and walking/cycling.</p> <p>Encouragement should be given to growth that is directed towards more sustainable locations, which mitigate the need to travel and contribute towards healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>Plans that generate significant movement should ensure that public transport is maximised and pedestrian and cycle movements are prioritised.</p> <p>Local Authorities should safeguard sites and routes which are critical in maintaining choice of transport uses.</p>
National Planning Practice Guidance - DCLG (2013)	<p>Travel plans should be created to support all development that generates significant amounts of movement.</p>

Local

Title	Relevance
<p>Leicester's Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2026 (LTP3) – Leicester City Council</p>	<p>Leicester's vision for transport is set out in Local Transport Plan 3, which aims to deliver attractive alternatives to the car, as well as accommodating forecast growth across the city. The vision focuses on keeping congestion under control and improving accessibility for all, but particularly for deprived groups, as well as encouraging more people walking, cycling and using public transport and providing a transport system that facilitates for a safer and healthier way of life. Locally this translates to more residents walking and/or cycling shorter journeys in and around the city and using the bus for longer journeys, instead of using the car.</p> <p>The immediate focus of the programme is delivery of a package of city centre bus improvements together with encouraging walking and cycling, supported by a package of smarter choices, which aim to fulfil the plan's objectives, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce congestion and improve journey times; • To improve connectivity and access; • To improve safety, security and health; • To improve air quality and reduce noise; • To reduce carbon emissions; • Manage to better maintain transport assets; and • To improve quality of life.

Waste

European & International

Title	Relevance
<p>Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) - European Commission (2008)</p>	<p>The essential objective of all provisions relating to waste management should be the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. Some key objectives include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials should be encouraged; 2. Member States should, in addition to taking responsible action to ensure the disposal and recovery of waste, take measures to restrict the production of waste; 3. It is important for the Community as a whole to become self-sufficient in waste disposal and desirable for Member States individually to aim at such self-sufficiency; 4. Waste management plans should be drawn up in the Member States; 5. Movements of waste should be reduced; 6. Ensure a high level of protection and effective control; 7. Subject to certain conditions, and provided that they comply with environmental protection requirements, some establishments which process their waste themselves or carry out waste recovery may be exempted from permit requirements; and 8. That proportion of the costs not covered by the proceeds of treating the waste must be defrayed in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle.

Title	Relevance
Landfill Waste Directive (99/31/EC)	<p>The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste landfilled; promoting recycling and recovery; establishing high standards of landfill practice across the EU, and preventing the shipping of waste from one Country to another.</p> <p>The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment (in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health) from the land-filling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>The Directive requires the reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75 per cent of the total generated in 1995 by 2006, 50 per cent by 2009 and 35 per cent by 2016.</p>
The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive 2008/1/EC	<p>The Directive requires certain activities with a high pollution potential to have a permit. This permit can only be issued if certain environmental conditions are met, so that the companies themselves bear responsibility for preventing and reducing any pollution they may cause.</p> <p>Operators of industrial installations covered by Annex I of the IPPC Directive are required to obtain an authorisation (environmental permit) from the authorities in the EU countries. About 52.000 installations are covered by the IPPC Directive in the EU.</p>

UK and England

Title	Relevance
Waste Management Plan for England – DEFRA 2013	<p>Building on the 2000 & 2007 waste strategies, the 2013 waste management strategy doesn't bring forward any new policies but combines all existing waste policy into one document, including replacing PPS10 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management'. The main role of the plan is to ensure that England meets its requirements to have a waste management plan in place which meets the requirements of European Waste Framework Development.</p> <p>The waste plan describes waste as "Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard".</p> <p>However it further breaks this description into four key waste streams:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal waste – household waste and commercial waste similar to household waste; 2. Industrial (including agricultural) and commercial waste; 3. Construction and demolition waste; and 4. Hazardous waste.
National Planning Policy Framework – DCLG (2012)	<p>The NPPF does not have specific waste planning policies however any waste policies or plans should be compliant with the overall aims and objectives of the framework.</p>

Title	Relevance
National Planning Practice Guidance - DCLG (2013)	<p>All Local Plans should identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of an area for the management of waste, aiming to drive waste management up the Waste Hierarchy. It should ensure that suitable sites and areas for the provision of waste management facilities are identified in appropriate location. Waste planning authorities should plan for the sustainable management of waste including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal/household; • Commercial/industrial; • Construction/demolition; • Low Level Radioactive; • Agricultural; • Hazardous; and • Waste water. <p>All local plans need to be compliant with the European Waste Framework Directive and also The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 parts 7 and 8 on the management and operation of waste planning facilities.</p>
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 SI 675 - HM Government (2010)	Provides a system for environmental permits and exemptions for industrial activities, mobile plant, waste operations, mining waste operations, water discharge activities, groundwater activities and radioactive substances activities. It also sets out the powers, functions and duties of the regulators.

Local

Title	Relevance
Less Waste – The Leicestershire Waste Strategy – Leicestershire Waste Partnership (2011)	<p>The less waste strategy which forms the updated Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (the Strategy) sets out how the Partnership intends to manage municipal waste up to 2020. It builds upon the previous Strategy adopted in 2002, and revised in 2006, and takes account of developments since then, including changes in Government policy and work within Leicestershire that has significantly increased recycling and composting over the last ten years.</p> <p>Whilst this strategy is particularly aimed at the County Council & County local authorities, Leicester City Council is a member, and this forms the City as well as County's waste strategy.</p>

Water Issues including Flood Risk

European & International

Title	Relevance
<p>The Groundwater Directive: Council Directive 80/68/EEC of 17 December 1979 on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances – Council of Europe (1979)</p>	<p>The Groundwater Directive aims to protect groundwater from discharges and disposals of certain dangerous substances to groundwater. The Directive is transposed into UK law by the Groundwater Regulations 1998. The Directive will be fully integrated into the Water Framework Directive by 2013.</p> <p>Substances controlled by the Regulations fall into two lists. List 1 includes chemicals that have been selected on the basis of their toxicity, persistence and bio-accumulation. List 2 includes groups and families of chemicals that have a deleterious effect on the aquatic environment. The purpose of the Directive is to eliminate pollution from list 1 substances and reduce pollution from list 2 substances.</p> <p>The existing Groundwater Directive is to be repealed by the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) in 2013.</p>
<p>The Urban Waste Water Directive: Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment – Council of Europe (1991)</p>	<p>The aim of the Urban Waste Water Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges. It sets out guidelines and legislation for the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water. The Directive was adopted by member states in May 1991 and is transposed into law in England and Wales by The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England & Wales) Regulations 1994 (as amended*). The Regulations require that all significant discharges are treated to at least secondary treatment. They also set standards and deadlines for the provision of sewage systems, the treatment of sewage according to the size of the community served by the sewage treatment works and the sensitivity of receiving waters to their discharges.</p> <p>The Regulations were amended in 2003 by The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England & Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2003.</p> <p>Responsibility for Implementation is deferred to member states. The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament</p>

