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# Peterborough Core Strategy Development Plan Document Draft Submission

## Sustainability Appraisal Report - Appendix 5: Review of other relevant plans and programmes

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by  
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## **APPENDIX 5**

### **Review of other relevant Plans and Programmes**



Overall aim or purpose of document	Objectives, targets, opportunities or constraints identified in the document	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for the SA/SEA
<b>International Policy</b>			
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)			
<p>The aims of this Convention (adopted September 1979) are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States and to promote such co-operation.</p> <p>Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.</p> <p>It includes help for implementation (technical assistance on legal and scientific issues) and the setting-up of the Emerald Network - a Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest created in 1998 and compatible with the EU network Natura 2000, as well as work on monitoring and control of threatened species.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The Convention aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species specified in appendices. The Parties undertake to take all appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species. Such measures should be included in the Parties planning and development policies and pollution control with particular attention to the conservation of wild flora and fauna. The Parties undertake to promote education and disseminate general information concerning the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.</p> <p>The aims of the convention are threefold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to conserve wild flora and fauna and natural habitats</li> <li>• to promote co-operation between States</li> <li>• to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species</li> </ul> <p>There is a general obligation for each Contracting Party to take action individually, with respect to the conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promotion of national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats;</li> <li>2. Integration of the conservation of wild flora and fauna into national planning, development and environmental</li> </ol>	<p>There is a potential conflict between the amount of development that Peterborough may be exposed to, and its ability to retain biodiversity within the Borough.</p> <p>Areas of biodiversity value are relatively scarce, in the borough; new designs and approving new development should prioritise biodiversity conservation and enhancement. Where possible, net biodiversity increases should be aimed for through the utilisation of innovative design such as brown / green roofs etc.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure that biodiversity, in terms of both habitats and species, (flora and fauna) are covered.</p> <p>The objectives outlined in the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats are addressed in SA sub-objective 5.1 <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity (taking account of climate change)</i>.</p>

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	<p>policies;</p> <p>3. Promotion of education and disseminate information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> No clear targets included.</p>		
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)			
<p>The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 138 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1368 wetland sites, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.</p> <p>The official name of the treaty – The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat – reflects its original emphasis on the conservation and wise use of wetlands primarily to provide habitat for water birds. Over the years, however, the Convention</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> The Convention’s Mission Statement is ‘the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international co-operation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world’.</p> <p>The general objectives of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The wise use of wetlands: To stimulate and assist all Contracting Parties to develop, adopt and use the necessary and appropriate instruments and measures to ensure the wise use of all wetlands within their territories.</li> <li>2. Wetlands of International Importance: To stimulate and support all Contracting parties in the appropriate implementation of the <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance</i>, including the appropriate monitoring and management of listed sites as a contribution to sustainable development.</li> <li>3. International co-operation: To promote international co-operation through the active application of the <i>Guidelines</i></li> </ol>	<p>There is one Ramsar site in Peterborough (Nene Washes) which extends in a narrow band from the east of the city into the neighbouring district of Fenland to the south of Peterborough City Council’s boundary.</p> <p>Wildlife sites offer the possibilities to integrate biodiversity conservation and tourism in the form of ‘eco – tourism’. Whilst this may place added pressure on the sites themselves, it is possible to mitigate this through sensitive design and timings for visits.</p>	<p>The Ramsar site should be duly recognised in the SA Framework through objectives highlighting the protection and enhancement of protected / designated sites for biodiversity. It should also be included in the baseline information.</p> <p>The objectives of the Ramsar Convention are largely reflected in SA sub-objective 5.1 <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity (taking account of climate change)</i>.</p>

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<p>has broadened its scope to cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognising wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities.</p>	<p><i>for international co-operation under the Ramsar Convention and in particular to mobilise additional financial and technical assistance for wetland conservation and wise use.</i></p> <p>4. Implementation capacity: To ensure that the Convention has the required implementation mechanisms, resources and capacity to achieve its mission.</p> <p>5. Membership: To progress towards the accession of all countries to the Convention.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> No clear targets are included.</p>		
<b>Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)</b>			
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or the Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include 86 (as of 1 June 2004) Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> Particular objectives set out for the involved Parties are that they shall:</p> <p>a) Promote, co-operate and support research relating to migratory species;</p> <p>b) Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and</p> <p>c) Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II.</p> <p>The Convention was agreed based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognition that wild animals in their innumerable forms are an irreplaceable part of the earth's natural system which must be conserved for the good of mankind</li> <li>• Awareness that each generation of man holds the resources of the earth for future generations and has an obligation to ensure that this legacy is conserved and, where utilised, is used wisely</li> </ul>	<p>The main implication of this will be in regard to the Nene Washes SPA. SPAs are designated for Bird Conservation under the Birds Directive, as birds can migrate large distances, it is important that migratory species identified within the SPA are afforded the protection required.</p>	<p>SA objective 5.1 <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity (taking account of climate change)</i>, covers biodiversity, including protection of internationally important sites.</p>

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Oceania.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consciousness of the ever-growing value of wild animals from environmental, ecological, genetic, scientific, aesthetic, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic points of view</li> <li>• Concern particularly with those species of wild animals that migrate across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries</li> <li>• Recognition that the States are and must be the protectors of the migratory species of wild animals that live within or pass through their national jurisdictional boundaries</li> <li>• The conviction that conservation and effective management of migratory species of wild animals require the concerted action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>		
<b>Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (The Birds Directive)</b>			
The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of all wild birds throughout the European Union, including marine areas, and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. It applies to the birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. It places a broad requirement on Member States to take necessary measures to	<p><b>Objectives</b> The main provisions of the Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3).</li> <li>• The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas 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</li> </ul>	The Nene Washes SPA is designated for its importance for birds. It is important that sites identified as important for the conservation of birds are protected.	The protection and enhancement of designated sites are addressed under SA sub-objective 5.1 <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity (taking account of climate change).</i>



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<p>maintain the populations of all wild birds at levels determined by ecological, scientific and cultural needs. In doing so, Member States must also consider economic and recreational needs.</p>	<p>protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). (Together with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, SPAs form a network of pan-European protected areas known as Natura 2000.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds (Article 5).</li> <li>• Restrictions on the sale and keeping of wild birds (Article 6).</li> <li>• Specification of the conditions under which hunting and falconry can be undertaken (Article 7). (Huntable species are listed on Annex II.1) and Annex II.2) of the Directive).</li> <li>• Prohibition of large-scale non-selective means of bird killing (Article 8).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Encouragement of certain forms of relevant research (Article 10).</li> <li>• Requirements to ensure that introduction of non-native birds do not threatened other biodiversity (Article 11).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>		
<p>Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive)</p>			
<p>The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (The Birds Directive, 79/409/EEC) and the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the</li> </ul>	<p>Article 6 of The Habitats Directive outlines measures needed to be undertaken by Member States for the protection of European designated sites i.e.</p>	<p>The protection and enhancement of designated sites are addressed under SA sub-objective 5.1 <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity</i></p>

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<p>and Wild Flora and Fauna (The Habitats Directive, 92/43/EEC). Together, they establish a legislative framework for protecting and conserving Europe's wildlife and habitats. The directives implement in Community law the requirements of the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species and the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.</p> <p><u>The Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp; c) Regulations 1994</u> (the Habitats Regulations) transposed the requirements of these Directives into national law in Great Britain. At the centre of the policy is the creation of a coherent ecological network of protected areas across the EU - known as NATURA 2000 for habitats and species considered to be of outstanding international significance and therefore of importance to the maintenance of biodiversity in the European Union. Its purpose is to maintain or restore the habitats and species at a favourable conservation status</p>	<p>European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</li> <li>Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>Natura 2000 sites (including Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and RAMSAR sites). Peterborough has one SPA (Nene Washes), one RAMSAR site (Nene Washes) and three SACs (Nene Washes, Barnack Hills and Holes, and Orton Pit). Although outside the Unitary Authority area, Rutland Water SPA is relatively close to Peterborough and may be affected by proposals for development within Peterborough. It is important that sites identified as internationally important for nature conservation are not adversely affected by proposals in Peterborough City Council's Development Plan Documents (DPDs).</p>	<p><i>(taking account of climate change).</i></p>

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in their natural range.			
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)			
<p>The Directive establishes a new integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water bodies, introducing a statutory system of analysis and planning based upon the river basin.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The 2000 Water Framework Directive imposes a statutory responsibility on Member States to ensure all water bodies meet certain water quality standards. The four main stages of implementation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental and economic assessment ('characterisation') of River Basin Districts including identification of pressures and impacts.</li> <li>• Environmental monitoring based on RBD characterisation.</li> <li>• Setting of environmental objectives.</li> <li>• Designing and carrying out a programme of measures to achieve these environmental objectives.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>The WFD sets a target for all water bodies in Member States to reach 'Good Ecological Status' by 2015. However, exactly what constitutes 'Good Ecological Status' has not yet been defined.</p> <p>Water bodies classified as artificial or heavily modified will need to meet the alternate requirement of 'Good Ecological Potential', although exactly how this differs from 'good ecological status' has also not yet been defined.</p>	<p>The DPDs will need to encourage development to be located and designed so as to protect the ecological status of water bodies. Where information is available on the emerging River Basement Management Plans for catchments in and around Peterborough, this will need to be taken into account in the formulation of Peterborough's DPDs.</p>	<p>The aims of the Water Framework Directive are largely reflected in SA sub-objective 6.3 <i>Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits and protect water resources (taking account of climate change)</i> and SA sub-objective 5.4 <i>Minimise pollution of natural resources</i>.</p>
Bathing Water Quality Directive (76/160/EEC)			
The quality of designated bathing	<b>Objectives</b>	There are no designated bathing	Protecting the quality of water

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<p>waters in England is monitored against standards in the bathing water regulations (SI 1991/1597), which come from the EC Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC).</p> <p>In October 2002, the Commission adopted the proposal for a revised Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Quality of Bathing Water. This revision is still in the proposal stage.</p>	<p>The 1976 Bathing Water Directive has set binding standards for bathing waters throughout the European Union.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Contains a set of mandatory (or imperative) standards, which should not be exceeded, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10,000 total coliforms per 100 millilitres (ml) of water</li> <li>• 2,000 faecal coliforms per 100ml of water</li> </ul> <p>In order for a bathing water to comply with the Directive, 95% of the samples (i.e. at least 19 out of the 20 taken) must meet these standards, plus a range of other criteria.</p>	<p>water sites within Peterborough.</p>	<p>resources is covered by SA sub-objective 5.4 <i>Minimise pollution of natural resources.</i></p>
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)			
<p>The Directive aims to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban wastewater discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> The Directive lays down emission standards, or percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations, for discharges from sewerage treatment works (STWs) serving a population equivalent of 2000 or more.</p> <p>Sewerage will normally receive secondary (biological) treatment, but in some estuarine or coastal areas, where there is a high natural dispersion of the discharge, primary treatment (involving settlements of solids) may be considered acceptable. Discharges into areas designated as 'sensitive' will require more stringent treatment, e.g. removal of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> The specified dates set by the Directive for its requirements on treatment levels to be met range from 1998 to 2005.</p>	<p>In preparing the DPDs, it will be important to take into account the potential effects of population and employment growth on demand for urban waste water treatment to meet the objectives of the Waste Water Treatment Directive.</p>	<p>Protection of water quality through appropriate urban waste water treatment is covered in SA sub-objective 5.4 <i>Minimise pollution of natural resources.</i></p>

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Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)			
<p>The Air Quality Framework Directive stipulates that in zones and agglomerations in which levels of one or more pollutants exceed certain limit values Member States shall prepare and implement a plan or programme for attaining the limit value within the specific time limit. In zones and agglomerations, where the level of more than one pollutant is higher than the limit values, member states must provide an integrated plan covering all the pollutants concerned. The main purpose of these plans is to improve air quality.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> Objectives which may relate to regional planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds,</li> <li>• Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Targets and objectives from EU Directives must be adopted into UK legislation.</p> <p>This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p>	<p>Peterborough has no Air Quality Management Areas as no area exceeds the threshold for atmospheric pollutants defined in the Environment Act 1995. One area, near Thorney is likely to exceed limits in the near future. A by-pass of Thorney has started to be built however, which once complete will take the traffic away from these areas and consequently will reduce the levels of NO<sub>2</sub> to below the statutory limits.</p> <p>Population and employment growth identified in the DPDs will potentially negatively affect air quality in Peterborough. It is important that development minimises pollution to air and the need/demand for travel, particularly by motor vehicle, is minimised to reduce potential air pollution.</p>	<p>Protecting good air quality is covered primarily by SA sub-objective 5.4 <i>Minimise pollution of natural resources</i> but also has implications for SA sub-objectives 4.1 <i>Reduce the need/desire to travel</i>, and 4.2 <i>Promote road and air based alternatives to travel</i>.</p>
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)			
<p>The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted on 9th May 1992. It</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> The ultimate objective of the Convention is “to achieve stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse</p>	<p>The DPDs should seek to identify measures to minimise greenhouse gas emissions resulting from development and transport</p>	<p>Although reducing the causes of climate change is not specifically highlighted in the SA Framework, several SA sub-</p>

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<p>set out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The text of the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997.</p>	<p>gases at levels that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system...”  The Convention does not define what levels might be “dangerous”, although it does state that ecosystems should be allowed to adapt naturally, food supply should not be threatened, and economic development should be able to proceed in a sustainable manner. Defining what we mean by “dangerous” is a tough political question, involving social and economic considerations as well as scientific judgement.</p> <p>The Protocol set out a series of targets for specific greenhouse gases and established a framework of actions and requirements to meet these targets with the aim of achieving in a meaningful timeframe (up to 2012, with 1990 levels used as base) the objective of the UN Framework Convention. The two agreements are thus intrinsically linked with the Protocol essentially acting as a template for action to meet the commitments made in the Framework Convention.</p> <p><b>Targets</b>  Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>proposals.</p>	<p>objectives contribute to reducing climate change causes including:</p> <p>4.1 <i>Reduce the need/desire to travel.</i>  4.2 <i>Promote road and air based alternatives to travel.</i>  5.4 <i>Minimise pollution of natural resources.</i>  6.2 <i>Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and ‘greenhouse’ emissions.</i></p> <p>Consideration of the implications of climate change are covered in relation to a range of SA sub-objectives including:</p> <p>3.3 <i>Diversify the economy and increase economic vitality to aid regeneration (including reducing vulnerability and harnessing opportunities arising from the global economy and climate change).</i>  5.1 <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity (taking account of climate change).</i>  5.3 <i>Reduce vulnerability to flooding, including sea level rise (taking account of climate change).</i>  6.3 <i>Keep water consumption</i></p>

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			<i>within local carrying capacity limits and protect water resources (taking account of climate change).</i>
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)			
<p>This Directive on ‘the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market’ addresses an obligation to member states to establish a programme to increase the gross consumption of renewable energy based electricity (“green electricity”) by 2010. The Directive also calls on Member States to adopt and publish a report setting national indicative targets for future consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources for the next 10 years.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> The purpose of this Directive is to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community framework thereof.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> The UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>The DPDs should seek to encourage development which utilises renewable sources of energy to contribute to the targets outlined in the Directive.</p>	<p>The objectives set out in this Directive are reflected in SA sub-objective 6.2 <i>Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and ‘greenhouse’ emissions.</i></p>
Directive concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (Nitrates Directive) (91/676/EEC)			
<p>The Directive aims to reduce and prevent the pollution of water caused by nitrates from agricultural sources. It is designed both to safeguard current and future drinking water resources and to prevent wider ecological damage in</p>	<p>The Directive aims to reduce and prevent the pollution of water caused by nitrates from agricultural sources.</p> <p>It is designed both to safeguard current and future drinking water resources and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of eutrophication.</p> <p>The Directive requires action in two circumstances:</p>	<p>A large proportion of Peterborough (predominantly the western half of the Unitary Authority) has been designated a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. The DPDs should seek to minimise development which is likely to contribute to impacts on water</p>	<p>Soil protection, in relation to maintaining healthy water supplies is covered in SA sub-objective 5.4 <i>Minimise pollution of natural resources.</i></p> <p>SA sub-objective 2.6 seeks to support a rural economy that is</p>

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the form of eutrophication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where nitrate levels are high (above 50mgs) or showing a trend towards this level; and/or</li> <li>• Where waters are eutrophic or may become eutrophic.</li> </ul> <p>Protective action can take one of two forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designation of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ) and the establishment of an action programme of protective measures which applies within the zones; or</li> <li>• Establishment of a 'total territory' approach and the application of an action programme to the whole of a national territory.</li> </ul> <p>The UK followed the designation of NVZs – designating 66 NVZs, covering some 600,000 hectares (8%) of England, were designated in 1996 to protect drinking waters from nitrate pollution.</p>	quality in these areas.	environmentally sensitive.
European Landscape Convention (2000)			
The European Landscape Convention is the first international instrument to deal with the whole landscape. It introduced the concept of 'landscape quality objectives' into the protection, management and planning of geographical areas. It concerns not just remarkable landscapes but also ordinary everyday landscapes and blighted areas.	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The Convention seeks to support the development of policies dedicated to the protection, management and planning of landscape. Raising awareness of the landscape is an important thread running through this. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies. Specific measures promoted by the Convention include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognition of landscape in law</li> <li>• Monitoring what is happening to the landscape</li> </ul>	The DPDs will need to encourage development that is sensitive to landscape character, and to both designated and non-designated landscapes. Relevant information, regarding landscape and landscape quality will need to be taken into account in the formulation of Peterborough's DPDs.	SA sub-objective 5.2 seeks to <i>protect and enhance landscape and townscape.</i>