Title	Relevance
<p>The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy – Council of Europe & European Parliament (2000)</p>	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. The framework aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect any further deterioration and enhance the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; 2. Promote sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; 3. Enhance protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; 4. Ensure the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevent its further pollution; and 5. Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. <p>Key targets and indicators relevant to the allocations document and SA are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015; 2. Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies; 3. Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another; 4. Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas; 5. Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015; 6. Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another; 7. Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater; and 8. Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas.
<p>The Floods Directive: Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks - Council of Europe & European Parliament (2007)</p>	<p>The Floods Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>Member States are required to carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. Then for each zone draw up flood risk maps by 2013 and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by 2015.</p>

UK and England

Title	Relevance
<p>Making Space for Water: Taking forward a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England (first Government response to 2004 consultation) – DEFRA (2005)</p>	<p>The programme seeks to embed flood and coastal erosion risk management across a range of Government policies, including planning, urban and rural development, agriculture, transport, nature conservation and conservation of the historic environment.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce the threat of flooding to people and their property, and 2. To deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.

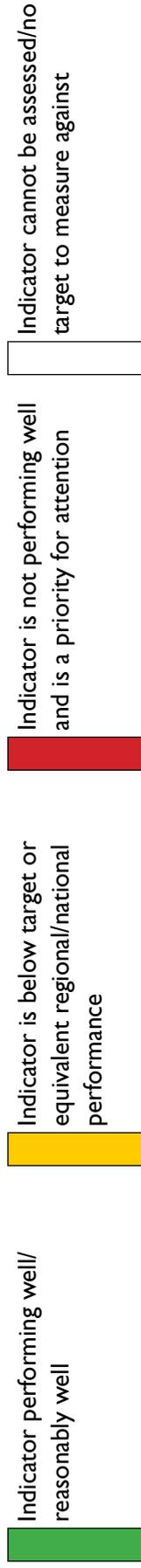
Title	Relevance
The Groundwater (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 - Defra (2009)	<p>The Groundwater Regulations are designed to implement a daughter directive to the European Water Framework Directive and prevent or limit the inputs of polluting substances into groundwater. Substances controlled under these regulations fall into two categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hazardous substances, defined as those which are toxic, persistent or liable to bio-accumulation must be prevented from entering groundwater. Substances in this list may be disposed of to the ground, under a permit, but must not reach groundwater. They include pesticides, sheep dip, solvents, hydrocarbons, mercury, cadmium and cyanide; and 2. Non-hazardous pollutants are less dangerous, and can be discharged to groundwater under a permit, but must not cause pollution. Examples include sewage, trade effluent and most wastes. Non-hazardous pollutants include any substance capable of causing pollution and the list is much wider than the previous List 2 substances.
National Planning Policy Framework - DCLG (2012)	<p>Local plans should be accompanied by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to demonstrate that the plan has directed development away from areas of risk.</p> <p>Development in areas known to flood, or have the potential to increase flooding should be avoided.</p> <p>Sequential tests should be used to direct development away from areas of highest risk and promote opportunities for flood mitigation in the future.</p>
National Planning Practice Guidance - DCLG (2013)	<p>The Local Plan should adopt a catchment based approach to waste water, ensuring that treatment plants in the district can cope with demands placed on the infrastructure as a result of the plan.</p> <p>New development should account for any deficiencies in waste water infrastructure, to help ensure that areas drain effectively.</p>
Water Resources in England & Wales - Current State & Future Pressures - Environment Agency (2008)	<p>The document by the Environment Agency investigates the effects of development, a growing population and climate change on water resources. It reports upon our current demand and predicts future trends of water abstraction and availability.</p>
Water for People and the Environment: Water Resource Strategy for England and Wales - Environment Agency (2009)	<p>The Environment Agency's water resources strategy sets out how the EA believes water resources should be managed in England and Wales to 2050 and beyond to ensure that there will be enough water for people and the environment. It also sets out how water resources should be managed within Defra frameworks in its water strategy for England - 'Future Water', and in Wales, the Welsh Government's Environment Strategy for Wales'.</p> <p>Objectives in the strategy are set out under four broad themes: adapting to and mitigating climate change; a better water environment; sustainable planning and management of water resources; and, water and the water environment are valued.</p>
Water Resources Act - HM Government (1991)	<p>The Water Resources Act applies to England and Wales and established the National Rivers Authority (now the Environment Agency) to regulate water pollution, water resources, flood defence, fisheries and navigation. The Act covers water abstraction and impounding and discharges to surface and ground waters and coastal waters.</p>

Local

Title	Relevance
Leicester City Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment September (2011)	<p>The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) report for Leicester City Council meets the requirements of Flood Risk Regulations 2009. Of the ten indicative Flood Risk Areas that have been identified by the Environment Agency nationally, one covers Leicester City Council's administrative area. The Indicative Flood Risk Area for Leicester also covers some parts of neighbouring districts that are hydrologically linked. The PRFA provides a high level summary of significant flood risk, based on available and readily derivable information, describing both the probability and harmful consequences of past and future flooding. The end result of the PFRA means that the council has to produce Flood Risk and Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Management Plans and prepare a revised Preliminary Assessment Report by June 2017.</p>
Leicester City Council Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Feb (2012)	<p>The second stage of the flood risk assessment for Leicester it contains three main parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Phase 1 and Phase 2 Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) study. It includes hydrological and hydraulic modelling to show areas at risk of fluvial flooding from ordinary watercourses and pluvial flooding for the Leicester Principle Urban Area and produce outputs including recommending hotspots for more detailed study; 2. Provision of a complete Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to PPS 25 Level 2 using, where possible, data produced in Part 1 for Leicester. It required collating the data produced in Part 1 alongside Environment Agency main river data and providing further information on specific potential development sites such as Flood Risk Assessment requirements and outline recommendations for planning policy initiatives; and 3. Produce coupled sewer/river and floodplain models for some of the most at risk hotspots identified in Part 1. From the modelling, potential interventions to resolve flooding issues will be investigated <p>The data produced in this report will allow determination of planning applications based on up to date flood risk data as well as providing a key part of evidence for the Leicester local plan.</p>
Leicester City Council Surface Water Management Plan - May (2012)	<p>A SWMP is a framework to help understand the causes of surface water flooding and agree a preferred strategy for the management of surface water flood risk. In this context surface water flooding describes flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater, and runoff from land, ordinary watercourses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall. The document also establishes a starting point for a long-term action plan to manage surface water and will influence future capital investment, maintenance, public engagement and understanding, land-use planning, emergency planning and future developments. The Leicester SWMP identifies existing areas of open space and green infrastructure that could help to alleviate and manage surface water and flood risk across the City. The SWMP and local flood risk management processes will link closely with the developing Green Infrastructure Strategy to identify areas where new open spaces and green infrastructure could benefit both flood risk management and improve access, biodiversity and recreation across the City.</p>

Appendix 2: Baseline Data and Indicators

Contained in the tables below are various relevant baseline data, defined as part of the sustainability appraisal framework. A baseline commentary and relevant graphical data can be found in part A2 of this document. **Red text shows updated baseline since previous scoping report in 2011.**



Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
I. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Leicester						
Population Change	2009: 319,700 2011: 329,839 2014: 337,700 (5.6% increase)	2009: 4,795,900 2011: 4,500,000 2014: 4,637,400 (4.02% increase)	2009: 52,196,400 2011: 53,012,456 2014: 54,264,000 (England)	No target	The population of Leicester has increased by 5.6% since 2009.	ONS Census Mid Year estimates NB – 2009 data revised due to revised MYE post census 2011

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Population projections (2012 based estimates)	2021: 349,000 2031: 367,700 2037: 378,200 (8.4% increase 2021-2037)	2021: 4,828,300 2031: 5,099,500 2037: 5,229,900 (8.3% increase)	2021: 59,962,100 2031: 60,418,800 2037: 62,166,000 (3.7% increase) (England)	No target	Leicester's population is expected to increase by 12% between 2014 and 2037.	ONS 2012 Sub National Population Projections
Total new dwellings completed	10/11 – 1,215 11/12 – 1,011 12/13 – 1,179 13/14 – 1,156 14/15 – 1,180	N/A	N/A		5,741 new dwellings have been built between 2010 and 2015	Leicester City Council
Affordable dwellings completed -percentage of all new dwellings	11/12: 171 12/13: 64 13/14: 145 14/15: 366 (187 per year average)	N/A	N/A	Overall target of 4,065 new affordable homes by 2026 (203 per year).	On average Leicester is close to meeting annual affordable housing targets.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Housing land supply (2010) – Number of dwellings which could be developed over next five years and the following 10 years	Deliverable (five year supply): 7,065 dwellings Developable (following ten years): 15,488 dwellings Total: 22,553	N/A	N/A	25,600 new dwellings between 2006-2026 (1280 per year)	There is currently sufficient deliverable or developable housing land in Leicester to meet the housing targets set out in the Core Strategy.	Leicester City Council
New housing built in the City centre	11/12: 54 12/13: 73 13/14: 142 14/15: 549	N/A	N/A	No target but to encourage City centre living and regeneration.	The amount of new housing in the City centre is falling, a result of fewer high-density flat developments being completed in the City centre.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Accommodation by type (2011)	Detached: 10.5% Semi-detached: 35.2% Terraced: 31.6% Flats and other: 17.5%	Detached: 32.2% Semi-detached: 35.1% Terraced: 20.6% Flats and other: 9.3%	Detached: 22.3% Semi-detached: 30.7% Terraced: 24.5% Flats and other: 16.7% (England and Wales)	No target but to encourage a balanced supply of housing types.	The City has a high percentage of terraced housing and low percentage of detached housing compared to the national and regional average. This information is dated and it is likely that the percentage of flats in Leicester will have increased in recent years.	2011 Census
Housing mix and type - % all new dwellings that are flats or houses	Houses 11/12: 40% (49%) 14/15: 30% (66%) Flats 11/12: 60% (51%) 2014: 70% (44%) The figure in brackets is the percentage if student flats are excluded from the figures.	N/A	N/A	To provide a mix and type of housing to meet the needs of the City.	If student housing is excluded the proportion of new dwellings that are houses has increased between 2011 and 2015.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Percentage of dwellings vacant (includes second homes)	04/05: 4.1% 11/12: 3.7% 12/13: 3.8% 13/14: 3.2% 14/15: 3.2%	N/A	N/A	No target but to encourage efficient use of housing stock.	The percentage of dwellings vacant is falling in the City in the long and short term.	Leicester City Council
Number of households accepted as homeless	07/08: 203 08/09: 104 09/10: 72 10/11: 56	07/08: 4,780 08/09: 3,670 09/10: 3,060 10/11: 3,380	07/08: 63,170 08/09: 53,430 09/10: 40,020 10/11: 44,160	To reduce	Not comparable data, however 2.8% of the regions homeless households are in Leicester. The overall number of homeless households in Leicester is falling.	Neighbourhood Statistics.
Average house price	2010: £115,454 2011: £139,242 2012: £137,634	2010: £129,314 2011: N/A 2012: N/A	2010: £166,018 2011: £232,770 2012: £238,406 (England and Wales)	No target	House prices rose quickly in the early 2000's however prices have fallen substantially since 2008 as a result of the recession.	Land Registry

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Median house price to median income ratio	2009: 5.04 2010: 4.97 2011: 5.06 2012: 4.81 2013: 4.78	2009: 5.46 2010: N/A 2011: N/A 2012: N/A 2013: N/A	2009: 6.27 2010: 7.01 2011: 6.69 2012: 6.86 2013: 6.72 (England)	No target	Houses in Leicester are generally more affordable than those in the wider East Midlands and England when average house prices are compared to average income.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Housing Statistics http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/322286.xls
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities						
Average life expectancy at birth as of 2009	Male: 75.4 Female: 80.0	Male: 78.1 Female: 82.1	England Male: 78.3 Female: 82.3	No target set but aim to increase in line with National average	Average life expectancy in Leicester is below that of the East Midlands and England as a whole. Overall Leicester ranks 375th out of 404 local authorities in terms of life expectancy.	National Statistics http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/table-6.xls
Percentage of population considering themselves in good health or fairly good health (2011)	93.9%	94.4%	94.5%	No target but aim to increase	The percentage of people in good health in Leicester is consistent with both regional and national figures.	2011 Census