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<p>The Convention is a Treaty and not an EU Directive. It is binding on the states that sign it (the UK signed it in 2006).</p>	<p>Action Plans, setting out how an organisation will engage with and deliver the objectives of the ELC, have been produced by a handful of organisations.</p> <p>There are no targets identified within the Convention.</p>		
National Planning Policy			
Planning Policy Statement 1: Creating Sustainable Communities (February 2005)			
<p>PPSI sets out the Government's vision for planning and the key policies and principles that should underpin the planning system. It sets a framework for specific policies, which are set out in the thematic Planning Policy Statements. PPSI complements those documents but is not a substitute for the detailed guidance in those PPSs. In particular, the way in which sustainable development objectives should be approached in detail in specific policy areas will be covered as appropriate in the relevant thematic PPS.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>PPSI supports the reform programme and, in particular, the Government's objectives for planning culture change, by setting out the Government's vision for planning, and the key policies and principles that should underpin the planning system. These are built around three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable development – the purpose of the planning system.</li> <li>• The spatial planning approach.</li> <li>• Community involvement in planning.</li> </ul> <p>The key policy messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for planning authorities to take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources.</li> <li>• The need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control.</li> <li>• The need for plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function. The DPDs should, however, not repeat national policy.</p>	<p>The SA framework includes objectives relating to economic development, social inclusion, environmental protection and prudent use of natural resources as outlined in PPSI.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>		
<b>Planning Policy Statement 1 (supplement): Planning and Climate Change (December 2007)</b>			
<p>This supplement to PPS1 sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> Regional planning bodies, and all planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;</li> <li>in enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions;</li> <li>deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;</li> <li>secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;</li> <li>sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;</li> <li>reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and,</li> <li>respond to the concerns of business and encourage</li> </ul>	<p>This is a key document that needs to be taken into account during the preparation of the Core Strategy DPD. Adaptation to climate change must also be central to the Core Strategy DPD.</p>	<p>The SA Framework contains a number of objectives which aim to directly and indirectly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and highlight the need to take climate change into account including:</p> <p>SA sub-objective 3.3: Diversify the economy and increase economic vitality to aid regeneration (including reducing vulnerability and harnessing opportunities arising from the global economy and climate change), 4.1: Reduce the need/desire to travel and Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity (taking account of climate change).</p>

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	<p>competitiveness and technological innovation.</p> <p>The PPS supplement also sets out a number of key concerns to be taken into account by planning authorities when deciding the suitability of development sites and energy supplies.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>		
Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (CLG, 2006).			
<p>PPS3 provides guidance on planning the provision of new housing on a regional basis, and on the allocation of land for housing by local authorities. A principal aim is to address recommendations in the <i>Barker Review of Housing Supply</i> and the necessary step-change in housing delivery, through a new, more responsive approach to land supply at the local level.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> The Government's key housing policy goal is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. To achieve this, the Government is seeking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community.</li> <li>• To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need.</li> <li>• To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing.</li> <li>• To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural.</li> </ul> <p>At the local level, Local Development Documents should set out a strategy for the planned location of new housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development. Local Planning Authorities should, working with stakeholders, set out the criteria to be used for identifying broad locations and specific sites taking into account a number of issues such</p>	<p>PPS3 is fundamental to developing the DPDs.</p> <p>Peterborough City Council should take into account the objectives of the PPS to improve the affordability and supply of housing in all communities, including rural areas.</p> <p>Peterborough City Council should seek to create high quality housing that contributes to the creation and maintenance of sustainable rural communities the area's market towns and villages.</p> <p>By 2008, 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously-developed land and through conversions of existing buildings.</p>	<p>SA sub-objective 2.1 <i>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone</i>, seeks suitable and affordable housing for all.</p> <p>SA sub-objectives 2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities locally, easily, safely and affordably</i>, 5.2 <i>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, retaining local distinctiveness and protecting historic and cultural assets</i>, and 4.2 <i>Promote road and air based alternatives to travel</i> also contribute to making communities more sustainable, reducing car dependency and promoting good design.</p>

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	<p>as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• need;</li> <li>• the spatial vision for the area;</li> <li>• cutting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;</li> <li>• site-based constraints or risks;</li> <li>• community facilities;</li> <li>• housing options; and</li> <li>• maintaining and enhancing the sustainability of rural areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target</b> 30 dwellings per hectare net should be used as a national indicative minimum to guide policy development and decision-making, until local density policies are in place. The national annual target is that at least 60 per cent of new housing should be provided on previously developed land.</p>		
Delivering Affordable Housing: Companion Statement to PPS3 (CLG, 2006).			
<p>The aim of this document is to support local authorities and other key players in delivering more high quality affordable housing within mixed sustainable communities by using all tools available to them. It outlines the affordable housing challenge that needs to be met, and provides information on how existing delivery mechanisms operate to help in delivery.</p> <p>This document should be read in conjunction with Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) Housing.</p>	<p><b>Targets</b> Local authorities should consider the following issues when working on the delivery of affordable housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing an early dialogue with the Housing Corporation on availability of grants in relation to the setting of affordable housing targets and considering applications for individual developments.</li> <li>• The availability of both public and private investment in the delivery of affordable housing, and its impact on the viability of sites and the level of affordable housing targets (overall and site specific) and thresholds. The targets should reflect the definition of affordable housing and an assessment of the likely economic viability in PPS3 (paragraph 29).</li> <li>• Adopting flexible practices when considering choice of</li> </ul>	<p>Peterborough City Council should take into account the objectives of the Companion Guide to improve the supply of affordable housing in all communities, including rural areas.</p>	<p>The need to deliver a range of different type of housing affordably is addressed through SA sub-objective 2.1 <i>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone</i>, seeks suitable and affordable housing for all.</p> <p>SA sub-objectives 2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities locally, easily, safely and affordably</i>, 5.2 <i>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, retaining local distinctiveness and protecting</i></p>

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	<p>provider. The Government supports a ‘mixed economy’ of providers, including the private sector and community trusts, as long as homes meet the standards expected of affordable housing and are value for money.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand clearly the mechanisms for ensuring affordable housing is retained in the affordable housing market, including through buy back, and for requiring the recycling of public subsidy to ensure the most efficient and proper use of public resources and help meet future affordable housing need.</li> <li>• Entering into service level agreements with HomeBuy Agents to protect nomination rights and alignment of sales policies for homes, including those without grant funding.</li> <li>• The level of management and other charges occupiers will have to pay on a development, and ensuring practical payment arrangements are in place when seeking developer contributions.</li> <li>• Challenging developers to produce high quality housing designs that help integrate affordable and market units in a mixed community.</li> </ul>		<p><i>historic and cultural assets, and 4.2 Promote road and air based alternatives to travel also contribute to making communities more sustainable, reducing car dependency and promoting good design.</i></p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial and commercial development and small firms (1992)</p>			
<p>PPG4 sets out the Governments intentions for the planning systems role in integrating economic development with environmental good sense.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>‘PPG 4 does not in itself provide a specific set of objectives. It does, however, describe the way in which the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) provides for the needs of business and industry and highlights how commercial and industrial considerations and opportunities could be addressed through the development plan process whilst meeting the objectives of the Environment White Paper “This Common Inheritance.” It also outlines guiding principles that are relevant including:</p>	<p>The DPDs are likely to result in a significant amount of employment related development taking place in Peterborough. They should be prepared taking into account the guiding principles in PPG4 including positive policies on the nature of industrial and commercial development that are environmentally sensitive.</p>	<p>There are a large number of sub-objectives that reflect the guiding principles in PPG 4. including:</p> <p><i>3.3 Diversify the economy and increase economic vitality to aid regeneration (including reducing vulnerability and harnessing opportunities arising from the global economy and climate</i></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The principles of sustainable development that require the responsible use of man-made and natural resources by all concerned in a way that ensures that future generations are not worse off.</li> <li>• Development plans should give industrial and commercial developers and local communities greater certainty about the types of development that will or will not be permitted in a given location.</li> <li>• Local planning authorities should consult widely to ensure that all those with an interest have an opportunity to influence their emerging policies.</li> <li>• Planning authorities should ensure that their development plans contain clear land-use policies for different types of industrial and commercial development and positive policies to provide for the needs of small businesses.</li> <li>• Where appropriate, plans should provide specifically for the types of industry which, although necessary, may be detrimental to amenity or a potential source of pollution.</li> <li>• The potential of river and rail transportation in the distribution of goods.</li> <li>• The planning system should operate on the basis that applications for development should be allowed, having regard to the development plan and all material considerations, unless the proposed development would cause demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance</li> <li>• Optimum use should be made of potential sites and existing premises in inner cities and other urban areas, taking into account such factors as accessibility by public</li> </ul>		<p><i>change).</i></p> <p>4.1 <i>Reduce the need/desire to travel.</i></p> <p>5.4 <i>Minimise pollution of natural resources.</i></p> <p>6.2 <i>Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions.</i></p> <p>6.4 <i>Minimise consumption of non-renewable natural resources.</i></p>

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	<p>transport, particularly in the case of labour-intensive uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The potential of mixed use sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> This PPG does not contain any specific targets.*</p>		
<b>Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development (Consultation Paper, May – July 2009)</b>			
<p>This PPS will update the draft PPS4 (Sustainable Economic Development) and PPS6 (Town Centres), and bring them together through consolidating national planning policy on economic development into a single streamlined PPS.</p>	<p>This PPS seeks to bring together planning policies relating to the economy, supporting sustainable economic growth and raising the productivity growth rate of the UK economy. The main purpose of the policy statement is to <i>‘underline the need for regional planning bodies and local planning authorities, within the context of delivering sustainable development, to plan positively and proactively for economic development in their areas, [emphasising] the contribution that planning can make to help deliver jobs, investment and improved productivity’</i>. The PPS will address the following policy areas, which seek to help the economy prepare for the recovery post-recession:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using evidence to plan positively</li> <li>Regional planning for prosperous economies</li> <li>Regional planning for town centres</li> <li>Local planning for prosperous economies</li> <li>Local planning approach to town centres</li> <li>Local planning approach to planning for consumer choice and promoting competition for town centre development</li> <li>Site selection and land assembly for town centre uses</li> <li>Managing the Evening and Night-time Economy in town centres</li> <li>Local planning approach to rural areas</li> <li>Car Parking for non-residential development</li> </ul>	<p>As the DPDs are likely to result in a significant amount of economic change (e.g. through employment related development), they should be prepared to take into account the guiding principles in PPS4, particularly supporting the start up and growth of businesses, attracting inward investment and increasing employment (particularly deprived areas), and encouraging decision makers to weigh the economic costs of proposed developments alongside the social and environmental costs and benefits.</p>	<p>Many of the SA objectives cover the objectives of PPS4, including 2.2 (access to learning, training, skills and knowledge), 3.1 (access to satisfying work opportunities), and 3.2 (reduced poverty and income inequality).</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning applications for economic development</li> <li>• Village and local centre shops and services</li> <li>• Local Development Frameworks: Re-use or replacement of buildings in the countryside</li> <li>• Local Development Frameworks: Tourism in rural areas</li> <li>• Application of car parking standards for non-residential development</li> <li>• Nationally designated areas</li> <li>• Supporting evidence for planning applications for main town centre uses</li> <li>• The consideration of sequential assessments for planning applications for town centre uses</li> <li>• The impact assessment for planning applications for town centre uses not in accordance with the development plan</li> <li>• The consideration of planning applications for development for town centre uses not in a centre nor allocated in an up to date development plan</li> <li>• The consideration of applications for extensions to existing town centre development in edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations</li> <li>• The consideration of applications for ancillary retail and office uses</li> <li>• The effective use of conditions for town centre uses</li> </ul>		
<b>Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for town centres (2005)</b>			
<p>This PPS sets out the Government's national policies and principles on issues relating to planning for the future of town centres and the main uses that relate to them. These policies are firmly based on the principles of</p>	<p>The Government's key objective for town centres is to promote vital and viable city, town and other centres by planning for the growth and development of existing centres, and promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.</p>	<p>The DPDs should reflect PPS6 ensuring that in addition to avoiding adverse impacts on town centres as a result of development, town centres are enhanced by focusing development in such centres.</p>	<p>SA sub-objective 2.5 <i>Promote a more vibrant Peterborough</i> sets out the need to support town centres in becoming more vibrant. SA sub-objective 2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities locally, easily,</i></p>



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<p>sustainable development and the need to sustain and enhance the role of town centres for the benefit of all.</p> <p>This PPS replaces Revised Planning Policy Guidance Note 6: Town Centres and Retail Developments (PPG6, 1996).</p>			<p><i>safely and affordably</i> also underpins the objectives of PPS6.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)</p>			
<p>This PPS sets out the Government's national policies on sustainable development in rural areas. The policies apply to the rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>PPS 7 follows four of the Government's Objectives for rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas;</li> <li>• To promote more sustainable patterns of development;</li> <li>• Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential;</li> <li>• To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Principles / Objectives</b></p> <p>PPS 7 sets out six key principles for sustainable development that should be applied in combination with all the policies within the PPS. Policies are split under the headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Rural Communities, Economic Development and Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The PPS provides for the facilitation and promotion of sustainable patterns of development and sustainable communities in rural areas. Local</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>As a large part of Peterborough is rural, the DPDs will need to take account of the objective set out in PPS 7 in supporting rural practices and economic viability.</p>	<p>SA sub-objective 2.6 covers support for rural communities and rural practices to make a vibrant rural economy. Several other SA sub-objectives also help to cover the objectives of PPS 7 including:</p>

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	<p>Development Documents (LDDs) should include policies to sustain, enhance and, where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages. In addition to policies promoting strong, diverse, economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Countryside; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LDDs should seek recognise, maintain and enhance the environmental, economic and social value of the countryside, to enable the countryside to remain an important natural resource, contribute to national and regional prosperity and be enjoyed by all.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Agriculture, Farm Diversification, Equine-Related Activities and Forestry; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LDDs should recognise the roles of agriculture, including in the maintenance and management of the countryside and most of our valued landscapes, and support certain development proposals. The presence of best and most versatile agricultural land should be taken into account alongside other sustainability issues. Farm diversification should be recognised and supported where appropriate. Equine enterprises that maintain environmental quality and countryside character should be supported, and Governmental forestry policy should be reflected in LDDs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Tourism and Leisure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LDDs should recognise that tourism and leisure activities are vital to many rural economies. Rural tourism and leisure development should be supported provided they do not harm the area's character, are appropriately controlled and subject</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

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	<p>to close assessment of their advantages and disadvantages to the locality in terms of sustainable development objectives.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any specific targets.</p>		
Planning Policy Guidance 8: Telecommunications (2001)			
<p>PPG 8 sets out the Government policy gives guidance on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> The overall objective of the telecommunications policy is to ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available. The Government's policy is to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. The Government also has responsibility for protecting public health.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> This PPG contains no specific targets.</p>	<p>The DPDs should take into account the opportunities available for ensuring a high standard of telecommunications services in the City, and the incentive this can provide for promoting investment and education and skills development.</p>	<p>SA sub-objective 2.3 focuses on providing everyone with access basic services and facilities locally, easily, safely and affordably.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (August 2005)			
<p>This sets out the Government's national policies for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity. In the context of the PPS, biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms as discussed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and geological conservation relates to sites that are designated for</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> The PPS sets out the Government's objectives as set out in Working with the Grain of Nature: a biodiversity strategy for England. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote sustainable development</li> <li>• To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology</li> <li>• To contribute to an urban renaissance</li> <li>• To contribute to rural renewal</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD should have regard to the objective of conserving, enhancing and restoring biodiversity in Peterborough.</p>	<p>SA sub-objective 5.1 - <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity (taking account of climate change)</i> covers the objectives of PPS 9.</p>

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<p>their geology and/or geomorphological importance.</p> <p>The PPS will replace PPG9 to set out the Government's national policies for nature conservation and the conservation of natural heritage.</p>	<p>It also sets out key principles which LPAs should adhere to, to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas.</li> <li>• Plan policies should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</li> <li>• Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that individual sites and areas make to conserving these resources within a wider environment.</li> <li>• Subject to other planning conditions, development seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and/or the immediate locality should be permitted.</li> <li>• LPAs should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</li> <li>• Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place.</li> <li>• Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p>		

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	No clear targets were identified.		
Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – A Guide to Good Practice (March 2006)			
<p>The aim of the guide is to provide good practice guidance, via case studies and examples, on the ways in which regional planning bodies and local planning authorities can help deliver the national policies in PPS9 and comply with legal requirements in the Government Circular <i>Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system</i>.</p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b> It would be good practice to ensure that the principles for producing local development frameworks are applied to support the objectives of PPS9 for biodiversity and geological conservation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applying a spatial planning approach whereby the LDF seeks to deliver the objectives of broader biodiversity/geodiversity strategies and to ensure these are integrated in all land use and development sectors.</li> <li>• Setting a basis for development control which seeks to promote positive benefits to biodiversity and geological conservation.</li> <li>• Ensuring that the various local development documents within the LDF provide the scope necessary to achieve the above objectives.</li> <li>• Securing a strong evidence base on biodiversity and geological conservation to satisfy the requirements of sustainability appraisal and the tests of soundness.</li> <li>• Fully engaging all stakeholders in the process of preparing the LDF and frontloading their involvement.</li> <li>• Setting ambitious but achievable targets to monitor progress in securing objectives for biodiversity and geological conservation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> No clear targets were identified.</p>	<p>Peterborough City Council should aspire to incorporate the principles set out in the good practice guide to ensure that biodiversity and geodiversity are taken fully into account in the Core Strategy DPD, through impact reduction and mitigation and maximising enhancement opportunities.</p>	<p>SA sub-objective 5.1 - <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity (taking account of climate change)</i> should ensure that biodiversity and geodiversity are taken into account.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)			
<p>PPS 10 sets out the national policy for land use planning issues relating</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p>	<p>The DPDs should reflect the objectives in PPS 10 so that</p>	<p>SA sub-objective 6.5 - <i>Reduce waste not put to any use</i></p>