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Percentage of population considering themselves not in good health (2011)	6.03%	5.5%	5.4%	No target No target but aim to reduce	The percentage of people not in good health in Leicester is consistent with both regional and national figures.	2011 Census
Teenage pregnancy rates per 1,000 women aged 15-17	04/06: 55.0 05/07: 55.5 06/08: 53.6 2013: 29.7	04/06: 40.2 05/07: 40.1 06/08: 39.9 2013: 24.6	04/06: 41.2 05/07: 41.2 06/08: 40.9 2013: 24.3	No target but aim to reduce	Leicester has a higher rate of teenage pregnancy than the East Midlands and England averages.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Overall premature deaths in ranked order of local authorities in England (2014)	Leicester : 302 of 324	Nottingham : 313 of 324 Derby : 257 of 324	N/A	To improve ranking	Leicester has one of the highest premature death rates in the County, it is priority that this should significantly improve.	http://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/topic/mortality/comparisons#arellpar/E92000001/atil/101/pat/101
Premature mortality rate from circulatory disease per 100,000 population	05/07: 115.8 06/08: 112.6 12/14: 71.9 (this is from heart disease only)	05/07: 78.8 06/08: 74.3	05/07: 79.1 06/08: 74.8	No target but aim to reduce	The mortality rate from circulatory disease is significantly higher in Leicester than in the East Midlands and England and this is of considerable concern, although the long term trend is downwards.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Premature mortality rate from cancer per 100,000 population	05/07: 115.4 06/08: 114.6 12/14: 149.8	05/07: 114.4 06/08: 113.4	05/07: 115.5 06/08: 114.0	No target but aim to reduce	The figure for Leicester is broadly similar to that of the East Midlands and England and is decreasing.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Mortality rate from suicide and undetermined injury per 100,000 population	05/07: 9.7 06/08: 9.9	05/07: 7.7 06/08: 7.5	05/07: 7.9 06/08: 7.8	No target but aim to reduce	Suicide rates are higher in Leicester than in the East Midlands and England, and unlike those areas figures in Leicester are not falling.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Infant mortality rates per 1,000 births	2005: 6.1 2006: 6.3 2007: 7.0 2008: 7.1 2010: 5.9	2005: N/A 2006: 5.1 2007: 5.1 2008: 5.2 2010: 4.5	2005: 5.1 2006: 5.0 2007: 4.9 2008: 4.8 2010: 4.4 (England)	No target but aim to reduce	Leicester has a higher infant mortality rate than both regional and National averages and, of significant concern, the figure is increasing.	Association of Public Health Observatories http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=50153
Road accident casualty rate per 1000 people	2003: 4.8 2004: 4.9 2005: 4.6 2006: 4.2 2007: 4.5	2003: 5.1 2004: 5.0 2005: 4.8 2006: 4.5 2007: 4.3	2003: 5.2 2004: 5.0 2005: 4.8 2006: 4.5 2007: 4.3 (England)	No target but aim to reduce	Road accident casualty levels in Leicester are broadly similar to regional and national levels.	National Statistics. http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Percentage of primary school age children classed as obese	2007: 10.6% 2008: 10.8% 2009: 10.0%	2007: N/A 2008: N/A 2009: 9.1	2007: 9.9 2008: N/A 2009: 9.6 (England)	No target but aim to reduce	Obesity rates amongst primary school age children in Leicester are higher than the regional and national average.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the City's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities						
Percentage of people satisfied with local area (2008)	71.8	79.9	79.7 (England)	No target but aim to increase	People in Leicester are generally less satisfied with their local area than people in the East Midlands and England.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Percentage of people visiting museums and galleries	2008: 40.7% 2009: 42.4%	2008: 50.2% 2009: 47.5%	2008: 53.8% 2009: N/A England	No target but aim to increase	Fewer people appear to visit museums and galleries in Leicester than in the East Midlands.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Allotments per 1000 residents (2009)	10.38	Nottingham: 5.57 Derby: 4.89	N/A	No target but aim to maintain or increase	Leicester has the second highest amount of allotments per person of 20 comparable cities, and the highest in the East Midlands.	Forum for the Future http://www.forumforthefuture.org/projects/sustainable-cities-10

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Percentage of people who use a public library	2008: 52.2% 2009: 45.8%	2008: 47.5% 2009: 44.5%	2008: 48.5% 2009: N/A (England)	No target but aim to increase	The percentage of people who use libraries in Leicester is similar to regional and national levels.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Percentage of children and young people satisfied with parks and play areas	08/09: 52.2% 09/10: 61.6%	08/09: 45.3% 09/10: 53.3%	08/09: 46.4% 09/10: 54.1% (England)	No target but aim to increase	Children and young people in Leicester tend to be more satisfied with local parks and play areas than those in the East Midlands and England.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime						
Robbery per 1000 people – recorded offences	08/09: 3.1 09/10: 2.6 12/13: 1.69	08/09: 1.2 09/10: N/A 12/13: 3,008 (count)	08/09: 1.5 09/10: N/A 12/13: 63,888 (England)	No target but aim to reduce	Leicester has a higher rate of robbery than the East Midlands and England.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Domestic burglary per 1,000 households - recorded offences	08/09: 23.4 09/10: 22.7 12/13: 5.4	08/09: 13.4 09/10: N/A 12/13: 16,135 (count)	08/09: 12.5 09/10: N/A 12/13: 219,205 (England) (England and Wales)	No target but aim to reduce	Leicester has a higher burglary rate than both the East Midlands and England, and is also rising.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Vehicle crime offences per 100 people - recorded offences	08/09: 14.8 09/10: 11.4 12/13: 8.1	08/09: 10.2 09/10: N/A 12/13: 27,774 (count)	08/09: 10.0 09/10: N/A 12/13: 368,222 (England) (England & Wales)	No target but aim to reduce	Leicester has a higher rate of vehicle offences than the East Midlands and England, however overall offences are falling.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Violent crime per 100,000 people - recorded offences	08/09: 32.9 09/10: 31.4 12/13: 6.6	08/09: 16.1 09/10: N/A 12/13: 23,713 (count)	08/09: 16.4 09/10: N/A 12/13: 291,851 (England)	No target but aim to reduce	Leicester has a significantly higher rate of violent crimes than the East Midlands and England, however overall offences are falling.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Percentage of people who think there is a problem with people not treating one another with respect and consideration in their local area (2008)	36.5	31	31.2 (England)	No target but aim to reduce	More people in Leicester think there is a problem with people not treating one another with respect and consideration in their local area compared to the East Midlands and England.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Percentage of people who perceive drug use or drug dealing as a problem (2008)	34.5	29.8	30.5 (England)	No target but aim to reduce	More people in Leicester perceive drugs to be a problem than in the East Midlands and England.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Percentage of people who perceive drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem (2008)	32.6	26.8	29 (England)	No target but aim to reduce	More people in Leicester perceive drunk and rowdy behaviour to be a problem than in the East Midlands and England.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles https://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
5. To support diversity, tackle inequality, and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the City.						
Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (2008)	76.2	76.9	76.4 (England)	No target but aim to increase	The figure for Leicester is similar to that of the East Midlands and England as a whole.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles http://www.fri.communities.gov.uk/AreaProfiles.aspx

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Percentage of residents by religion (2011)	Christian: 32.4% Buddhist: 0.4% Hindu: 15.2% Jewish: 0.1% Muslim: 18.6% Sikh: 4.4% Other: 0.6% None: 22.8% Not stated: 5.6%	Christian: 58.8% Buddhist: 0.3% Hindu: 2.0% Jewish: 0.1% Muslim: 3.1% Sikh: 1.0% Other: 0.4% None: 27.5% Not stated: 6.8%	Christian: 59.4% Buddhist: 0.5% Hindu: 1.5% Jewish: 0.5% Muslim: 5.0% Sikh: 0.8% Other: 0.4% None: 24.7% Not stated: 7.2%	No target	Leicester has a very diverse mix of faiths, with the percentage of residents of Hindu, Muslim & Sikh faith considerably above the national and regional average.	2011 Census

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Percentage of residents by ethnicity (2011/2008)	<p>2011</p> <p>White: 50.6</p> <p>Asian: 31.8</p> <p>Black: 6.3</p> <p>Mixed: 2.5</p> <p>Chinese: 1.3</p> <p>Other: 2.6</p> <p>2008 (Estimate)</p> <p>White: 60%</p> <p>Asian: 31%</p> <p>Black: 8%</p> <p>Mixed: N/A</p> <p>Chinese: 0.5%</p> <p>Other: 0.5%</p>	<p>2011</p> <p>White:</p> <p>Asian: 85.5%</p> <p>Black: 7.0%</p> <p>Mixed: 3.4%</p> <p>Chinese: 2.2%</p> <p>Other: 0.7%</p> <p>1%</p>	<p>2011</p> <p>White: 85.5%</p> <p>Asian: 7.0%</p> <p>Black: 3.4%</p> <p>Mixed: 2.2%</p> <p>Chinese: 0.7%</p> <p>Other: 1%</p>	No target	<p>Compared to the national average Leicester has a significant population of people who have an Asian background.</p> <p>Since 2001 the proportion of the population of the City who are black has increased significantly.</p>	<p>2011 Census</p> <p>2008 Diversity of Leicester</p>
Mean average age of residents (2011)	34.8	40	39.3 (England)	No target	The average age of residents of Leicester is much lower than that of the East Midlands and England as a whole.	2011 Census

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Percentage of residents by age (2011)	0-4 years: 7.4% 5-15 years: 13.6% 16-19 years: 6.2% 20-44 years: 40.4% 45-64 years: 21.2% 65 + years: 11.2%	0-4 years: 6.0% 5-15 years: 12.4% 16-19 years: 5.3% 20-44 years: 32.7% 45-64 years: 26.4% 65 + years: 17.0%	0-4 years: 6.3% 5-15 years: 12.6% 16-19 years: 5.1% 20-44 years: 34.3% 45-64 years: 25.4% 65 + years: 16.4% (England, Scotland and Wales)	No target	Leicester has a younger age profile compared to regional and national figures.	2011 Census
6. To increase biodiversity levels across the City						
Number of designated sites (2010)	1 Site of Specific Scientific Interest 35 Local Wildlife sites 99 Biodiversity Enhancement Sites 7 Local Nature Reserves	N/A	N/A	No target but aim to maintain or increase sites	Leicester has a number of sites protected for their biodiversity and wildlife importance.	Leicester City Council Natural England http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk
Total land area of Local Wildlife Sites (hectares)	09/10: 529.8 2014: 529.8	N/A	N/A	No target but aim to maintain or increase	Approximately 7.2% of Leicester is designated Local Wildlife Sites.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Local Wildlife Sites adversely affected or enhanced by development	3 additional LWS were declared in 2010 covering 3.23 hectares.	N/A	N/A	No target but aim to maintain or increase	The area of land designated as Wildlife Sites is increasing as new designations are made.	Leicester City Council
Area of land designated as a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) (2010)	0.55ha	N/A	N/A	No target but aim to maintain or increase	Leicester has one SSSI site – Gipsy Lane Pit	Leicester City Council Natural England http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=1004537
The percentage of land designated as a SSSI within the Local Authority area, which is found to be in favourable condition (2010)	100%	N/A	UK average 48.09%	No target but aim to maintain	Leicester only has one SSSI and this is now in a favourable condition having previously been unfavourable.	Leicester City Council Natural England http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=1004537