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<p>to waste management. It will replace Planning Policy Guidance Note 10: Planning and Waste management.</p>	<p>The statement sets out a number of key planning objectives that aim to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy;</li> <li>• Provide sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of their communities;</li> <li>• Implement the national waste strategy and support European legislation;</li> <li>• Secure the recovery and disposal of waste does not harm the human health or the environment</li> <li>• Ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to the place of production</li> <li>• Reflect the concerns and interests of local communities, needs of waste collection/disposal authorities and business and encourages competition</li> <li>• Protect the Green Belt, but, recognise that some types of waste management facilities have wider environmental and economic benefits of waste management are a material consideration</li> <li>• Ensure that the layout and design of new development support sustainable waste management</li> <li>• Self-sufficiency that represents the volume and composition of waste generated at the regional level</li> </ul> <p>The statement details the requirements of the regional planning bodies over the next 15-20 years, taking into consideration national forecasts and the capacity of urban and rural areas and providing guidance on determining capacity. The statement also provides a sequential approach to identifying sites and locations and guidance in determining planning applications.</p>	<p>development can be planned in such a way as to: ensure the diversion of waste from landfill, reduce the impact on sensitive receptors, and encourage sustainable forms of waste management and treatment. In particular, the Core Strategy should 'set out a planning strategy for sustainable waste management which enables adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations' as a requirement of PPS 12.</p>	<p>encourages movement up the waste hierarchy. SA sub-objective 4.1 <i>Reduce the need/desired to travel</i> covers the movement of waste.</p>

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	<p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Does not contain any targets.</p>		
Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (2004)			
<p>The policies in this statement focus on procedural policy and the process of preparing local development documents (these will comprise the Local Development Framework).</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> PPS 12 does not set out any specific objectives but instead provides Governmental policy on the preparation of LDDs.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>The DPDs should meet the requirements of PPS 12 – to ‘set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area’.</p>	<p>The SA objectives and sub-objectives identify the broad range of issues that should be considered in promoting sustainability consistent with PPS12.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (2001)			
<p>The objectives of this PPG13 are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight;</li> <li>• Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objectives</b> In order to deliver the objectives of this guidance, when preparing development plans and considering planning applications, local authorities should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges;</li> <li>2. locate day to day facilities which need to be near their clients in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling;</li> <li>3. accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling;</li> <li>4. ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by</li> </ol>	<p>It is important that the DPDs takes into account the objectives set out in PPG13. Development should be planned in such a way that the need to travel by motor vehicle is reduced, and jobs and services are accessible on foot and by bicycle.</p>	<p>The objectives in PPG 13 are largely reflected in SA sub-objective 4.1 - <i>Reduce the need/desired to travel</i> and 4.2 <i>Promote alternatives to road and air based travel.</i></p>

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	<p>public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. in rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside;</li> <li>6. ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked;</li> <li>7. use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys;</li> <li>8. give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses;</li> <li>9. ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists - are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety; and</li> <li>10. protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.</li> </ol>		



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	<p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>		
Planning Policy Guidance 14: Development on Unstable land (1990)			
<p>'The purpose of these guidelines is principally to advise local authorities, landowners and developers on the exercise of planning controls over development on land which is unstable or is potentially unstable.'</p>	<p>PPS14 aims to ensure that development is suitable and that the physical constraints on the land are taken into account at all stages of planning. Any scope for remedial, preventive or precautionary measures must also be fully explored so that land is not sterilised unnecessarily. It is equally important that where instability problems do arise, they should be adequately recorded so that the experience gained can be of benefit to the wider community.</p>	<p>Identification of areas of unsuitable ground will allow Peterborough City Council to consider suitable uses that will not be adversely affected by the condition of the land and without appropriate precautions to reduce the risk to property and the public.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to bring back unstable land into productive use where possible. It is the developer's responsibility and liability to determine if land is potentially unstable.</p>	<p>SA sub-objective 6.1 <i>Promote the conservation and wise use of productive land</i> covers the issue of soils and land stability.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)			
<p>This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> Does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that 'the protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control'.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>Development should be carefully planned to ensure that adverse effects on the historic environment are avoided and that historic settings in the borough are enhanced where possible.</p>	<p>The historic environment is considered in SA sub-objective 5.2 <i>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, retaining local distinctiveness and protecting historic and cultural assets.</i></p>

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Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990)			
<p>PPG16 gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions. (Although separate controls exist for scheduled monuments).</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> To promote positive planning and management to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>Peterborough City Council will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development, for remains not of national importance.</p>	<p>The historic environment is considered in SA sub-objective 5.2 <i>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, retaining local distinctiveness and protecting historic and cultural assets.</i></p>
Planning Policy Statement 15: Planning for the Historic Environment (Consultation Paper, July – October 2009)			
<p>This PPS will replace PPG15 and PPG16. It seeks to establish a more modern, integrated approach which defines the historic environment in terms of heritages assets to be conserved in accordance with a set of principles and in proportion to their significance.</p>	<p>The Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment, as articulated through this PPS, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to apply the principles of sustainable development to proposals involving the historic environment, by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the development and use of land take account of the positive benefits of conserving and, where appropriate, enhancing heritage assets (such as encouraging sustainable tourism to support economic growth or re-using existing heritage assets for example as part of regeneration)</li> <li>• to conserve and, where appropriate, enhance England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ decisions are based on an understanding of the nature, extent and level of that significance</li> <li>○ wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Development should be carefully planned to ensure that adverse effects on the historic environment are avoided, and that historic settings in the borough are enhanced where possible. Decision-making regarding the historic environment should be supported by a sound evidence base.</p>	<p>The historic environment is considered in SA sub-objective 5.2 <i>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, retaining local distinctiveness and protecting historic and cultural assets.</i></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ that the positive contribution of such assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued and</li> <li>○ that treatment of the historic environment is integrated into general planning policies, promoting place-making</li> <li>● to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and make this publicly available are taken, particularly if a heritage asset is to be lost.</li> </ul>		
Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)			
<p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> Does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>In developing the DPDs, Peterborough City Council should consider the importance of retaining, improving and adding to the stock of open space, recreation and sports buildings.</p>	<p>The objectives of PPG17 are broadly reflected in SA sub-objective 2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities locally, easily, safely and affordably.</i></p>
Planning for Tourism: A Good Practice Guide (July 2006)			
<p>This good practice guide sets out how effective planning for tourism can be. It has been designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objectives</b> Those preparing LDFs will need to decide how to deal with tourism issues within the framework. This approach should seek to produce a plan which is integrated with other strategies that have been prepared for the area, including any that relate to the future of tourism.</p> <p>In locations where the future development of tourism is a key</p>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD should take account of the general principles within the good practice guide, which include how to devise good tourism policies.</p> <p>There are a number of assets (such as Listed Buildings, the</p>	<p>There is no specific SA sub-objective addressing tourism. However, SA sub-objectives covering the need promote a more vibrant Peterborough (2.5), and protect historic assets (5.2) should help to meet the aims of Planning for Tourism.</p>

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<p>planning decisions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications;</li> <li>ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way.</li> </ul> <p>The first and third bullet points are of particular relevance to the preparation of the Core Strategy DPD.</p>	<p>issue for the local authority, it will be appropriate for the core strategy to cover tourism issues together with any objectives relevant to tourism. In other local authorities it may be that the plan's broad approach to economic growth and regeneration sets the framework for the future development of tourism. In these cases this relationship should be acknowledged and taken into account in the development of the core strategy.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> No clear targets were identified.</p>	<p>Cathedral and conservation areas) within Peterborough which have potential for promoting tourism. However, measures will need to be identified to protect these key assets from over-exploitation e.g. promoting alternative areas.</p> <p>Wildlife sites also offer the possibilities to integrate biodiversity conservation and tourism in the form of 'eco – tourism'. Whilst this may place added pressure on the sites themselves, it is possible to mitigate this through sensitive design and timings for visits.</p>	
<p>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004)</p>			
<p>This PPS replaces PPG 22 (Renewable Energy). It sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> In light of Government objectives to cut carbon dioxide emissions and increase the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources, this planning policy statement looks to positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. The PPS contains a number of key principles that should be adhered to by Local Authorities in their approach to planning for renewable energy:</p> <p><b>Targets</b> To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy</p>	<p>The DPDs should consider opportunities for incorporating renewable energy schemes. Policies should not constrain or rule out the use of renewable energy technologies.</p>	<p>The objectives of PPS22 are reflected in SA sub-objective 6.2 <i>Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions.</i></p>

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	sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper ('Our energy – creating a low carbon economy') sets out the Government's aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020.		
Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)			
Replacing the remaining extant parts of PPG 23, this PPS covers the role of the planning system in the location and potential impacts of development, with respect to their potential as sources of pollution. Also addressed is the issue of planning and development of contaminated land.	<p><b>Objectives</b> The PPS is in line with the Government's commitment to the principles of sustainable development and the importance of controlling and minimising pollution. Appendix 1 contains matters that should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents and when taking decisions on individual planning applications. However, it does not contain a specific set of objectives.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>	The DPDs should include strategic land use policies on the location of potentially polluting developments and on the location of sensitive developments (such as housing, schools, hospitals etc.) in proximity to existing sources of pollution.	Pollution control is addressed through SA sub-objective 5.4 <i>Minimise pollution of natural resources</i> , covers pollution issues relating to land, water, air and genetic pollution and SA sub-objective 5.5 <i>Minimise pollution that causes disturbance</i> covers more social disturbances such as noise and light pollution which can also impact on biodiversity.
Planning Policy Guidance 24: Planning and Noise (1994)			
This PPG gives guidance to Local Authorities on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise.	<p><b>Objectives</b> PPG 24 is concerned with providing guidance on considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities that will generate noise, it introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential developments, and advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets but provide Noise Exposure Categories for various circumstances.</p>	Development resulting from the DPDs will generate noise. It is important that this noise does not exceed unacceptable levels. The DPDs have a role to play in ensuring that noise generating activities are, where possible, located away from sensitive receptors.	SA sub-objective 5.5 <i>Minimise pollution that causes disturbance</i> covers noise pollution.

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Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (December 2006)			
<p>Flooding is a natural process that shapes the natural environment; however it also threatens life and damages property. Although flooding cannot be wholly prevented, its impacts can be avoided and reduced through good planning and management. This PPS sets out the elements of the risk-based approach to planning development in areas of flood risk, and also the responsibilities of different actors.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <p><u>Appraising risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas;</li> <li>• preparing Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRA) or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, as freestanding assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans;</li> </ul> <p><u>Managing risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change;</li> <li>• only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding;</li> </ul> <p><u>Reducing risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences;</li> <li>• reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS);</li> <li>• using opportunities offered by new development to</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD should take into account the PPS to reduce the flood risk on development; this should include the guidance provided under the four headings: appraising risk, managing risk; reducing risk; and a partnership approach.</p> <p>Peterborough City Council should also make full use of the <i>Practice Guide Companion Guide to PPS25: Development and Flood Risk: 'Living Draft' (February 2007)</i></p>	<p>Flooding is addressed under SA sub-objective 5.3: Reduce vulnerability to flooding, including sea level rise (taking account of climate change).</p>

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	<p>reduce the causes and impacts of flooding e.g. surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences;</p> <p><u>A partnership approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• working effectively with the Environment Agency, other operating authorities and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that plans are effective and decisions on planning applications can be delivered</li> <li>• expeditiously; and ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management policies and plans, River Basin Management Plans and emergency planning.</li> </ul>		
National Policy			
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981			
The Act is the principle mechanism for providing legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	<p>Species listed in Schedule 5 of the Act are protected from disturbance, injury, intentional destruction or sale. Other provisions outlaw certain methods of taking or killing listed species. This Act is brought up to date regularly to ensure the most endangered animals are on the schedule.</p> <p>The Act also improved protection for the most important wildlife habitats.</p>	The DPDs should take into account the need to protect wildlife in Peterborough and encourage enhancement of wildlife habitats wherever possible.	SA sub-objective 5.1 <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity (taking account of climate change)</i> reflects the objectives set out in the Wildlife and Countryside Act.
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000			
The Act provides for increased public access to the countryside and strengthens protection for wildlife.	<p>The main provisions of the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers</li> <li>• Creates new statutory right of access to open country</li> </ul>	The DPDs should seek to protect and enhance Countryside and Rights of Way. Development should be planned to enhance access to the countryside and to protect sites designated for	There are a number of SA sub-objectives that contribute to achieving the objectives of the CROW Act including SA sub-objective 2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities</i>

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	and registered common Land Use Consultants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modernises Right of Way system</li> <li>• Gives greater protection to SSSIs</li> <li>• Provides better management arrangements for AONBs</li> <li>• Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation</li> </ul>	nature conservation.	<i>locally, easily, safely and affordably, 2.5 Promote a more vibrant Peterborough and 5.1 Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity (taking account of climate change).</i>
DEFRA (2005). Securing the Future – UK Government Strategy for Sustainable Development			
<p>The Strategy takes account of developments since the 1999 strategy, both domestically and internationally, the changed structure of Government in the UK with devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, greater emphasis on delivery at the regional level and the new relationship between Government and Local Authorities.</p> <p>It was produced alongside 'One Future, Different Paths – The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development'. This is a joint strategy for the UK Government and the devolved administrations.</p>	<p>The Strategy contains a set of shared UK principles that will be used to achieve Sustainable Development and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland Administration. These guiding principles bring together and build on the various previously existing UK principles to set out an overarching approach that the four separate strategies of the Government and devolved administrations can share. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits</li> <li>• Ensuring a string, healthy and just society</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>• Promoting good Governance</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul> <p>These principles will form the basis for policy in the UK.</p>	The DPDs should provide the spatial expression of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy within Peterborough with particular regard to the principles and priorities set out in the Strategy, including sustainable consumption and production, climate change and energy, natural resource protection and the environment and sustainable communities.	The range SA sub-objectives cover the aims, principles and priorities set out the UK Government's Strategy for Sustainable Development.
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (DEFRA, 2007)			
This strategy focuses on the widespread adoption of sustainable forest management, new recreation and access	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Objectives within the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide, in England, a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms</li> </ul>	The Core Strategy DPD can address the aims of the strategy through ensuring developments protect and maintain existing	The aims of the strategy are reflected in SA sub-objectives: 5.1: Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity



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<p>opportunities, better management of ancient and native woodlands, popular initiatives in The National Forest and Community Forests, and land regeneration providing green infrastructure for new urban development.</p>	<p>of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure that existing and newly planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to a changing climate;</li> <li>• protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland), and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland;</li> <li>• increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England;</li> <li>• improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved;</li> <li>• markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable;</li> <li>• public benefits, nationally or locally, including the reduction of carbon emissions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> No clear targets were identified.</p>	<p>trees and woodland, and enhancing biodiversity and the environs of development through encouraging the planting of more trees.</p>	<p>(taking account of climate change). 5.2: Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, retaining local distinctiveness and protecting historic and cultural assets.</p>
<p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (DEFRA, July 2007)</p>			
<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues</li> <li>• sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved</li> <li>• introduces a new policy</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, the options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.</p>	<p>Although Peterborough's air quality is generally good, with just a single Air Quality Management Area, the Core Strategy DPD will still play an important role in ensuring that potential causes of poor air quality in the City are managed.</p>	<p>Air quality is indirectly covered by SA sub-objective 5.4: Minimise pollution of natural resources and 6.2: Minimise non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions.</p>

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<p>framework for tackling fine particles; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Targets</b> The main UK sources of each pollutant and the health and environmental hazards associated with it are set out, together with the strategy's objectives (policy targets) and the European Directive limit or target values.</p>		
Energy White Paper - Meeting the Challenge (DTI, 2007)			
<p>This White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to long-term energy challenges: tackling climate change and energy security.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish an international framework to tackle climate change</li> <li>Provide legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions</li> <li>Make further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets</li> <li>Encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation</li> <li>Provide more support for low carbon technologies</li> <li>Ensure the right conditions for investment</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> No clear targets were identified.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD should seek to reduce Peterborough's energy usage wherever possible, through locating development sustainably and ensuring that energy efficient measures are employed.</p> <p>In addition, the Core Strategy DPD should consider opportunities for incorporating renewable energy schemes. Policies should not constrain or rule out the use of renewable energy technologies.</p>	<p>The generation of energy from renewable sources is addressed under SA Sub-objective 6.2: Minimise non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions.</p>
Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development - Consultation (CLG, December 2006)			
<p>This publication is a consultation document seeking views on the Government's proposals to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development. It sets out the Government's views on the importance of moving towards</p>	<p><b>Objectives and Targets</b> The key goal is to achieve zero carbon new homes within a decade. The Government propose to achieve this in three steps: moving first, in 2010 to a 25% improvement in the energy/carbon performance set in building regulations; then second, in 2013, to a 44% improvement; then, finally, in 2016, to zero carbon. Zero carbon means that, over a year, the net</p>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD should encourage developers to aim for zero carbon development, taking this consultation document into account alongside the Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations.</p>	<p>Energy efficiency and the generation of energy from renewable sources is addressed under SA Sub-objective 6.2: Minimise non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions.</p>

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<p>zero carbon in new housing. It explores the relationship between the planning system, Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations in delivering our ambitions for zero carbon. And it proposes a timetable for revising the Building Regulations so as to reach zero carbon development in all new housing in England &amp; Wales.</p>	<p>carbon emissions from energy use in the home would be zero.</p>		
<p>ODPM Sustainable communities – Building for the future</p>			
<p>The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country and the quality of our public spaces. The plan includes not just a significant increase in resources and major reforms of housing and planning, but a new approach to how we build and what we build. It is a £22 billion programme of action aims to focus the attention and co-ordinate the efforts of all levels of Government and stakeholders in bringing about development that meets the economic, social and</p>	<p>The main elements of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- £22bn to improve housing and communities including over £5bn to regenerate deprived areas</li> <li>- A new regional approach to housing policy</li> <li>- £350million to speed up planning</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Step change in housing supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- £5bn for more affordable homes including;</li> <li>- At least £1bn for key worker homes</li> <li>- Support for people who wish to move into home ownership</li> <li>- Action on empty properties</li> <li>- New focus on helping people into home ownership</li> </ul> </li> <li>• New growth areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- £446 million for Thames Gateway with new development agency</li> <li>- Cabinet Committee chaired by Prime Minister to plan for development of the Gateway</li> <li>- £170million for three other growth areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Decent homes</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs will need to accommodate the significant amounts of housing and employment growth envisaged in 'Building for the Future'.</p>	<p>SA sub-objective 2.1 <i>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone</i>, addresses the issue of housing provision, while sub-objective 3.1 <i>Give everyone in Peterborough access to satisfying work opportunities</i> addresses the need to provide employment opportunities..</p>

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<p>environmental needs of future generations as well as succeeding now.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- £2.8bn to bring council homes up to a decent standard</li> <li>- £500 million to tackle low demand and abandonment</li> <li>- £260million to tackle homelessness</li> <li>- Action to tackle bad landlords</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countryside and local environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- guarantee to protect greenbelt</li> <li>- £201 million to improve local environment - parks and public spaces</li> <li>- Over 5,000 affordable homes in villages</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>All figures are totals for 2003/04 to 2005/06</p>		
<b>ODPM Sustainable Communities – People, Places, Prosperity</b>			
<p>Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity, is the partner of the strategy for housing. The strategy is built on two main principles - the need to give communities more power and say in the decisions that affect them; and the importance of working at the right level to get things done.</p>	<p>The aims of the sustainable communities - places that offer people strategy are provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a decent, affordable home;</li> <li>• a community in which to live and work</li> <li>• the chance to develop skills and interests</li> <li>• access to jobs and excellent services; and</li> <li>• the chance to get engaged in the community and to make a difference.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should reflect the sustainability objectives identified the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan.</p>	<p>The SA framework covers a range of SA sub-objectives that incorporates the objectives set out in 'People, Places and Prosperity'.</p>
<b>Sustainable Communities – Homes for All. ODPM 2005</b>			
<p>'This strategy builds on the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. The Plan set out a vision of sustainable communities for the next fifteen to twenty years and a programme for immediate action.'</p>	<p>'The Plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure that there are enough high quality homes across the whole spectrum of housing - owner occupied, social rented and private rented</li> <li>• Help more people to own their home</li> <li>• Make sure that all social tenants, and seven out of</li> </ul>	<p>In light of the development outlined and proposed for the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth corridor, Peterborough will look forward to increased investment and development. The DPDs will</p>	<p>The SA framework covers a range of SA sub-objectives that incorporates the objectives set out in 'Homes for All'.</p>

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	<p>ten vulnerable people in the private sector, have a decent home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create sustainable, mixed communities in both rural and urban areas, with the jobs, services and infrastructure they need to thrive</li> <li>• Provide for those who need more support to meet their housing needs and aspirations, including halving numbers in temporary accommodation</li> <li>• Provide for those who choose alternative types of accommodation, such as Gypsies and Travellers, but crack down on unauthorised development'</li> </ul>	<p>need to outline key measures to be adhered to in order to create 'sustainable communities'. This offers an opportunity to Peterborough to create new communities under this guidance. The key challenge will be to meet the requirements outlined in the Plan in regard to sustainable communities.</p>	
<p>Quality of Life Counts. Indicators for a Strategy for sustainable development for the United Kingdom. Defra, 2004</p>			
<p>The document provides an update of the 1999 document 'Quality of Life Counts'</p>	<p>The objectives of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining high and stable levels of economic growth and employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our economy must continue to grow</li> <li>• Investment is vital to our future prosperity</li> <li>• Maintain high and stable levels of employment so that everyone can share in greater job opportunities</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling poverty and social exclusion</li> <li>• Equip people with the skills to fulfil their potential</li> <li>• Improve the health of the population overall</li> <li>• Reduce the proportion of unfit housing stock</li> <li>• Reduce both crime and the fear of crime</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Effective protection of the environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases now, and plan for greater reductions in the longer term</li> <li>• Reduce air pollution, and ensure air quality</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should take account of the latest update on the UK's sustainability performance and consider how the indicators identified could be used in monitoring the implementation of the DPDs.</p>	<p>The SA framework covers a range of SA sub-objectives that cover economic, social and environmental issues that incorporate the objectives set out in Quality of Life Counts.</p>

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	<p>continues to improve in the longer term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve choice in transport, improve access to education, jobs, leisure and services and reduce the need to travel</li> <li>• Improve river quality</li> <li>• Reverse the long-term decline in populations of farmland and woodland birds</li> <li>• Reusing previously developed land in order to protect the countryside and encourage urban regeneration</li> <li>• Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery.</li> </ul>		
<b>Living Places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener. ODPM 2002.</b>			
<p>'This Report presents the Government's commitment to improving public spaces. It's purpose is to drive to create and maintain local environments that are cleaner, safer, greener.</p>	<p>'The quality of public spaces is a barometer of a community. The quality of public spaces affects all of work and us wherever we live. Safe, well-maintained and attractive public spaces have a critical role in creating pride in the places where we live which, in turn, is essential to building community cohesion and successful communities. The Government is committed to action to make public spaces cleaner, safer, greener places that enhance the quality of life in our neighbourhoods, towns and cities.</p> <p>The Strategy includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broadening and strengthening local authority powers to tackle symptoms of environmental degradation, such as graffiti, fly-posting and vandalised or neglected buildings, including greater use of fixed-penalties and abatement orders.</li> <li>• Giving local authorities powers to bill the owners or occupiers where they need to intervene to clean up</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should promote the Government's 'Cleaner, Safer, Greener' agenda through the implementation of spatial policies that help to improve the quality of the local environment and minimise problems associated with incompatible land uses such as noise and pollution.</p>	<p>The need to protect greenspace and make it more accessible to the public is largely reflected in SA objective 2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities locally, easily, safely and affordably</i> and 2.5 <i>Promote a more vibrant Peterborough</i>.</p> <p>Reducing the land use conflicts are also addressed in SA sub-objectives 5.4 <i>Minimise pollution of natural resources</i>, 5.5 <i>Minimise pollution that causes disturbance</i> and 6.1 - <i>Promote the conservation and wise use of productive land</i>.</p>

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	<p>neglected private land or buildings, which are subject to fly-tipping, fly-posting or other problems, which affect people living and working nearby.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giving local authorities and police freedom to set the level and payment options of existing fixed penalty notices to tackle specific local problems.</li> <li>• Introducing a new duty for owners of bus shelters, phone boxes and other street furniture to keep their property in a reasonable condition and clear of graffiti and fly-posters.</li> <li>• Giving local authorities powers to deal with nuisance lighting on private property, silence nuisance alarms, control the distribution of free literature in the street, reduce the continual use of fireworks, and control the sale of spray paints and markers.</li> <li>• Modernising police and local authority powers concerning beggars, peddlers, buskers, clip-boarders and others who may exhibit anti-social behaviour in public areas.</li> <li>• Empowering citizens with legitimate grievances to demand action from local authorities, other public services and landowners to keep their local environment clean.*</li> </ul>		
Working with the Grain of the Future – A Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002).			
<p>The Biodiversity Strategy ensures that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all the main sectors of economic activity, public and private.</p> <p>The Strategy sets a programme for the next 5 years for the main</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions under the main themes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government’s Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy</li> <li>• Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity in Peterborough through protecting designated sites as well as broader biodiversity values, and through promoting wildlife friendly developments which have</p>	<p>The protection and enhancement of biodiversity is largely reflected in SA sub-objective 5.1 <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity (taking account of climate change).</i></p>

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<p>policy sectors, to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p>	<p>the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland: with the management and extension of woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life</li> <li>• Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach</li> <li>• Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment.</li> </ul>	<p>the potential to enhance biodiversity values.</p>	
<p>Green Space Strategies: A Good Practice Guide (CABE Space, 2004).</p>			
<p>This practice guide aims to steer authorities through the process of producing effective greenspace strategies based on clear assessments of stakeholder's needs and wishes. It provides a blueprint for working in partnership with landowners and managers and local communities to deliver excellent parks and greenspaces. The guide is aimed primarily at local government, but its good practice would be useful to anyone with responsibility for planning, design and maintenance of greenspaces.</p>	<p>'A strategies broad aims and objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate political and inter-departmental support for parks and green spaces and establish clear lines of responsibility</li> <li>• Develop a vision shared by politicians, officers, key partners, stakeholders and communities</li> <li>• Define the value and role of parks and green spaces in meeting corporate and community aims</li> <li>• Create a comprehensive policy framework for the protection, enhancement, accessibility and use of parks and green spaces</li> <li>• Make sure that green spaces enhance the quality and diversity of the environment, the life of local communities and promote civic pride and social inclusion</li> <li>• Ensure that the green space network meets the needs of local people, now and in the future</li> <li>• Provide a framework for resource allocation that maximises funding to support improvements from</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs have an important role to play in ensuring that green spaces are maintained and enhanced. The DPDs should give spatial expression to local greenspace plans and in particular should reflect the important role that greenspaces can play in the regeneration of local communities.</p>	<p>SA sub-objectives 2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities locally, easily, safely and affordably</i> and 2.5 <i>Promote a more vibrant Peterborough</i> support the provision of greenspace.</p>



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	<p>internal revenue budgets and external funding opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a framework for voluntary and community groups to participate in green space provision and management.</li> </ul>		
Heritage Protection for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century: White Paper (Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2007).			
<p>This White Paper sets out the Government's vision for a new heritage protection system. The proposals are focussed on opening up heritage protection to greater public scrutiny and involvement, whilst recognising that heritage protection needs to be an integral part of a planning system that can deliver sustainable communities.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a unified approach to the historic environment;</li> <li>• Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and</li> <li>• Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>No clear targets were identified.</p>	<p>Development in Peterborough should be carefully planned to ensure that adverse effects on the historic environment are avoided and that historic settings and education opportunities in the City are enhanced where possible.</p>	<p>The historic environment and landscape and townscape are considered in SA sub-objective 5.2: Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, retaining local distinctiveness and protecting historic and cultural assets.</p>
Foresight Report: Future Flooding (Department of Trade and Industry, 2004).			
<p>An independent scientific report into risks of flooding and coastal erosion in the UK over the next 100 years; provision of a challenging vision for flood and coastal defence in the UK between 2030 and 2100 and so inform long-term policy.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>To identify and provide options for dealing with future problems concerning flooding and coastal erosion, to present key choices that policy-makers will have to address, and to provide some indication of the next steps required to address the risks concerned with these hazards.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Does not contain specific targets.</p>	<p>Large areas of Peterborough are subject to flood risk. The DPDs should seek to avoid development in those areas at risk of flooding as well as considering how development should take place in areas where flood defences are in place but other wise would be at risk of flooding.</p>	<p>Flooding is addressed under SA sub-objective 5.3 <i>Reduce vulnerability to flooding, including sea level rise (taking account of climate change)</i>. The SA should taking into account flooding when considering all other sub-objectives.</p>
The Future of Transport a network for 2030: White Paper (Department for Transport, 2004).			
<p>This White Paper looks at the factors that will shape travel and</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The main objective underpinning the transport strategy is</p>	<p>The DPDs should recognise that development should be planned</p>	<p>The objectives in the White Paper are largely reflected in SA</p>

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<p>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.</p>	<p>‘balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life’. This means seeking solutions that meet long-term economic, social and environmental goals.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain specific numerical targets.</p>	<p>in such a way that the need to travel by car is reduced, and jobs and services are accessible on foot and by bicycle.</p>	<p>sub-objective 4.1 <i>Reduce the need/desire to travel</i> and 4.2 <i>Promote alternatives to road and air based travel.</i></p>
<p>Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (CLG, 2007).</p>			
<p>The White Paper sets out the Government’s detailed proposals for reform of the planning system, building on Kate Barker’s recommendations for improving the speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning, and taking forward proposals for reform of major infrastructure planning.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> The White Paper proposes reforms on how decisions are taken on nationally significant infrastructure projects - including energy, waste, waste-water and transport - responding to the challenges of economic globalisation and climate change.</p> <p>It also proposes further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system, building on the recent improvements to make it more efficient and more responsive.</p> <p>Five core principles underpin the Government’s proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges such as increasing globalisation and climate change, and properly integrate our economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable development;</li> <li>• the planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable;</li> <li>• there must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement;</li> <li>• the planning system should be transparent and</li> </ul>	<p>Peterborough City Council should take the aims and objectives of the White Paper into account whilst producing the Core Strategy DPD.</p>	<p>Sustainability is inherent in the SA process as a whole, which helps to integrate economic, social and environmental objectives into planning.</p>

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	<p>accountable; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>planning should be undertaken at the right level of government – national, regional and local.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> The White Paper sets out performance against existing targets e.g. use of brownfield land, speed of determining land use planning decisions etc.</p>		
Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion (Social Exclusion Unit, 2003).			
The report sets out a series of measures to address transport and social exclusion. It builds on the 10 Year Plan for Transport, Local Transport Plans and improved public services, and sets out a starting point for future change	<p>There are a large number of objectives set out in this document under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving the bus network</li> <li>Demand-responsive transport</li> <li>Improving specialist transport</li> <li>Subsidised personal transport</li> <li>Reducing crime and fear of crime</li> <li>Improving road safety</li> <li>Improved mainstream transport information</li> <li>Personalised information or training</li> <li>Improvements to the physical location of services</li> <li>Improvements to the delivery of services</li> </ul>	The DPDs have a key role to play in ensuring that services are located close or within new housing and employment developments and that facilities and public transport routes are easily accessible.	The objectives of this report are largely reflected in SA sub-objectives: 2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities locally, easily, safely and affordably</i> , 2.4 <i>Reducing crime and fear of crime</i> , 3.2 <i>Reduce poverty and income inequality to enable everyone to afford a comfortable standard of living</i> , and 4.1 <i>Reduce the need/desired to travel</i> and 4.2 <i>Promote alternatives to road and air based travel</i> .
Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000).			
This White Paper identifies the need to address, education, transport, crime reduction, housing and planning as being instrumental in tackling urban decline. There is also a need to improve people's prosperity and	<p><b>Objectives</b> The central purpose of the paper is to arrest urban decline and it starts with a recognition of an holistic approach to policy ("joined up thinking") which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues.</p>	The DPDs should provide opportunities for growth to contribute to the urban renaissance and regeneration of Peterborough though promoting high quality design in development which can be affordably maintained and an	The health of town centres and market towns is addressed through aspects of all of the SA sub-objectives.