7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the City

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Sustainable Cities Index Rank	2007: 14 2008: 8 2009: 4 2010: 2	Nottingham 2007: 11 2008: 10 2009: 8 2010: 12 Derby 2007: N/A 2008: N/A 2009: N/A 2010: 17	N/A	No target but aim to maintain or increase	Leicester is ranked second highest of twenty comparable cities on the Sustainable Cities Index ranking. This has increased considerably since 2007, when the ranking started.	Forum for the Future http://www.forumforthefuture.org/projects/sustainable-cities10
Number of Conservation Areas	2007: 25 2008: 25 2009: 24 2008: 24 2015: 24 (Covering 322 hectares or about 4.4% of the City)	N/A	N/A	No target but aim to maintain or increase	The reduction in Conservation Areas from 25 to 24 is because two Conservation Areas were combined. There has been no actual loss in area or number of Conservation Areas.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Number of Listed Buildings	2007: 394 Grade I: 12 Grade II*: 35 Grade II: 336 Grade B and C: 11 2010: 388 Grade I: 13 Grade II*: 33 Grade II: 334 Grade B and C: 8 2015: 397 Grade I: 14 Grade II*: 36 Grade II: 347 Grade B and C: N/A	N/A	N/A	No target but aim to maintain or increase	The number of listed buildings in Leicester has fallen slightly since 2007. The number of listed buildings in Leicester has risen slightly since 2010.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Number of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (2010)	Leicester has six registered historic parks: Belgrave Hall Gardens Abbey Park New Walk Saffron Hill Cemetery Victoria Park Welford Road Cemetery.	N/A	N/A	No target but aim to maintain or increase	Leicester is currently successfully maintaining its important registered parks.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Listed Buildings at risk (2015)	Leicester has 14 buildings on the English Heritage at risk list: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Saints 2. Cathedral Guildhall 3. Church Gate 4. Market Place 5. St Mary De Castro 6. St Peters 7. Hebrew Congregation 8. HSBC Bank 9. The County Court 10. Former bank, 2 St. Martins 11. St Saviours Church 12. Magazine Gateway 13. Abbey Ruins at Abbey Park 	N/A	N/A	No target but aim to reduce	Although no target exists Leicester has 6 Listed Buildings at risk, but more critically three of these are Grade I Listed. As of 20th October 2015, Leicester now has 14 Listed Buildings at risk.	Leicester City Council English Heritage http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/protecting/heritage-at-risk/
Number of Tree Preservation Orders	2009: 465 2010: 476 2015: 482	N/A	N/A	No target but aim to maintain or increase	Although there is no specific target, the number of protected trees in the City has increased since 2006.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Number of parks managed to green flag standards	2009: 6 2015: 17	N/A	N/A	No target but aim to maintain or increase	The number of Green Flag Standard parks in Leicester has increased since 2005.	Leicester City Council Green Flag Award http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/
8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the City including water, air quality, soil and minerals						
Domestic consumption of water in litres per person per day (2010)	136 litres	132 litres (Severn Trent Region)	147 litres (England)		The average water consumption in Leicester is in line with both regional and national averages.	DEFRA
River quality - Nitrates	2006: 4 2007: 4 2008: 4 2009: 4	N/A	N/A	No target (1 = very low, 6 = very high)	Nitrate levels in Leicester are classed as 'moderate'. It should be noted that nutrient levels in rivers can naturally vary and high levels are not necessarily bad for the environment.	Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
River quality - Phosphates	2006: 5 2007: 5 2008: 5 2009: 5	N/A	N/A	No target (1 = very low, 6 = excessively high)	Phosphate levels in Leicester are classed as 'very high'. It should be noted that nutrient levels in rivers can naturally vary and high levels are not necessarily bad for the environment.	Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx
River quality - Biological	2006: C 2007: B 2008: B 2009: B	N/A	N/A	To increase quality (move towards A) (A = very good, F = bad)	Biological river quality in Leicester is classed as 'good', and this has improved since 2006.	Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx
River quality - Chemical	2006: D 2007: D 2008: D 2009: D	N/A	N/A	To increase quality (move towards A) (A = very good, F = bad)	Chemical river quality in Leicester is classed as 'fair', and this has been consistent since 2006.	Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx
Percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land	09/10: 80% 14/15: xxx	06/07: 64% 07/08: 71% 08/09: 61% 14/15: xx	06/07: 77% 07/08: 80% 08/09: 80% 14/15: xx	Minimum of 60% of new dwellings built on previously developed land	The percentage of new houses built on brownfield land in Leicester exceeds the government target of 60%, and is above regional averages.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Percentage of new employment development built on previously developed land	06/07: 100% 07/08: 33% 08/09: 100% 2014: xxx	N/A	N/A	Minimum of 60% of new employment development built on previously developed land	Although the figure for 07/08 was below 60%, the majority of new employment development since 2006 has been on previously developed land.	Leicester City Council
NOx/NO2 levels. ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual mean)	2010: Abbey Lane: 56 Melton Road: 56 Vaughan Way: 64 Glenhills Way: 77 2014 Abbey Lane: 35 Melton Road: 43 Vaughan Way: 51 Glenhills Way: 60	N/A	N/A	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual mean) by December 2010	NOx/NO2 pollution levels are not improving and will not meet targets.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
PM10 levels ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual mean)	2010: Abbey Lane: 24 Melton Road: 28 Vaughan Way: 29 Glenhills Way: 32 2014: Abbey Lane: 21 Melton Road: 23 Vaughan Way: 23 Glenhills Way: 27	N/A	N/A	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual mean) by December 2004 To reduce below EU limits by 2020	Leicester met its target for 2004, and is continuing to decrease the PM10 levels within Leicester.	Leicester City Council
9. To reduce the potential impact of climate change by minimising energy usage and to develop the City's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources						
Estimates of total domestic CO2 emissions (tonnes)	2007: 613,000 2010: 623,000 2012: 603,000	N/A	N/A	To reduce by 50% by 2025 based on 1990 baseline	Total domestic CO2 emissions are falling in the City.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/regionalrpt/localghgdefrasum20051021.pdf
Estimates of total domestic CO2 emissions – per capita (tonnes)	2008: 2.1 2010: 1.9 2012: 1.8	2008: 2.3 2010: 2.4 2012: 2.3	2008: 2.4 2010: 2.3 2012: 2.2 England	To reduce by 50% by 2025 based on 1990 baseline	Per capita domestic CO2 emissions are falling in the City, and are below national and regional levels.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/regionalrpt/localghgdefrasum20051021.pdf