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<p>quality of life.</p>	<p>Our vision is of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all. We want to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• people shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders;</li> <li>• people living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well;</li> <li>• good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion;</li> <li>• towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and</li> <li>• good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime – that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any specific targets, but does refer to a number of PSA targets.</p>	<p>appropriate land use mix which facilitates access to services, facilities, open spaces and jobs.</p>	
<p>Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR, 2000).</p>			
<p>Outlines the government’s vision of a living, working, protected and vibrant countryside. The paper sets out 10 key actions which are intended to meet the vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support vital village services</li> <li>2. Modernise rural services</li> </ol>	<p><b>Objectives</b> The Paper lists the Government’s rural policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective 1: To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas.</li> <li>• Objective 2: To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should help support rural areas in becoming economically competitive and helping rural communities access services whilst conserving and enhancing the landscape and wildlife.</p>	<p>There are a number of SA sub-objectives that reflect the objectives set out in the Rural White Paper including: 2.6 <i>Support rural communities and rural practices to make a vibrant rural economy</i>, 2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities locally, easily, safely and affordably</i>,</p>

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<p>3. Provide affordable homes  4. Deliver local transport solutions  5. Rejuvenate market towns and a thriving rural economy  6. Set a new direction for farming  7. Preserve what makes rural England special  8. Ensure everyone can enjoy an accessible countryside  9. Give local power to country towns and villages  10. Think rural</p>	<p>countryside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective 3: To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends).</li> <li>• Objective 4: To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005.</li> <li>• Objective 5: To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non-government bodies.</li> </ul> <p>These objectives will be taken forward in Departmental Public Service Agreement targets and their subsidiary Service Delivery agreements.</p> <p><b>Targets</b>  Contains Rural Services Standard, which set out minimum standards and targets covering access to and the delivery of public services in rural areas. Some of the more relevant standards and targets are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Government services to be available on line by 2005.</li> <li>• Presumption against closure of rural schools;</li> <li>• Formal requirement on the Post Office to maintain the rural network of post offices and to prevent any avoidable closures of rural post offices.</li> </ul> <p>Targets set for the proportion of the rural population living within about 10 minutes' walk of an hourly or better bus service to increase from 37% to 50% by 2010, with an intermediate milestone of 42% by 2004.</p>		<p>and 3.3 <i>Diversify the economy and increase economic vitality (including reducing vulnerability and harnessing opportunities arising from climate change).</i></p>

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Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2001).			
<p>This strategy is part of a framework of integrated water resources planning, looking 25 years ahead. It considers the needs for water both of the environment and of society, and examines the uncertainties about future water demand and availability.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote water efficiency – expect household water metering to become widespread over the next 25 years.</li> <li>• Pay further attention to leakage control.</li> <li>• Promote water sensitive agricultural practices; farmers should consider crop suitability and the possibility of increased winter storage.</li> <li>• Active promotion of water efficiency opportunities for commerce and industry.</li> <li>• Deliver the sustainable development of water resources through working together.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Enhancement of water supply by up to 1100 MI/d above present levels by the improvement of existing schemes and the development of some new resources.</p>	<p>Water is an important issue given the lack of locally available water supplies in the East of England. It is essential that the DPDs contribute to measures to minimise water consumption in Peterborough through promoting water efficient businesses and industries and other available mechanisms.</p>	<p>The principles of ‘Water Resources for the Future’ are largely reflected in SA sub-objective 6.3 <i>Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits and protect water resources (taking account of climate change).</i></p>
Making space for water: Developing a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England - Consultation Exercise (DEFRA, 2004).			
<p>Defra’s Flood Management Strategy Unit is aiming to set the direction for flood and coastal erosion risk management over the next 20 years.</p> <p>Following the close of this consultation period on 1 November 2004, it is hoped that the new strategy in will be published in early 2005. The new strategy will include a delivery plan for further work to take forward</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The future aim of the Government’s strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management might be summarised as follows: To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion in an integrated and holistic way, employing a portfolio of approaches, so as to reduce the threat to human life and property while furthering sustainable development and the strategic objectives of the Government; and to secure rational funding mechanisms that deliver appropriate levels of investment.</p> <p><b>Aims and objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent decline in current flood defence standards to</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should seek to ensure that flood risk areas are excluded from development allocations. Opportunities for taking a holistic approach to flood management solutions should be pursued. Measures to ensure that flood defences are maintained should be addressed and careful consideration given to the risks associated with the failure of flood defences in light of climate change.</p>	<p>Flooding is addressed under SA sub-objective 5.3 <i>Reduce vulnerability to flooding, including sea level rise (taking account of climate change).</i></p>

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<p>proposals and a commitment to evaluate progress and review the strategy on a regular basis.</p>	<p>improve the situation, consider possible need for extreme flood protection measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines the importance of a holistic approach, not just putting up defences but finding cost effective means of prevention</li> <li>• Shows the importance of sustainable development (to include elements to do with the environment, and flood management solutions while taking the local communities views into consideration</li> <li>• The final aim tries to establish what happens when flood protection is not possible</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>		
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland: Working together for clean air (DETR, 2000).</p>			
<p>The Strategy sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution. There are also two new objectives to protect vegetation and ecosystems. These will be monitored away from urban and industrial areas and motorways.</p> <p>Local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales are required to review and assess air quality in their area against the objectives specified for each pollutant in their</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> The objectives in the Strategy have been set with regard to the scientific and medical evidence on the effects of particular pollutants on health. The Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards (EPAQS) was established in 1991 to advise on air quality standards in the UK and EPAQS recommendations have been used, where they exist, as the air quality standards on which the setting of objectives will be based.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Contains a number of national air quality targets that were updated by DEFRA in August 2002.</p>	<p>Although Peterborough's air quality is generally good, the DPDs will play an important role in managing the causes of poor air quality in Peterborough, such as the need for the use of Heavy Good Vehicles and the location of polluting industries.</p>	<p>Air quality is covered by SA sub-objective 5.4 <i>Minimise pollution of natural resources</i> and supported by SA sub-objectives 6.2 <i>Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions</i>, 4.1 <i>Reduce the need/desired to travel</i> and 4.2 <i>Promote alternatives to road and air based travel.</i></p>

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<p>respective Air Quality Standards regulations. Northern Ireland has a separate environmental legislative code, and its District Councils have voluntarily engaged in the air quality review and assessment process.</p>			
<p>The UK Climate Change Programme (administered by Defra, renewed 2006)</p>			
<p>This new programme builds on the initial climate change programme published in 2000. It sets out the UK's policies and priorities for tackling climate change focusing both internationally and domestically.</p>	<p><b>Target</b></p> <p>The UK Programme reiterates and goes beyond the UK's commitment to the Kyoto agreement, aiming to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>	<p>The DPDs should included policies that help to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.</p>	<p>A number of SA sub-objectives support the aim of reducing carbon dioxide emissions, particularly SA sub-objectives: 6.2 <i>Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions</i>, 4.1 <i>Reduce the need/desire to travel</i> and 4.2 <i>Promote alternatives to road and air based travel.</i></p>
<p>Waste Strategy for England (Defra, May 2007).</p>			
<p>The Waste Strategy, together with Planning Policy Statement 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10) is part of the implementation for England of the requirements within the Framework Directive on Waste, and associated Directives, to produce waste management plans.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The Strategy sets out an overall objective for England to achieve less waste, more material recovery, energy from waste and much less landfill.</p> <p>To achieve this, the Strategy sets objectives for different sectors:</p> <p>Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build resource efficiency into business model</li> <li>• Produce less waste</li> <li>• Design less wasteful products</li> <li>• Use recycled inputs</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD should encourage the development of recycling and composting facilities which are accessible to communities, preferably by sustainable transport mode.</p>	<p>The objectives outlined in the Waste Strategy for England are covered in SA sub-objective 6.5: Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy.</p>



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	<p>Retailers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce packaging waste</li> <li>• Reduce usage of single use carrier bags</li> <li>• Use influence on consumers and supply chain</li> </ul> <p>Consumers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce less waste</li> <li>• Purchase responsibly</li> <li>• Separate their waste into recyclables</li> </ul> <p>Local authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide convenient recycling service for household and commercial customers</li> <li>• Provide local leadership to plan and invest in new infrastructure</li> </ul> <p>Waste management industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide flexible sustainable waste services to customers</li> <li>• Invest in recycling and recovery facilities</li> <li>• Observe high environmental standards</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b>  <b>Annual greenhouse gas emissions:</b>  2020: reduction of 10 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents  <b>Household waste recycling:</b>  2010: 40%  2015: 45%  2020: 50%  <b>Household residual waste:</b>  2010: 29% reduction  2015: 35% reduction</p>		

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	2020: 45% reduction from 2000 levels <b>Municipal waste recovery:</b> 2010: 53% 2015: 67% 2020: 75%		
Rural Strategy (Defra, 2004).			
<p>The Government's Rural Strategy sets out the specific action that will be taken to implement the Government's three priorities for rural policy: economic and social regeneration; social justice for all; and enhancing the value of our countryside.</p> <p>The Strategy provides a definition of 'rural areas'.</p> <p>The Rural Strategy provides the policy framework, the tools, and the evidence base to help all Government Departments and regional and local partners work together in a collaborative way to deliver more sustainable rural communities and an enhanced and enriched countryside.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build on the economic success of the majority of rural areas to ensure they contribute fully to national, regional and local economic prosperity;</li> <li>• Tackle the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions that exist in a minority of rural areas;</li> <li>• Ensure fair access to public services and affordable housing;</li> <li>• Tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs;</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the rural and urban environments;</li> <li>• Enhance the value and natural beauty of the countryside for real communities and for the benefit of society in general.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>The Strategy does not contain any specific targets but does include a long list of actions to be undertaken to deliver the Strategy.</p>	<p>Large parts of the west of Peterborough are rural. The DPDs should seek to address issues of deprivation affecting communities within these areas, including limitations on access to services where this is considered a problem.</p>	<p>The SA framework covers a range of deprivation issues for the whole of Peterborough including: 1.2 <i>Reduce health inequalities</i>, 2.1 <i>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone</i>, 2.2 <i>Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge</i>, 2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities locally, easily, safely and affordable</i>, 2.4 <i>Reduce crime and fear of crime</i>, 2.5 <i>Promote a more vibrant Peterborough</i>, and specifically focusing on rural issues, SA sub-objective 2.6 <i>Support rural communities and rural practices to make a vibrant rural economy</i>.</p>
UK Biodiversity Action Plan. UK Biodiversity Action Group.			
The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP):	<p>The aims of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that construction, planning, development and</li> </ul>	Peterborough is home to a number of internationally and	SA sub-objective 5.1 <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-</i>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>describes the UK's biological resources;</li> <li>commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources;</li> <li>comprises 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions.</li> </ul> <p>The England Biodiversity Group, which involves stakeholders from public, private, and voluntary sectors, advises the Government of the implementation of the UKBAP in England, and oversees the delivery of the England biodiversity strategy (<i>Working with the grain of nature, 2002</i>).</p>	<p>regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities, both on the built environment, and in parks and green spaces.</li> <li>To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives.</li> </ul> <p>The main concerns for biodiversity associated with urbanisation and development include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pressure on high-value land for development and other uses leads to the potential for conflict with biodiversity objectives.</li> <li>Urban green spaces often consist of highly-managed, largely artificial landscapes used for competing interests and maintained using methods not always sympathetic to biodiversity.</li> <li>The population density of urban areas leaves little space for natural processes to operate effectively.</li> <li>A common perception that nature is not of or for towns and cities, and thus an unwanted intrusion.</li> <li>Gardening practices can be the source of introduced species.</li> </ul>	<p>nationally important habitats and species. The DPDs should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity in the borough through protecting these habitats and species as well as promoting broader biodiversity values through promoting wildlife friendly developments which have the potential to enhance biodiversity values.</p>	<p><i>diversity (taking account of climate change).</i></p>
<p>Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage, April 2008)</p>			
<p>This document sets out the conservation principles for the management of the historic environment</p>	<p>This document aims to '<i>support the quality of decision-making, with the ultimate objective of creating a management regime for all aspects of the historic environment that is clear and transparent in its purpose and sustainable in its application</i>'.</p> <p>The Conservation Principles, outlined in the document are as follows, seek to provide a comprehensive framework for the sustainable management of the historic environment:</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should be sensitive to the principles outlined in this guidance document, particularly in the context of planned growth within Peterborough. The location and form of development should be underpinned by a sound</p>	<p>The historic environment is considered in SA sub-objective 5.2 <i>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, retaining local distinctiveness and protecting historic and cultural assets.</i></p>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Historic environment is a shared resource.</li> <li>2. It is essential to understand and sustain what is valuable in the historic environment.</li> <li>3. Everyone can make a contribution.</li> <li>4. Understanding the value of places is vital.</li> <li>5. Places should be managed to sustain their significance.</li> <li>6. Decisions about change must be reasonable and transparent.</li> <li>7. It is essential to document and learn from decisions.</li> </ol>	<p>understanding of the cultural and natural heritage values of the area, its history, fabric and character. This should also include understanding the relative importance of each identified heritage value with regards the overall value of the place, and ensure this informs decision-making.</p>	
East of England Region			
East of England Plan (May 2008)			
<p>This document sets out the spatial strategy to guide development in the East of England for at least the next 20 years and sets out plans on housing, economic development, the environment, transport, sport and recreation, waste development, mineral extraction'</p>	<p><b>Vision</b> The spatial planning vision for the East of England is: <i>'By 2021 the East of England will be realising its economic potential and providing a high quality of life for its people, including by meeting their housing needs in sustainable inclusive communities. At the same time it will reduce its impact on climate change and the environment, including through savings in energy and water use and by strengthening its stock of environmental assets.'</i></p> <p><b>Objectives</b> The East of England Plan objectives are as follows: (i): To reduce the region's impact on, and exposure to, the effects of climate change by:</p>	<p>The DPDs should reflect the RSS without unnecessarily repeating policies, looking for synergies between proposed policies and those that exist in the RSS. Particular consideration will need to be given to the housing and employment allocations for Peterborough set out in the draft RSS.</p>	<p>There are sub-objectives in the Sustainability Appraisal that cover economic development, the environment, transport, sport and recreation, waste and minerals. Therefore the East of England Plan is largely reflected throughout the SA.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• locating development so as to reduce the need to travel;</li> <li>• effecting a major shift in travel away from car use towards public transport, walking and cycling;</li> <li>• maximising the energy efficiency of development and promoting the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources; and</li> <li>• reducing the risk of adverse impact of flooding on people, property and wildlife habitats.</li> </ul> <p>(ii): To address housing shortages in the region by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• securing a step change in the delivery of additional housing throughout the region, particularly the key centres for development and change; and</li> <li>• giving priority to the provision of affordable housing to meet identified needs.</li> </ul> <p>(iii): To realise the economic potential of the region and its people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilitating the development needed to support the region's business sectors and clusters, improving skills and widening opportunities in line with the Regional Economic Strategy;</li> <li>• providing for job growth broadly matching increases in housing provision and improving the alignment between the locations of workplaces and homes;</li> <li>• maintaining and strengthening the East of England's inter-regional connections by improving access to economic opportunities in London; and</li> <li>• ensuring adequate and sustainable transport infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p>(iv): To improve the quality of life for the people of the region by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring new development fulfils the principles of sustainable communities, providing a well designed living</li> </ul>		

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	<p>environment adequately supported by social and green infrastructure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting social cohesion by improving access to work, services and other facilities, especially for those who are disadvantaged;</li> <li>• maintaining cultural diversity while addressing the distinctive needs of each part of the region;</li> <li>• promoting regeneration and renewal of disadvantaged areas; and</li> <li>• increasing community involvement in the implementation of the strategy at the local level.</li> </ul> <p>(v): To improve and conserve the region's environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring the protection and enhancement of the region's environmental assets, including the built and historic environment, landscape and water;</li> <li>• re-using previously developed land and seeking environmental as well as development gains from the use of previously undeveloped land;</li> <li>• protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing biodiversity through the protection of habitats and species and creating new habitats through development;</li> <li>• providing a network of accessible multi-functional greenspace; and</li> <li>• reducing the demand for and use of water and other natural resources and reducing waste, whilst increasing the sustainable management of waste.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 26,830 net additional dwellings per annum will be built in the East of England between 2001 and 2021, a total of 508,000 dwellings.</li> </ul>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The job growth target for the region is 452,000 jobs between 2001 and 2021.</li> </ul>		
Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the East of England (Revision to the East of England Plan) (July 2009)			
<p>This document reflects the final policies on Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation in the East of England, resulting from the single issue review of the Plan.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> The policies within this document, which now form part of the East of England Plan, seek to provide strategic guidance for local authorities in identifying locations for additional pitches and plots through their Local Development Frameworks as well as through other means.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> The new policies make accommodation for a minimum of 30 additional pitches in Peterborough for 2006-2011, amounting to a total of 125 by 2011 (the original H3 policy did not outline specific targets, but rather just encouraged provision of plots).</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will need to accommodate this change in policy through making provision for such plots.</p>	<p>This policy is predominatnyl covered by SA objective 2.1 – ‘Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone’.</p>
Integrated Regional Strategy (2005)			

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<p>'The integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) presents a Vision and a series of high level outcomes for the East of England. There are 5 main purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide a joined – up statement of regional priorities</li> <li>• To flag any areas in which existing regional strategies are actually or potentially conflicting;</li> <li>• To suggest processes through which tensions between regional strategies might be mitigated and resolved;</li> <li>• To provide an overarching context for the development of regional strategies in the future, building on the current Regional Development Framework</li> <li>• To provide a clear statement to central government of priorities for the East of England at a regional level.*</li> </ul>	<p>The IRS highlights priorities for the East of England which should be considered in the spatial development. Furthermore, the IRS highlights Crucial Regional Issues which in order to maintain integration and encourage synergies, should be addressed in the DPDs.</p>	<p>Preparation of the DPDs should take into account the policy priorities set out in the IRS for the East of England, as these form the framework for sustainable development of the region.</p>	<p>The SA headline objectives and sub-objectives cover the issues raised in the objectives, vision and purposes of the IRS for the East of England.</p>
<p>East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy (2002)</p>			
<p>The Regional Waste Management Strategy give guidance on the land use planning aspects of waste management, by considering what quantities of waste needs to be</p>	<p><b>Vision</b> A society which secures sustainable waste management, reducing the creation of waste and maximising recycling/composting and recovery so as to minimise the</p>	<p>The DPDs should support the aim of the Regional Waste Strategy by encouraging practices that reduce the creation of waste and maximise</p>	<p>SA sub-objective 6.5 <i>Reduce waste not put to any use</i> covers the objectives of the Regional Waste Strategy.</p>



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<p>treated by different methods, and what this means in terms of the scale of waste management needs, up to 2021.</p>	<p>amount of material requiring disposal.</p> <p>The Region will encourage the development of a positive attitude to waste and its generation, treatment and disposal, and will promote and develop methods of waste reduction and management which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise the environmental impact of waste management</li> <li>• Seek to reduce the generation of waste</li> <li>• Implement the BPEO for each type of waste</li> <li>• View waste as a resource and maximise the reuse and recycling and composting of waste, and extracting value from the remainder</li> <li>• Secure safe treatment and disposal of hazardous and residual wastes</li> <li>• Seek to secure where appropriate Regional and county/unitary self sufficiency in provision for waste management.</li> <li>• Enlist and encourage community support and participation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>A number of objectives/issues underpin the RWMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The principle objective is to reduce the amount of waste being created.</li> <li>• The increasing restrictions on landfill and the reality that space is running out will drive increased recovery of value, whilst long term planning will ensure new facilities are brought on stream before landfill capacity runs out.</li> <li>• The Region should aim to become self-sufficient.</li> <li>• A range of sites and facilities to handle and process waste will be required in the Region. However the Strategy is</li> </ul>	<p>recycling/composting and recovery to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill. This could include encouraging the re-use of vacant buildings to minimise construction and demolition waste as well encouraging business and industries to establish that generate minimal amount of waste, that are involved in waste re-use or recycling or that create markets for recycled products.</p>	

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	<p>not intended to be prescriptive, and local circumstances will determine local solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is vital that new businesses and facilities to process waste suitable for recycling are developed.</li> <li>• Waste Local Plans should identify sites for these new waste businesses and thus pro-actively encourage their establishment by reducing planning hurdles.</li> <li>• The Region in making provision for its wastes will expect adjoining Regions to do the same, including London.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household – recovery of 40% at 2005, 50% at 2010 and 70% at 2015</li> <li>• Commercial – recovery of 66% at 2005, and 75% at 2015</li> </ul>		
Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (2001)			
<p>The Sustainable Development Framework represents the region's response to the 1999 UK Sustainable Development Strategy 'A Better Quality of Life'.</p> <p>It is a template for guiding partner organisations in the region when drawing up their own Strategies and Action Plans. In particular, its relationship with Regional Planning Guidance, the East of England Development Agency's Regional Economic Strategy, other Integrated Regional and Local</p>	<p><b>Vision</b></p> <p>To plan for an improving quality of life for the people of the East of England which is sustainable for the long-term future and, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable its potential for economic growth to be achieved in a balanced way, in the interests of all the people of the region and the UK and beyond.</li> <li>• Spread the benefits of growth more equally, so as to reduce poverty, crime, ill health and social exclusion and reduce inequalities.</li> <li>• Foster a sense of well-being and self-worth by enabling people to achieve their full potential, and providing for rewarding employment, learning and leisure.</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the quality of the region's natural and built environment.</li> </ul>	<p>The key objectives outlined in the Sustainable Development Framework should be reflected in the DPDs.</p>	<p>The objectives outlined in the Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England are largely reflected in all sub-objectives in the SA.</p>

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<p>Authority strategies is crucial.</p> <p><b>Central Aim</b> The aim of the partners is to improve the quality of life for all the people of the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage the use of resources sustainably and innovatively, in order to minimise the region's global environmental impact.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth.</li> <li>• To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing.</li> <li>• To protect and maintain our most valuable regional assets such as designated habitats, landscapes of natural beauty, and our historic built heritage, and to improve the wider environment by means of adequate investment and management.</li> <li>• To reduce our consumption of fossil fuels.</li> <li>• To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region.</li> <li>• To use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources or recycled alternatives wherever possible.</li> <li>• To minimise our production of by-products or wastes, aiming for 'closed systems' where possible.</li> <li>• To avoid using the global environment to underwrite our own unsustainable way of life (e.g. dependence on unsustainably produced and/or transported food imports or timber).</li> <li>• To revitalise town centres to promote a return to sustainable urban living.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p>		

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	No targets are included.		
Sustainable Communities in the East of England – Building for the future (2004)			
<p>Long-term programme for action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.</p>	<p><b>Part 1: Decent homes, decent places</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010.</li> <li>• To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation.</li> <li>• To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord.</li> <li>• To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride.</li> </ul> <p><b>Part 2: Low demand and abandonment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned.</li> <li>• Recreate sustainable communities</li> <li>• Ensure the repetition of serious problems is prevented in the longer term.</li> <li>• Support the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal by tackling deprivation prevalent in low demand areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Part 3: A step change in housing supply</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To tackle the housing shortage, especially in London and the wider South East, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- creating conditions in which private house builders will build more homes of the right type in the right places;</li> <li>- addressing immediate and urgent needs for more affordable housing, both for key workers and those who would otherwise be homeless;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs have a role to play in ensuring that development is designed in a sustainable way as outlined in 'Building for the Future' and that adequate provision of affordable and decent housing is made available.</p>	<p>The objectives of Sustainable Communities for the East of England are largely reflected in SA objectives:</p> <p>2.1 <i>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone.</i></p> <p>2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities locally, easily, safely and affordably.</i></p> <p>2.6 <i>Support rural communities and rural practices to make a vibrant rural economy.</i></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- making the best use of the existing housing stock.</li> <li>• To work towards a better balance in the housing market in the longer term and to do this in a way that ensures communities are sustainable, enhances the overall environment and protects the countryside.</li> </ul> <p><b>Part 4: Land, countryside and rural communities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that in tackling housing shortages the countryside is protected and enhanced rather than creating urban sprawl.</li> <li>• Address housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside.</li> </ul> <p><b>Part 5: Sustainable growth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accommodate the economic success of London and the wider South East and ensure that the international competitiveness of the region is sustained, for the benefit of the region and the whole country.</li> <li>• Alleviate pressures on services and housing caused by economic success where these pressures cannot be readily be dealt with within existing towns and cities.</li> <li>• Where new and expanded communities are needed, to ensure that these are sustainable, well-designed, high quality and attractive places in which people will positively choose to live and work.</li> </ul>		
A shared Vision: the regional economic strategy for the East of England (2004)			
The first Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England was produced in 1999. The initial revision of the strategy was completed in 2001 when, 'East of	Vision: 'a leading economy, founded on our world-class knowledge base and the creativity and enterprise of our people, in order to improve the quality of life of all who live and work here'	The key objectives and the vision of the RES for the East of England should be taken into consideration in the development of the DPDs, particularly with	The objectives of the RES are largely reflected in the following SA sub-objectives: 2.2 Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and

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<p>England 2010: Prosperity and opportunity for all' was produced. A second revision of the strategy is now underway, for completion during 2004. Aside from a formal requirement to review the RES, it is important to revisit the strategy to take account of the activities, policy initiatives, new data and research that post date the production of the 2001 strategy.</p> <p>This review is based on Progressing a Shared Vision, the consultation draft Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England as this updates East of England 2010: prosperity and opportunity for all, building on the latest data, research and new government policies.</p> <p>As an economic strategy the RES focuses on issues of growth, business and prosperity (measured in GVA) – Regional planning, transport, the environment etc. are thus viewed here in the context of being a party to this growth / expansion of the region's economy – with growth being the central and overarching aim</p>	<p>The RES contains eight goals and associated priorities. The text of the RES also contains a series of actions under each priority</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a skills base that can support a world-class economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing employment rates in specific communities</li> <li>• supporting young people and their career choices</li> <li>• developing skills that meet business needs</li> <li>• developing higher education to support the knowledge economy.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. growing competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reinforcing and building upon the existing entrepreneurial culture providing a coherent and integrated business support service</li> <li>• supporting the accelerated and sustainable growth, productivity and competitiveness of the region's businesses</li> <li>• developing the capacity of the region to engage in global markets and improving the level and quality of foreign investment into the region</li> <li>• ensuring business development adds value and vitality to local communities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. global leadership in developing and realising innovation in science, technology and research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encouraging commercial exploitation of the region's research base</li> <li>• ensuring strong links between regional universities, research institutes, and the private sector maintaining and building upon the quality of research establishments in the region</li> <li>• facilitating international partnerships that enable</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>regard to building the local skills base and providing opportunities for local employment.</p>	<p>knowledge.</p> <p>2.5 Promote a more vibrant Peterborough.</p> <p>2.6 Support rural communities and rural practices to make a vibrant rural economy.</p> <p>3.1 Give everyone in Peterborough access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid.</p> <p>3.3 Diversify the economy and increase economic vitality (including reducing vulnerability and harnessing opportunities arising from climate change).</p>

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	<p>knowledge and technology transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• making full use of the research assets and global reputation of Cambridge to achieve benefits for the region.</li> </ul> <p>4. high quality places to work and live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring a suitable supply of homes to support economic growth</li> <li>• ensuring the provision of social and transport infrastructure to make communities sustainable</li> <li>• ensuring a high quality supply of business land and premises developing green infrastructure to support economic growth</li> <li>• enabling renaissance and regeneration of the region's communities</li> <li>• developing and supporting local mechanisms for implementation and delivery</li> </ul> <p>5. social inclusion and broad participation in the regional economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting people and communities to achieve their potential</li> <li>• creating sustainable employment opportunities accessible to disadvantaged communities and groups</li> <li>• promoting access to work and improving conditions of work</li> <li>• providing access to essential services tackling discrimination experienced by communities or individuals in the region wherever they are found.</li> </ul> <p>5. making the most from the development of international gateways and national and regional transport corridors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• taking advantage of the opportunities from airport expansion in the region</li> </ul>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• making the most of our gateways to the sea</li> <li>• promoting the delivery of strategic road, rail, and other public transport priorities for the region</li> <li>• ensuring that transport solutions serve economic growth in a sustainable manner</li> <li>• understanding and addressing the importance of transport links with London.</li> </ul> <p>6.a leading information society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring that the capacity and coverage of our data communications infrastructure keeps pace with the needs of a knowledge economy</li> <li>• promoting the use of network based technologies among businesses, organisations and individuals in the region</li> <li>• supporting growth in the supply of network based technologies and the development of digital content</li> <li>• improving the skills and ability of individuals to make effective use of information and communication technologies (ICT).</li> </ul> <p>7.an exemplar in environmental technologies and the efficient use of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• capturing the advantages of renewable energy production in the region</li> <li>• promoting resource efficiency and environmental good practice</li> <li>• supporting the development of environmental goods and services businesses</li> <li>• developing the region as an environmental exemplar.</li> </ul>		
Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) integrated with RSS: The East of England Plan (2004)			
The RTS describes and analyses in detail the current transport	<b>Parking Standards</b> Regional car parking standards are required to support the	Peterborough's DPDs should reflect the strategies and	Travel issues are covered by SA Sub-objectives 4.1 <i>Reduce the</i>



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<p>network and situation in the East of England in a broad environmental and spatial context and provides a forward looking assessment and strategy on managing transport in the future (up to and beyond 2016)</p>	<p>integrated land use and transport policy envisaged by the Regional Transport Strategy. A common approach in the region will avoid the development of a competitive framework between authorities which may be prepared to accept different standards.</p> <p><b>Airports study summary</b>  Growth expectations at the regions major airports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stansted Airport has a permitted capacity of 15 million passengers per annum (mppa) and is the fourth largest passenger airport in the UK.</li> <li>• Planning permission has been obtained to expand the airport to provide capacity for 25 million passengers per annum. The theoretical maximum capacity of Stansted's single runway is 40 mppa.</li> </ul> <p>Luton Airport has a current throughput of approximately 7 mppa. Support for expanding this to 10 mppa is provided by the emerging Bedfordshire Structure Plan.</p> <p>If the region is to become a more cohesive society, there is a need to call a halt to the tendencies of dispersal. In the UK, we already travel further to work than any other European country. It is possible to provide the opportunities (through more integrated planning of transport and land-use) and signals that can encourage a reduction in dispersal.</p> <p>The Regional Transport Strategy needs to be linked with, and provide support to, locational policies that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the need for motorised travel;</li> <li>• Encourage more walking and cycling;</li> <li>• Facilitate the use of public transport, increasing the viability of better quality public transport services; and,</li> </ul>	<p>locational policies for transport outlined in the RTS.</p>	<p><i>need/desire to travel</i> and 4.2 <i>Promote road and air based alternatives to travel.</i> Although other transport objectives are not covered specifically, the sub-objectives in the SA framework will cover all issues raised.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discourage unnecessary use of the private car.</li> </ul> <p>One of the key elements of the Regional Transport Strategy is the establishment of region-wide maximum parking standards for commercial, retail and leisure development – based on location, land-use type and accessibility</p>		
Revised Regional Housing Strategy for the East of England: Strategy Document 2005-2010 (2005)			
<p>The Regional Housing Strategy sets out a vision, strategic aims, and objectives to guide the provision of housing in the Region. Key issues addressed by the Strategy include, providing the right amount of homes, of the right types, in the right place and at the right price, to meet regional needs.</p>	<p><b>Vision</b> Our Vision is to achieve the sustainability of our communities and the environment they live in.</p> <p><b>Strategic Aims and Objectives</b></p> <p>1. To ensure everyone can live in a decent home at an affordable price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to achieve a step change in the supply of new affordable homes, to meet identified needs, and to ensure needs are recognised within Regional Planning Guidance</li> <li>To achieve the Decent Homes standard</li> <li>To promote strategic working particularly between regional stakeholders</li> </ul> <p>2. To contribute effectively to social inclusion within sustainable communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify needs and ensure effective provision for people requiring additional support, in housing and care e.g. through supporting people</li> <li>To contribute to the long term viability of rural communities</li> <li>To enhance the housing opportunities for people from black and minority ethnic communities</li> <li>To link housing investment with initiatives that address issues arising from structural economic change</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should accommodate and reflect the strategic aims and objectives of the regional housing strategy.</p>	<p>The need to increase access to decent and affordable housing is addressed in SA sub-objective 2.1 <i>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone</i>. The broader aims of the Strategy are covered by a range of other SA objectives.</p>

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	<p>3. To enable housing to contribute fully to ensure good health and promote health equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To contribute to the reduction in health inequalities</li> <li>• To use stock reinvestment to contribute to increasing life spans for both people and dwellings</li> <li>• To contribute to the needs of an ageing population</li> </ul> <p>4. To use housing investment to complement sustainable economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To link affordable housing into plans for economic development to enable the balanced growth of the regional economy</li> <li>• To build a better response to growth pressures within the region</li> <li>• To develop a greater understanding of external pressures ,especially London</li> <li>• To ensure the appropriate mix across all tenures</li> </ul> <p>5. To contribute to sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure new housing schemes minimise environmental impact</li> <li>• To develop new homes that make best use of good practice in design and sustainability</li> <li>• To encourage inter agency working in key regeneration schemes</li> <li>• To encourage efficient use of resources, in particular water</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Board adopts an ‘in principle’ target that 25% of all new affordable housing should be produced using Modern Methods of Construction</li> <li>• To increase the supply of affordable homes to 7000 p.a.</li> <li>• Achieve at least a 45% reduction by 2006 of social rented</li> </ul>		

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	homes falling below the decency standard, with most improvement in deprived areas		
Towns and Cities Strategy and Action Plan: Urban Renaissance in the East of England			
<p>'This strategy and action plan is the East of England's response to the national policy as set out in the Urban White Paper and the Sustainable Communities Plan. Across the whole region, the strategy strives to make the most of the vital assets that are the region's towns and cities – and the people who live, work, play and invest in them. Its purpose is to bring about urban renaissance in the East of England.'</p>	<p>The strategic objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders</li> <li>• People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well</li> <li>• Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion</li> <li>• Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all of their citizens reach their full potential</li> <li>• Good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime – that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are</li> <li>• People and organisations in the public, private and voluntary sectors who have the skills necessary to deliver the urban renaissance</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should reflect the objectives of the Action Plan.</p>	<p>Urban renaissance in the East of England is largely addressed in SA headline objective 2. <i>To support communities and meet the needs of people in Peterborough.</i></p>
A Better Life: the role of culture in the sustainable development of the East of England (2006) and accompanying Action Plan.			
<p>A Better Life sets out the cultural strategy for the East of England region over the next 10-20 years.</p> <p>The vision of the Cultural Strategy is <i>“to put culture at the heart of life in this region – for every resident and visitor, wherever they are and whoever they are”</i>.</p>	<p>The Cultural Strategy sets out four priority themes which will be key to development of culture in the region and includes a number of aims under each priority theme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Embedding culture in growth and regeneration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging planning for cultural assets and infrastructure in growth areas</li> <li>• Ensuring regeneration projects have a cultural</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>Culture is an important and vital aspect of the region. Where possible the Core Strategy DPD and planning in general should help in promoting, protecting and enhancing its role.</p>	<p>Although cultural elements of the SA framework are not overt, a number of SA sub-objectives will contribute to meeting the aims of the strategy including 2.3 <i>Help everyone access basic services and facilities locally, easily, safely and affordably</i> and 2.5 <i>Promote a more vibrant</i></p>

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	<p>element.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocating the benefits of cultural infrastructure</li> <li>• Improving the co-ordination of funding</li> </ul> <p>2. Developing creativity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forging stronger links between creative people</li> <li>• Embedding creativity in education</li> <li>• Providing support to creative businesses and individuals</li> <li>• Promoting the importance of creative industries to key decision makers.</li> </ul> <p>3. Growing cultural tourism,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritising investment in the development of the region's natural and cultural assets</li> <li>• Developing the skills of people in the cultural tourism industry</li> <li>• Creating innovative propositions for promoting the region's cultural assets to visitors</li> </ul> <p>4. Capturing the benefits of the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympics Games</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring there is a strong cultural element running through the Olympic and Paralympics celebrations in the region</li> <li>• Hosting part of the world cultural festival that will be coming to the country</li> <li>• Using the Olympics and Paralympics as a catalyst to encourage the widest possible participation in all aspects of culture, including sport (with a particular focus on young people and priority groups).</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing better measures and evidence base of the impact of culture in the region.</li> </ul>		<p><i>Peterborough</i></p>