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Average annual domestic consumption of gas in kWh	2007: 17,836 % change 05-07: -9.2%	2007: 17,823 % change 05-07: -8.9%	2007: 17,614 % change 05-07: -7.99% Great Britain	No target but aim to reduce	Gas consumption in Leicester is broadly similar to the East Midlands and Great Britain as a whole. Consumption levels are falling quicker than the national rate.	Department of Energy and Climate Change http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file45735.xls
Average annual domestic consumption of electricity in kWh	2007: 3,758 % Change 05-07: -2.7%	2007: 4,352 % Change 05-07: -3.9%	2007: 4,392 % Change 05-07: -4.8%	No target but aim to reduce	Electricity consumption in Leicester is significantly lower than the East Midlands and Great Britain as a whole. Consumption levels are also falling.	Department of Energy and Climate Change http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file45726.xls
10. To encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land & buildings						
11. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available						
Households with no cars or vans (2011)	36.9%	22.1% S	25.8%	No target	A higher percentage of households in Leicester do not own a car than both the national and regional averages.	2011 Census

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Modal share of person trips entering city centre (Percentage)	Car 2006: 46.7 2010: 35.7 2015: 34.8 Bus 2006: 33.3 2010: 34.1 2015: 28.4 Bicycle 2006: 0.9 2010: 1.1 2015: 2.2% Foot 2006: 18.1 2010: 28.7 2015: 34.1 Other 2006: 1.0 2010: 0.5 2015: 0.4	N/A	N/A	No target but to encourage alternative modes of transport	Car use in the city centre has reduced in recent years whilst the percentage of people entering the city centre on foot has increased. The share of people using buses and bicycles has remained static.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Road congestion (Average person journey time/ person mile – minutes per mile)	08/09: 4:17 09/10: 3.59 10/11: 3.61 11/12: 3.53 12/13: 3.57 13/14: 3.73	Nottingham 08/09: 3:46	Average of 10 major urban areas in England 06/07: 4:09 07/08: 4:08 08/09: 4:01	No target but aim to reduce congestion	Congestion in Leicester is worse than Nottingham and performs badly against national data.	Department for Transport http://www.dft.gov.uk/adobepdf/162469/221412221546722492572249657466456/roadtraffibg42009.pdf
Number of travel plans in Leicester	08/09: 102 (26 more agreed in year) 2015: 318	N/A	N/A	To increase the number of travel plans.	The number of places with travel plans in place has increased significantly over the last few years.	Leicester City Council
12. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials						
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	06/07: 27.2% 07/08: 33.5% 08/09: 30.7% 09/10: 39.8%	06/07: 35.6% 07/08: 41.9% 08/09: 44.4% 09/10: 45.6%	06/07: 30.9% 07/08: 34.5% 08/09: 37.6% 09/10: 39.7% England	To increase	Recycling rates in Leicester are marginally higher than the national average but below the regional level.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Kg of household waste collected per person	06/07: 448 07/08: 418 08/09: 399 09/10: 389	N/A	06/07: 508 07/08: 495 08/09: 473 09/10: 457 England	To reduce	Amount of waste per head is below national averages.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Percentage of Municipal Waste Sent To Landfill	06/07: 65.0% 07/08: 57.0% 08/09: 54.4% 09/10: 54.9%	06/07: 58.0% 07/08: 53.0% 08/09: 49.6% 09/10: 48.1%	06/07: 58.0% 07/08: 54.0% 08/09: 50.0% 09/10: 46.9% England	To reduce	The amount of waste sent to landfill is falling but is still above regional and national levels.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
13. To create high quality employment opportunities and develop a strong, diverse and stable economy						
Percentage of the working age population (16-64) who are in employment	09/10: 54.3% 11/12: 62.1% 12/13: 61.9% 13/14: 62.6% 14/15: 64.1%	06/07: 65% 07/08: 64.3% 08/09: 65.1% 09/10: 63.2% 14/15: 73.7%	06/07: 63% 07/08: 63% 08/09: 62.7% 09/10: 60.9% 14/15: 73.1%	To increase	The amount of people in Leicester of working age who are in employment is below the national average.	NOMIS – Official Labour Market Statistics
Employment by occupation (Standard Occupational Classification groups) (Percentage of workforce)	March 2010: 1-3: 34.3 4-5: 15.9 6-7: 17.6 8-9: 32.1 Dec 2015: 1-3: 36.5 4-5: 18.2 6-7: 17.3 8-9: 28.1	March 2010: 1-3: 40.6 4-5: 21.6 6-7: 16.1 8-9: 21.6 Dec 2015: 1-3: 41.5 4-5: 22.1 6-7: 16.3 8-9: 20.1	March 2010: 1-3: 44.3 4-5: 21.6 6-7: 16.2 8-9: 17.9 Dec 2015: 1-3: 44.4 4-5: 21.4 6-7: 16.9 8-9: 17.2	No target	The proportion of people in Leicester working in managerial and professional positions (groups 1-3) has increased in recent years. However the number of people in elementary positions (8-9) has also increased in recent years.	NOMIS – Official Labour Market Statistics

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Change in the number of VAT registered businesses	2007: 8,230 2015: 10,345 % Change 04-07: 7.3%	2007: 139,145 2015: 164,690 % Change 04-07: 6.8%	2007: 1,964,920 2015: N/A % Change 04-07: 6.7% Great Britain	To increase	Between 2007 and 2015 the number of VAT registered businesses in Leicester increased xxx than the East Midlands and Great Britain.	NOMIS – Official Labour Market Statistics
Job density: number of filled jobs to working age population	2008: 0.82 2013: 0.76	2008: 0.75 2013: 0.76	2008: 0.79 2015: 0.80 Great Britain	No target	Leicester has a relatively high job density although this has been falling steadily since 2004	NOMIS – Official Labour Market Statistics
Employment land supply (2010)	37.72 hectares	N/A	N/A	No target	There are nearly 38 hectares of land available for new employment development in the City. The main sources of employment land are at Ashton Green and the Science Park.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
14. To raise standards of educational achievement and develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation.						
Percentage of people aged 16-64 with NVQ4 and above qualifications (HND, Degree equivalent)	2009: 22.3% 2014: 29.8% No qualifications 2014: 9.7%	2009: 25.7% 2014: 30.9% No qualifications 2014: 9.3%	2009: 29.9% 2014: 36.0% No qualifications 2014: 8.8% Great Britain	To increase	The amount of people with higher qualifications in Leicester is lower than both the national and regional averages. In addition Leicester has a significantly higher number of people with no qualifications. Since 2009, Leicester has experienced a sharp decline in the number of people with no qualifications.	NOMIS – Official Labour Market Statistics
Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ GCSE A* - C grade	08/09: 64.5 2010: 72.6 2011: 77.2 2012: 78.8	08/09: 68.9 2010: 75.3 2011: 80.0 2012: 82.7	08/09: 70.0 2010: 75.4 2011: 79.5 2012: 81.8	To increase.	The number of pupils achieving GCSE A* to C grades is improving at a fast rate, however it is still below national and regional averages.	Department for Communities and Local Government - Area Profiles http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk/AreaProfiles.aspx