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‘Our Environment, Our Future’ The Regional Environmental Strategy for The East of England (2003)			
<p>This Regional Environment Strategy is based on a vision of a prosperous and socially inclusive East of England that recognises the value of the environment as an integral part of the region’s current and future sustainable development:</p> <p>“The Strategy sets out an ambitious agenda for celebrating, protecting and enhancing our natural, historic and built environment. It highlights the importance of the environment to the broader improvement of quality of life for everyone in the region.”</p>	<p>Delivering sustainable patterns and forms of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accommodate population and economic growth whilst protecting and enhancing the environment.</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel and achieve a switch to more sustainable modes of transport.</li> <li>• Deliver sustainable design.</li> </ul> <p>Meeting the challenges and opportunities of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce vulnerability of the region to climate change.</li> <li>• Promote energy conservation and a switch to renewable energy sources.</li> <li>• Harness environmental benefits arising from climate change.</li> </ul> <p>Ensuring environmental sustainability in the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the environmental awareness, skills, and housekeeping of business and the workforce.</li> <li>• Promote the environmental economy.</li> <li>• Deliver more sustainable agriculture.</li> </ul> <p>Enhancing environmental capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and strengthen landscape and townscape character.</li> <li>• Enhance biodiversity.</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance the historic environment.</li> </ul> <p>Achieving sustainable lifestyles</p>	<p>The Peterborough’s DPDs should follow the vision of the regional environmental strategy, and should be designed to reduce negative impacts on the environment and enhance positive effects, with particular focus on the objectives set out in the East of England Regional Environmental Strategy</p>	<p>The objectives of the Strategy are covered by the SA headline objective 5. <i>To maintain and improve Peterborough’s environmental quality and assets.</i></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the region's global environmental impact.</li> <li>• Increase understanding and ownership of environmental issues.</li> </ul>		
<b>Woodland for Life - Regional Woodland Strategy for East of England [2004]</b>			
<p>The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England provides a number of strategies for the enhancement, over the next 20 years, of the benefits that trees and woodlands bring to the people who live and work in the region. With the active participation of woodland owners, the woodlands and trees of the East of England provide a wide range of benefits that have been divided into six broad themes</p> <p>The Strategy has been drafted to reflect these six themes</p> <p>The basis of all themes will be sustainable woodland management (Regional Woodland Strategy)</p>	<p>The Strategy contains a number of objectives, known as initiatives. These are detailed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support a strategic approach to access provision, to ensure that woodland is an integral part of wider green-space and access strategies and programmes.</li> <li>• Raise the awareness of the benefits of woodland for health and well-being.</li> <li>• Enhance, with trees and woodland, the aesthetic qualities of areas of the East of England that have suffered landscape degradation.</li> <li>• Support community engagement in woodland issues.</li> <li>• Promote sustainable developments set within well designed green space of which trees and woodland play a functional part.</li> <li>• Improve protection of existing woodland and trees.</li> <li>• Create greener road corridors integrated into the wider landscape.</li> <li>• Encourage an increase in woodland-based tourism.</li> <li>• Help public and corporate organisations in the region understand issues of sustainable timber and certification.</li> <li>• Increase business competitiveness in the woodland and timber industries.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should avoid developing on areas of woodland and where possible incorporate woodland planting, reflecting the Woodland Strategy.</p>	<p>Although the Sustainability Appraisal does not contain any specific sub-objectives relating to protecting Peterborough's trees and woodlands, SA sub-objective 5.1 generally addresses the need to protect Peterborough's biodiversity including woodland habitats.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and support silvicultural and management systems to improve the quality of timber grown in the region.</li> <li>• Promote the use of wood for heat generation.</li> <li>• Develop opportunities for lifelong learning through trees and woodland.</li> <li>• Adapt to the likely impact of climate change on trees and woodland in East of England.</li> <li>• Promote woodland planting and management to help protect other natural resources as part of integrated sustainable land management.</li> <li>• Promote woodland planting and management to help protect other natural resources as part of integrated sustainable land management.</li> <li>• Promote woodland planting and management to help protect other natural resources as part of integrated sustainable land management.</li> <li>• Help deliver Habitat Action Plans and Species Action Plans particularly through the management of native or ancient woodland, wood pasture and veteran trees.</li> </ul>		
Healthy Futures: A Regional Health Strategy for the East of England 2005-2010. East of England Regional Assembly			
Healthy Futures is the East of England's first Regional Health Strategy. It is intended to improve the overall health of people in the East of England, and to reduce inequalities in health within the	<p>The strategy sets out 9 strategic priorities under three Themes:</p> <p>Theme A: Health in Sustainable Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Priority 1: To ensure that the social, economic and environmental foundations of healthy lifestyles are</li> </ul>	The Core Strategy should have consideration to Healthy Futures. Theme A is particularly pertinent to the planning process.	The range of SA objectives cover the strategic priorities set out in Healthy Futures, particularly SA Objective 1: Improve the health of Peterborough's population.



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Region.	<p>designed creatively into new and existing communities in the East of England, recognising the range of factors that contribute to health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Priority 2: To provide infrastructure and sustained support to build social capital, particularly among those communities (geographical communities, communities of interest and potentially vulnerable groups) which are experiencing poor health outcomes, recognising the key role of family and community relationships and the need to support them</li> <li>• Strategic Priority 3: To make it possible for communities to 'choose health' positively and more easily, recognising the general importance of access, appropriate information and health literacy, but also harnessing the particular opportunities linked to the 2012 Olympics/Paralympics in encouraging healthy lifestyles.</li> </ul> <p>Theme B: Health at Key Life Stages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Priority 4: To ensure that children and young people in the East of England can get off to a healthy start in life, linking in with the National Service Framework for children, young people and maternity services, and recognising the five key outcomes set out in Every Child Matters (ECM)</li> <li>• Strategic Priority 5: To encourage better health for people in the East of England throughout their working lives, recognising the links between people's health and the range of experiences relating to work and workplaces, and worklessness</li> <li>• Strategic Priority 6: To support people in the East of</li> </ul>		

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	<p>England in ‘active ageing’ and adding life to years, linking in with the National Service Framework for older people, highlighting the needs and opportunities linked to an ageing population, and recognising and supporting the contribution made by older people to all aspects of life in the East of England.</p> <p>Theme C: Health in a Connected Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Priority 7: To recognise and respond to the practical implications of international gateways for health and health inequalities within the East of England, acknowledging the needs and opportunities linked to increasing international mobility</li> <li>• Strategic Priority 8: To harness the East of England’s international position to encourage learning, knowledge development and research and development (R&amp;D) for health, recognising the opportunities to learn from elsewhere</li> <li>• Strategic Priority 9: To understand and plan for the impacts of climate change and the more sustainable use of resources within the Region, in terms of health and health inequalities issues, embracing the imperative to formulate a clear regional response in terms of adaptation and mitigation, and linking, particularly, to Strategic Priority 1.</li> </ul>		
Regional Rural Delivery Framework (Government Office for the East of England, 2004)			
The purpose of the RRDF is to embed rural needs within wider regional strategic aims, enabling decision-making and prioritisation	The Vision for the Regional Rural Delivery Framework is that the Framework “ <i>will provide a context in which the needs of rural communities can be appropriately represented at the national, regional and sub-regional level</i> ”	The Core Strategy DPD should aim to protect the value of the countryside through appropriate and use planning e.g. directing	The SA Framework should cover the aims and objectives set out in the Rural Delivery Framework.

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<p>to be devolved to regional and local levels. The Framework seeks to provide a statement of the Region's key objectives for rural delivery and promote a governance structure to ensure effective engagement between rural communities, stakeholders and key delivery agents at the regional and sub-regional level.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> There are seven strategic objectives within the framework, and actions are set out under each one:</p> <p>Objective 1: To encourage economic, social and environmental activity that sustains and enhances the distinctive natural, cultural and built heritage of the Region's rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased biodiversity</li> <li>• A thriving land based sector that contributes to a wide range of sustainable industries in the Region including food and farming</li> <li>• Increased opportunities for people to understand and enjoy and protect the distinctive natural, cultural and built heritage of the Region</li> <li>• The value and natural beauty of the countryside is enhanced for the benefit of rural communities and society in general</li> </ul> <p>Objective 2: To improve the efficiency and sustainability of resource use across rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current efforts to improve resource efficiency in rural communities and industry are supported and extended</li> <li>• The use of renewable resources as an alternative to non-renewable energy sources is increased</li> <li>• The amount of waste produced as a whole is reduced and the proportion re-used or recycled is increased</li> </ul> <p>Objective 3: To anticipate and respond to the impacts of climate change across rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal and low lying areas take a proactive approach to managing the impacts of climate change</li> </ul>	<p>development away from sensitive areas. The rural economy should be supported and infrastructure to support learning and skills in rural areas should be encouraged. The Core Strategy DPD should also aim to protect and enhance the environment.</p>	<p>The rural economy is covered in SA sub-objective 2.6: Support rural communities and rural practices to make a vibrant rural economy.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A proactive approach is taken to managing the potential impacts of climate change on the Region's water resources</li> <li>• The Region's rural communities take action to mitigate the impacts and exploit the opportunities of climate change</li> </ul> <p>Objective 4: Promote social inclusion through improved access to services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased community capacity through participation</li> <li>• Health inequalities are fully addressed</li> <li>• Improved access for rural communities</li> </ul> <p>Objective 5: To address housing needs in rural areas and respond to the anticipated impact of growth within the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New developments contribute to and enhance the character of rural areas</li> <li>• Appropriate levels of infrastructure and service provision accompany new housing development in rural areas as well as urban areas</li> <li>• Provision of affordable housing, including social and key worker housing is consistent with the needs of rural communities</li> </ul> <p>Objective 6: To encourage and support enterprise and innovation in rural businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access to business support in rural areas</li> <li>• Increased ICT opportunities</li> <li>• Improved quality and uptake of employment opportunities in rural areas, particularly in the most disadvantaged areas</li> <li>• Market towns playing a strong and effective role as hubs for the rural economy</li> </ul>		

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	<p>Objective 7: To encourage people of all ages to participate in quality learning opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access to, and take-up of quality learning opportunities</li> <li>• Increased uptake of learning opportunities by micro businesses in rural areas</li> <li>• Increased levels of transferable skills such as marketing</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> There are a number of targets set out under each of the seven strategic objectives in the Framework.</p>		
<b>The East of England Plan for Sport (Sport England, 2004)</b>			
<p>The vision for this plan is to have sport play a major role in improving health, generating economic impact and encouraging social equality in the East of England. The overall aim of the plan is to raise participation levels, year on year, leading to a significant rise in the east's population being physically active by 2020.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> There are six headline priorities identified for action in the East of England, each with their own set of targets:</p> <p>Promotion and marketing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sport will contribute to a 1% year on year increase in participation across the region through a '30 minutes a day' campaign</li> <li>• Achieve an effective communications hub recognising different market needs through the creation of a robust communications and marketing network</li> </ul> <p>Legislation and regulatory change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise investment into sport and active recreation through the land-use planning system</li> </ul> <p>Quality and improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A culture on continuous improvement in the planning, delivery and evaluation of sport and active recreation through the introduction of quality assurance</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD should encourage the development of sports facilities of a scale and in locations most likely to achieve the objectives set out in the Regional Plan for Sport.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure that the provision of sports facilities is covered.</p> <p>Access to sports facilities is covered in the SA Framework through SA sub objective 1.1: Create healthy lifestyles and environments.</p>

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	<p>standards and promotion of good practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a best practice forum to recognise, showcase and celebrate the value of sport and active recreation through innovation and creativity</li> <li>• Build quality and capacity into the professional and volunteer workforce through improved professional development and training opportunities</li> </ul> <p>Structures and partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a fully co-ordinated sports development system with delivery led by County Sports Partnerships, School Sports Partnerships and National Governing Bodies</li> <li>• Greater opportunities for low participation groups through the promotion of effective partnerships and targeted communication</li> </ul> <p>Innovation and delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic bid in the East of England through focused activity and participation</li> <li>• Increase participation in the region's isolated rural communities through innovation and creativity</li> <li>• Maximise the role of education by increasing participation through the support of the PESSCL project and the promotion of greater community use of educational facilities</li> <li>• Increase participation in wider forms of active recreation and sport, such as X-treme sports, utilising innovation, promotion and support</li> <li>• Increase opportunities for people to participate in sport and active recreation in their sports club, school, workplace or home through better access and</li> </ul>		

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	<p>improved understanding Strategic planning and research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a comprehensive evidence base that will be used to measure and promote the value of sport and active recreation</li> </ul>		
Other Regions			
RSS8 – Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands, 2005			
<p>RSS 8 is the renamed RPG8(2002), taking into consideration ongoing revisions and recommendations from the Examination in public (2003) and the Secretary of State (2004). It provides a broad development strategy for the East Midlands up to 2021. It also represents the spatial element of the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS). It is divided into three main sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core Strategy</li> <li>Spatial Strategy</li> <li>Topic Based Priorities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regional Core Objectives</b> Development Plans, Local Development Frameworks, Local Transport Plans and Economic Development Strategies will seek:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to address social exclusion, through the regeneration of disadvantaged areas and reducing regional inequalities in the distribution of employment, housing, health and other community facilities;</li> <li>to protect and where possible enhance the quality of the environment in urban and rural areas so as to make them safe and attractive places to live and work;</li> <li>to improve the health of the region's residents, for example through improved air quality, the availability of good quality well designed housing and access to leisure and recreation facilities;</li> <li>to promote and improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and regional competitiveness;</li> <li>to improve accessibility to jobs, homes and services across the region by developing integrated transport, ensuring the improvement of opportunities for walking, cycling and the use of high quality public transport;</li> <li>to achieve effective protection of the environment by avoiding significant harm and securing adequate mitigation</li> </ol>	<p>The DPDs should take into consideration the key development principles set out in RSS8 and in particular the development policies for the Eastern Sub-region which boarder Peterborough.</p>	<p>The SA headline objectives and sub-objectives take into consideration the implications of development in neighbouring areas.</p>

Overall aim or purpose of document	Objectives, targets, opportunities or constraints identified in the document	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for the SA/SEA
	<p>where appropriate, and to promote the conservation, enhancement, sensitive use and management of the region's natural and cultural assets;</p> <p>7. to bring about a step change increase in the level of the region's biodiversity, by managing and developing habitats to secure gains wherever possible, and ensuring no net loss of priority habitats and species;</p> <p>8. to promote the prudent use of resources, in particular through patterns of development and transport that make efficient and effective use of existing infrastructure, optimise waste minimisation, reduce overall energy use and maximise the role of renewable energy generation;</p> <p>9. to take action to reduce the scale and impact of future climate change, in particular the risk of damage to life and property from flooding, especially through the location and design of new development; and</p> <p>10. to promote good design in development so as to achieve high environmental standards and optimum social benefits.</p> <p><b>Development in the Eastern Sub-Area</b></p> <p>a) In the Eastern Sub-area Development Plans, Local Development Frameworks, Local Transport Plans and economic development strategies should include policies to achieve the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• significant strengthening of the regional role of Lincoln as one of the region's five Principal Urban Areas;</li> <li>• consolidation and where appropriate strengthening of the Sub-Regional Centres of Boston, Grantham, Melton Mowbray and Newark;</li> <li>• regeneration of the towns of Gainsborough, Mablethorpe and Skegness</li> <li>• maintenance and enhancement of the roles of small and</li> </ul>		



Overall aim or purpose of document	Objectives, targets, opportunities or constraints identified in the document	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for the SA/SEA
	<p>medium sized market towns as locally significant service and employment centres through the protection of existing retail and community facilities, and support for sustainably located new housing and local employment generating development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the strengthening of the role of the food production and distribution industry by the creation of cluster related developments;</li> <li>• continued promotion of tourism in historic settlements, including Lincoln and Stamford, and the consolidation and diversification of the holiday industry at existing coastal settlements, particularly Skegness and Mablethorpe;</li> <li>• the promotion of sustainable patterns of development in those parts of the sub-area bordering major urban areas in other regions , in particular Peterborough;</li> <li>• the protection of the landscape and natural beauty of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB; and</li> <li>• the protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment of the coastal margin including the Wash, and Rutland Water.</li> </ul> <p><b>Lincoln Policy Area</b></p> <p>b) To develop fully the strengthening of the regional role of the Lincoln Policy Area the Regional Planning Body, working with adjacent local authorities, emda and other interested bodies, should develop a Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy as part of the next RSS Review; the Strategy should contain long term policies and proposals that will promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a sustainable pattern of development and movement in the City of Lincoln and in surrounding settlements;</li> <li>• the development of Lincoln’s role as a cultural and commercial centre;</li> </ul>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an improvement to the economic performance of the City;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ a reduction in deprivation; and</li> <li>○ the protection and enhancement of the outstanding historic and architectural character of Lincoln and its setting in the landscape.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<b>Draft East Midlands Regional Plan</b>			
<p>The Draft East Midlands Regional Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in 2006. The Draft Regional Plan provides a broad development strategy for the East Midlands up to 2026 and represents the spatial element of the Integrated Regional Strategy.</p>	<p>The Regional Core Objectives set out in the East Midlands Regional Plan are:</p> <p><b>a) To reduce social exclusion</b> through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the regeneration of disadvantaged areas,</li> <li>• the reduction of inequalities in the location and distribution of employment, housing, health and other community facilities and services, and by;</li> <li>• responding positively to the diverse needs of different communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>b) To protect and enhance the environmental quality of urban and rural settlements</b> to make them safe and attractive places to live, work and invest in, through the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promotion of 'green infrastructure';</li> <li>• enhancement of the 'urban fringe'; and</li> <li>• promotion of high quality design which reflects local distinctiveness.</li> </ul> <p><b>c) To improve the health of the Region's residents</b> through improvements in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• air quality;</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD should take into consideration the key development principles set out in the draft East Midlands Regional Plan and in particular the development policies for the Eastern Sub-region which border Peterborough.</p>	<p>The SA headline objectives and sub-objectives take into consideration the implications of development in neighbouring areas.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘affordable warmth’;</li> <li>• the availability of good quality housing; and</li> <li>• access to health, leisure and recreation facilities &amp; services.</li> </ul> <p><b>d) To improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and regional competitiveness</b> through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the improvement of access to labour and markets; and</li> <li>• ensuring that sufficient good quality land and premises are available to support economic activity in sectors targeted for growth by the Regional Economic Strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>e) To improve accessibility to jobs, homes and services</b> through the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promotion and integration of opportunities for walking and cycling;</li> <li>• promotion of the use of high quality public transport; and</li> <li>• encouragement of patterns of new development that reduce the need to travel.</li> </ul> <p><b>f) To protect and enhance the environment</b> through the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protection, enhancement, sensitive use and management of the Region’s natural and historic assets;</li> <li>• avoidance of significant harm and securing adequate mitigation or compensation for any unavoidable damage; and</li> </ul>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognition of the limits to the capacity of the environment to accept further development without irreversible damage.</li> </ul> <p><b>g) To achieve a ‘step change’ increase in the level of the Region’s biodiversity</b> through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the management and extension of habitats to secure net gains in biodiversity; and</li> <li>• ensuring that no net loss of priority habitats or species is allowed to occur.</li> </ul> <p><b>h) To reduce the causes of climate change by</b> minimising emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maximising ‘resource efficiency’ and the level of renewable energy generation;</li> <li>• making best use of existing infrastructure; promoting sustainable design and construction; and</li> <li>• encouraging patterns of new development that reduce the need to travel.</li> </ul> <p><b>i) To reduce the impacts of climate change,</b> in particular the risk of damage to life and property from flooding and sea level change and the decline in water quality and resources, through the location, design and construction of new development.</p> <p><b>j) To minimise adverse environmental impacts of new development and promote optimum social and economic benefits</b> through the promotion of sustainable design and construction techniques.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide 20,418 new homes over the period 2001-2026.</li> <li>• To achieve 60% additional dwellings on previously developed land or through conversions.</li> </ul>		
<b>RPG9 – Regional Planning for South East England, GOSE, 2001</b>			
<p>‘The primary purpose of this guidance is to provide a regional framework for the preparation of local authority development plans and, in London, for the Mayor’s Spatial Development Strategy. Throughout this guidance ‘South East’ refers to the Greater London area and the areas covered by the shire county, unitary and district councils for Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, the Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and West Sussex.</p> <p>The other purpose of this guidance is to provide the spatial framework for other strategies and programmes. These include the preparation of local transport plans by local authorities, the regional strategies of the South East of England Development Agency (SEEDA) and East of</p>	<p>Key development principles in the region:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. urban areas should become the main focus for development through making them more attractive, accessible and better able to attract investment</li> <li>2. greenfield development should normally take place only after other alternatives have been considered, and should have regard to the full social, environmental and transport costs of location</li> <li>3. the pattern of development should be less dispersed with more sustainable patterns of activity, allowing home, work, leisure, green spaces, cultural facilities and community services to be in closer proximity</li> <li>4. London’s World City role and the South East’s international connections should be developed as a basis for the enhancement of the Region’s attractiveness in Europe and the world</li> <li>5. economic opportunities should be increased by raising skill levels and reducing the disparities between different parts of the region</li> <li>6. Sufficient housing, and in particular, affordable housing, should be provided for all who need to live and work in the Region, to encourage social inclusion and avoid pressure for housing in adjoining regions</li> <li>7. the development of housing should be more</li> </ol>	<p>The DPDs should take into consideration the key development principles set out in RPG9.</p>	<p>The SA headline objectives and sub-objectives take into consideration the implications of development in neighbouring areas.</p>