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Average A level results score per candidate	2009: 685.6 2010: 697.4 2011: 683.2 2012: 672.7 % Change 06-09: 7.0%	2009: 720.5 2010: 716.5 2011: 714.3 2012: 701.3 % Change 06-09: 3.4%	2009: 739.1 2010: 744.8 2011: 745.9 2012: 733.0 % Change 06-09: 2.4%	To increase	Although results are improving, average A level results are lower in Leicester than in the East Midlands and England as a whole.	Department for Education http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/
Proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETs)	2008: 8.4% 2009: 7.6% 2014: 6.3%	2008: 5.4% 2009: 5.5%	N/A	To reduce	Leicester has a made significant improvement in the area of NEETs and figures are falling.	Department for Education http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/
15. To support the vitality and viability of the City Centre and other local centres						
Percentage of centre type uses approved outside of defined centres	No data yet available – to be monitored as part of local plan	N/A	N/A	To reduce	Data will be important to check the viability & vitality of centres in the future.	Leicester City Council

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
16. To reduce levels of deprivation through the regeneration of deprived areas and neighbourhoods.						
Indices of Deprivation: Overall Rank	2004: 31 2007: 20 2015: 14	2007 Nottingham: 13 Derby: 69 2015: Nottingham: 10 Derby: 84	N/A	To improve rank.	Of the 354 Local Authorities in England, Leicester is the 20th most deprived overall. Leicester has become more deprived since 2004.	National Statistics
Indices of Deprivation: Rank of Local Concentration (Severity of multiple deprivation)	2004: 29 2007: 19 2015: 39	2007 Nottingham: 26 Derby: 49 2015 Nottingham: 26 Derby: 35	N/A	To improve rank.	Of the 354 Local Authorities in England, Leicester is the 19th most deprived in terms of the concentration of hot spots of deprivation. Leicester has become more deprived since 2004.	National Statistics
Indices of Deprivation: Rank of Income Scale (Severity of income deprivation)	2004: 12 2007: 9 2015: 10	2007 Nottingham: 13 Derby: 48 2015 Nottingham: 12 Derby: 48	N/A	To improve rank.	Of the 354 Local Authorities in England, Leicester is the 9th most income deprived i.e. low-income families. Leicester has become more deprived since 2004.	National Statistics

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Indices of Deprivation: Rank of Employment Scale. (Severity of employment deprivation)	2004: 22 2007: 13 2010: 14 2015: 14	2007 Nottingham: 12 Derby: 52 2015 Nottingham: 10 Derby: 50	No comparable data.	To improve rank.	Of the 354 Local Authorities in England, Leicester is the 13th most employment deprived i.e. unemployment. Leicester has become more deprived since 2004.	National Statistics
Median average gross weekly pay of full time employees who live in Leicester	2007: £382.9 2008: £373.9 2009: £385.1 2015: £475 % Change 2007-2009: 0.6%	2007: £430.0 2008: £450.2 2009: £460.5 2015: % Change 2007-2009: -6.6%	2007: £464.0 2008: £484.5 2009: £496.0 2015: % Change 2007-2009: -6.5% England	To increase	Between 2007 and 2009 pay in Leicester remained static and is well below regional and national levels.	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – National Statistics http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=13101
Number of Job Seeker's Allowance claimants as a percentage of the working age population	Mar 2010: 6.3% Mar 2015: 2.1%	Mar 2010: 3.9% Mar 2015: 1.6%	Mar 2010: 4.0% Mar 2015: 1.9% Great Britain	To decrease	The figure is consistently higher in Leicester than in the East Midlands and Great Britain.	National Statistics

Indicator	Local Data	East Midlands Data	National Comparator	Target	Indicator Status and Comments	Source
Percentage of Job Seeker's Allowance claimants who have been claiming for more than a year	Mar 2010: 22.3%	Mar 2010: 17.4%	Mar 2010: 15.7% Great Britain	To decrease	The figure is consistently higher in Leicester than in the East Midlands and Great Britain.	NOMIS – Official Labour Market Statistics

Appendix 3. Other Plans and Strategies Related to this Appraisal

Appropriate Assessment (Habitats Regulations Assessment)

1. The Habitats directive requires that all plans and programmes produced by local authorities consider the impact upon Natura 2000 sites. Natura 2000 sites are internationally important wildlife sites, which are afforded high level of protection through the Directive. Collectively known as Natura 2000 sites, the actual sites defined by the directive are:

- Special Area of Conservation (SACs)
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
- RAMSAR sites

There are none of these sites within the boundary of Leicester; however in line with the above mentioned regulations, Leicester City Council will produce a screening report looking at any potential impacts to other Natura 2000 sites close to the city, or where there is any potential link to a site by the city's activities. If it does identify any impact the alternative strategies should be pursued, or suitable mitigation measures identified to avoid impacts on these site.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening opinion will be undertaken alongside the submission copy of the local plan. This will be the earliest opportunity to review the policies that are proposed in the local plan.

Equality Impact Assessment

2. Under the 2010 Equality Act, Local Authorities have an obligation to carry out an Equality Impact Assessment. The Equality and Human Rights Commission define an equality impact assessment (EIA) as a tool that makes sure that policies, and the ways they carry out their functions, do what they are intended to do, and for everybody. Carrying out an EIA involves systematically assessing the likely (or actual) effects of policies on people in respect of disability, gender, (including gender identity), racial equality and, where it is chosen, wider equality areas. This includes looking for opportunities to promote equality that may have previously been missed or could be better used, as well as negative or adverse impacts that can be removed or mitigated, where possible. If any negative or adverse impacts amount to unlawful discrimination, they must be removed. This scoping report will also form the scoping also for the EqlA however the council intends to produce a separate EqlA report at submission consultation stage.

Health Impact Assessment

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is defined as “a combination of procedures, methods, and tools by which a policy, program, or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population. HIA seeks to maximise the positive health impacts and minimise the negative health impacts of proposed policies, programs or projects. This scoping report will also form the scoping for the HIA however the council intends to produce a separate HIA report at submission consultation stage.