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<p>England Development Agency (EEDA), and the strategies prepared by the Mayor of London including those for economic development and transport.' *</p>	<p>sustainable, providing a mix of sizes, types and tenures, having regard to the structure of households and people's ability to access homes and jobs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. development should be located and designed to enable more sustainable use of the Region's natural resources, in the supply of food, water, energy, minerals and timber, in the effective management of waste, the promotion of renewable energy sources and to assist in reducing pollution of air, land and water</li> <li>9. there should be continued protection and enhancement of the region's biodiversity</li> <li>10. the life of the countryside and rural communities should be sustained through economic diversification which respects the character of different parts of the Region and enables sustainable agriculture and forestry</li> <li>11. access to jobs, services, leisure and cultural facilities should be less dependant on longer distance movement and there should be increased ability to meet normal travel needs through safe walking, cycling and public transport with reduced reliance on the car; and</li> <li>12. transport investment should support the spatial strategy, maintaining the existing network, enhancing access as part of more concentrated forms of development, overcoming bottlenecks and supporting higher capacity and less polluting modes of transport.</li> </ol>		
South East Plan (May 2009)			
The South East Plan provides a	The South East Plan seeks to deliver the following vision:	The DPDs should take into	The SA headline objectives and

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<p>regional framework for development until 2026; it is intended to complement other regional policies, e.g. for economic development and public housing investment, and to focus especially on implementation and delivery.</p>	<p><i>'A socially and economically strong, healthy and just South East that respects the limits of the global environment. Achieving this will require the active involvement of all individuals to deliver a society where everyone, including the most deprived, benefits from and contributes to a better quality of life. At the same time the impact of current high levels of resource use will be reduced and the quality of the environment will be maintained and enhanced'</i>.</p> <p>The Core objectives of the plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. a sustainable balance between planning for economic, environmental and social benefits will be sought, to help improve quality of life for everyone in the South East</li> <li>ii. economic growth and competitiveness in the region will be sustained, with Gross Value Added (GVA) in the region increased by 3% per annum over the period 2006-2016</li> <li>iii. new initiatives to tackle skills deficits will be promoted</li> <li>iv. a closer alignment between jobs and homes growth will be pursued</li> <li>v. economic and social disparities within the region will be reduced</li> <li>vi. a sufficient level of housing development will be delivered</li> <li>vii. a substantial increase in the supply of affordable housing will be pursued, through a package of measures to deliver this goal</li> <li>viii. adequate infrastructure will be provided in a way that keeps pace with development</li> <li>ix. key transport links will be improved, providing access for all, especially disadvantaged groups</li> <li>x. health provision and access will be improved</li> <li>xi. spatial planning in the region will take into account the needs of an ageing population and its implications</li> </ul>	<p>consideration the key development principles set out in South East Plan.</p>	<p>sub-objectives take into consideration the implications of development in neighbouring regions.</p>

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	xii. crime and the fear of crime will be reduced xiii. better natural resource management and efficiency will be pursued, leading to reductions in the consumption of water and energy and the production of waste xiv. new development will be delivered in a manner which mitigates the effects of, and adapts to, climate change xv. the best of the region's historic, built and natural environment will be protected and where possible enhanced, both for its own sake and to underpin the social and economic development of the region xvi. new development will be of high quality sustainable design and construction, and be an asset to the region		
The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy. Greater London Authority, 2004.			
The London Plan outlines the Mayor's responsibilities for strategic planning in London. He has a wide range of duties and powers defined. The government has set out guidance and advice on the Mayor's planning duties and powers His duties include producing a Spatial Development Strategy for London called the "London Plan" and keeping it under review.*	'The London Plan deals only with matters that are of strategic importance to Greater London. The required content of the London Plan is set out in a government guidance note (reference needed here). The GLA Act also requires that the London Plan take account of three crosscutting themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The health of Londoners; Include here reference to the specific article in the GLA Act</li> <li>• Equality of opportunity (Article 33 in the GLA Act 1999); and</li> <li>• Its contribution to sustainable development in the UK' *</li> </ul>	The DPDs should take into consideration the key development principles set out in The London Plan.	The SA headline objectives and sub-objectives take into consideration the implications of development in neighbouring regions.
Joint Plans – Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan (2003)			
A detailed development strategy for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area based on Regional Planning Guidance for	The Structure Plan aims to secure greater sustainability through integrating environmental, social and economic objectives whilst providing for new jobs and other significant development requirements. The plan is intended to improve	The DPDs will need to consider the policies in Structure Plan and update / make them more appropriate to the scope of the LDF.	The SA contains a range of sub-objectives that reflect the issues in the Structure Plan.



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East Anglia (RPG6).	the quality of life of everyone who lives, works and spends time in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.		
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan (2003)			
This Plan aims to address the significant waste management needs of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area, whilst securing protection for the environment and local communities, in order to achieve the principles of sustainable development.	<p>The Waste Local Plan will help the area to meet the ambitions of European and national policy which requires a move away from landfill as a means of getting rid of waste, and development of more sustainable methods of waste management. The intension of the Plan is to recycle and recover more material and energy from waste, in a way that minimises the effect on the environment and which brings land back into beneficial use.</p> <p>To achieve the objectives, the Plan sets out a strategy identifying the best locations for future waste management facilities, and planning policies that will apply to new planning applications for waste developments.</p>	The DPDs will need to take into consideration the requirements and policies of the Waste Local Plan.	SA sub-objective 6.5 <i>Reduce waste not put to any use</i> , in conjunction with the full range of SA sub-objectives will broadly cover the issues raised in the Waste Local Plan.
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals Local Plan (1991)			
The Aggregates Local Plan provides the policy context against which proposals for minerals developments can be assessed for approval or refusal.	The overall objective of the Aggregates Local Plan is to provide a reliable and steady supply of minerals for the construction industry and other aggregate users.	The DPDs will need to take into consideration the requirements and policies of the Minerals Local Plan.	SA sub-objective 6.4 <i>Minimise consumption of non-renewable natural resources</i> , in conjunction with the full range of SA sub-objectives, will broadly cover the issues raised in the Minerals Local Plan.
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals & Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document Preferred Options (September 2008)			
A new joint minerals and waste Core Strategy is being prepared to replace the separate plans above and is currently at the Preferred Options stage.	<p>The strategic objectives of the plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to the national, regional and local mineral supply by maintaining an adequate and steady supply of minerals (sand and gravel, brickclay, chalk marl, and specialist minerals) and to meet local requirements, at a rate sufficient to enable the delivery of the planned</li> </ul>	The Core Strategy will need to take into consideration the requirements and policies of this plan.	Minerals and waste issues are broadly covered by SA objectives 6.4 and 6.5, as above.

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	<p>growth in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make allocations for new sand and gravel extraction in areas outside of the Ouse and Nene river valleys.</li> <li>• To safeguard the economic mineral resource of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough through the designation of Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas.</li> <li>• To minimise the use of virgin mineral by encouraging the efficient use of materials, including recycling and re-use of waste, and the minimisation of construction waste in the development of sustainable new communities.</li> <li>• To contribute to meeting strategic objectives relating to sustainable flood risk management for the Cranbrook and Counter Drain catchment, and complementary habitat creation adjacent to the Ouse Washes, through mineral extraction and restoration in the Earith / Mepal area.</li> <li>• To maximise biodiversity and community benefits including additional green infrastructure through appropriate afteruses following mineral extraction, particularly in the Earith/Mepal area.</li> <li>• To encourage operational practices and restoration proposals which minimise or help to address climate change.</li> <li>• To safeguard and enhance the distinct landscapes of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough including the wet fens, river valleys, chalk and limestone uplands.</li> </ul>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect and enhance the biodiversity and historic environment, including designated sites, of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</li> <li>• To protect the ground and surface water resources of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.</li> <li>• To safeguard the residential amenity of new and existing communities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.</li> <li>• To ensure that potential emissions are minimised as part of minerals development.</li> <li>• To provide for the creation and servicing of new sustainable communities and infrastructure in the plan area.</li> <li>• To encourage and safeguard sustainable transport of minerals e.g. by rail and water.</li> <li>• To ensure the sustainable use of soils in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.</li> </ul>		
<b>Health Strategy 2005-2010, Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Strategic Health Authority (NHS)</b>			
<p>The SHA Health Strategy sets out the key priorities and models for the health system to contribute to improving health in the three counties.</p>	<p>Whilst many of our priorities are set nationally and locally, and will evolve over the next five years, below we outline the strategic priorities for NSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving health and reducing health inequalities through more effective planning with partners, improved service provision and staff better skilled in health promotion.</li> <li>• Reducing the risk and impact of healthcare associated disease.</li> <li>• Strengthening commissioning to ensure quality, choice and contestability.</li> <li>• Reviewing and reconfiguring services specifically:</li> </ul>	<p>Although not all the SHAs objectives can be addressed through spatial planning, the DPDs should, where possible, contribute to achieving the SHAs objectives.</p>	<p>The SA framework contains sub-objectives that cover health:</p> <p>1.1 <i>Create healthy lifestyles and environments.</i></p> <p>1.2 <i>Reduce health inequalities.</i></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospital services that can be provided in the community</li> <li>• Services for older people</li> <li>• Mental health services</li> <li>• Emergency/urgent care</li> <li>• Specialist services</li> <li>• Maternity and specialist child health services</li> <li>• Supporting the development of new organisations and clinical networks.</li> <li>• Realising the benefits of workforce, information communication technology (ICT), modernisation, contract and system reforms.</li> <li>• Achieving long-term financial sustainability.</li> </ul>		
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Biodiversity Action Plan</b>			
<p>The Local Biodiversity Action Plan works on the basis of partnership to identify local priorities and to determine the contribution they can make to the delivery of the national Species and Habitat Action Plan targets.</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To conserve and where appropriate enhance biodiversity in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</li> <li>• Maintain a high profile for biodiversity in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs will need to take into consideration how it can help to deliver the aims of the local BAPs for Peterborough.</p>	<p>SA sub-objective 5.1 <i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity (taking account of climate change)</i> supports the implementation of Peterborough's BAPs.</p>
<b>Sustainable Construction in Cambridgeshire – a best practice guide, Cambridgeshire County Council and Cambridge Horizons (2006)</b>			
<p>The guide provides illustrative examples of best practice of sustainable design and construction methods for new developments.</p>	<p>The guidance sets out a range of design objectives and desired outcomes:</p> <p>Ensure healthy and comfortable environments for living and working</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To address the impacts of climate change and</li> </ul>	<p>Although the guide is a Cambridgeshire County Council initiative, the advice and techniques are pertinent for development in Peterborough. The guide provides a useful</p>	<p>The SA should advocate sustainable design and construction. This is supported by SA Headline Objective 6: To minimise consumption of natural resources in Peterborough and</p>

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	<p>incorporate adaptation in the design of development.</p> <p>Minimise the amount of energy people need to use to lead their lives comfortably</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To include energy conservation measures and achieve energy efficient siting of buildings.</li> <li>• To minimise the need to travel and encourage cycling, walking and public transport use.</li> <li>• To incorporate renewable energy sources, district heating, or combined heat and power systems in new developments wherever possible.</li> </ul> <p>Minimise the amount of waste generated and not reused in any way, in both demolition/ construction and occupation of buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To incorporate facilities for waste sorting and recycling.</li> <li>• To minimise waste and maximise recycling during construction and demolition.</li> </ul> <p>Encourage the sustainable use and management of water resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To conserve water resources and incorporate water efficiency measures.</li> <li>• To incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SUDS).</li> <li>• To reduce flood risk.</li> </ul> <p>Minimise the wider impact of new developments through maximising the use of local, natural and sustainable materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To use sustainable construction processes.</li> <li>• To maximise the use of materials from local and sustainable sources.</li> </ul>	<p>starting point for developing policies on sustainable construction.</p>	<p>beyond.</p>

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Nene Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, Environment Agency (2005)			
<p>The Nene Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy sets out the abstraction licensing strategy for managing water resources in the Nene catchment over the six years.</p>	<p>The CAM assesses the resource availability at a number of river assessment points. The two points close to Peterborough, Orton Lock and Nene Downstream Boundary are shown to have a low environmental sensitivity to abstraction, but are over licensed (16% and 15% availability respectively). From this the CAM also sets out the licensing strategy.</p>	<p>The DPDs should have regard to the Cam and take into consideration the limits on water abstraction.</p>	<p>Water resources are covered by SA sub –objective 6.3 Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits and protect water resources (taking account of climate change).</p>
Peterborough City			
Peterborough Local Plan (First Replacement)			
<p>The Peterborough Local Plan (First Replacement) was adopted on the 20 July 2005, replacing the Peterborough Local Plan 2006. the Local Plan sets out planning policies to provide a basis for decisions on planning applications and to make proposals for development and the use of land and to allocate land to meeting housing, employment and social needs.</p>	<p>A Strategy Statement for the Replacement Local Plan has been developed which is consistent with this philosophy and with the national and regional planning context:</p> <p>The replacement Local Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the growth of Peterborough as a vibrant and dynamic regional centre which acts as a focus for inward investment;</li> <li>• promote the economic, social and environmental well-being of all sections of society and improve health and the quality of life by setting a positive framework for the provision of jobs, housing and facilities;</li> <li>• protect and enhance the natural and built environments; and</li> <li>• reflect the City Council's commitment to the principles and practice of sustainable development.</li> </ul> <p>The City Council will work in partnership with all sectors of society, public, private and voluntary, to achieve the implementation of this strategy.</p>	<p>The DPDs will be a core component of the Local Development Framework that replaces the Local Plan. The aims and objectives of the Local Plan should be updated, but reflected in the DPDs.</p>	<p>Issues identified in the Local Plan are reflected in the SA headline objectives and sub-objectives.</p>

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	<p>Strategic Aims</p> <p>The Strategy Statement provides the basis for the Plan's Strategic Aims, which are set out below. These in turn set the context for the aims and policies contained within the individual chapters, which will ensure the implementation of the Plan strategy.</p> <p>Improving the Economy and Social Well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage new enterprise and investment to create a growing, diverse and healthy local economy and maximise employment opportunities;</li> <li>• encourage the growth of Peterborough and meet the needs of all of the District's population by providing for housing, shops, leisure and community facilities;</li> <li>• promote equality of opportunity for all members of society;</li> <li>• support the development of a vibrant city centre with a wider range of facilities and an increased regional role;</li> <li>• maintain and improve the vitality and viability of district and local centres;</li> <li>• encourage rural enterprise, including the diversification of farm businesses;</li> <li>• ensure facilities are accessible to the whole population;</li> <li>• ensure ready access to open space throughout the District.</li> </ul> <p>Protecting our Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conserve and improve the quality of the environment, enhancing local distinctiveness;</li> <li>• safeguard the most important landscape and wildlife sites</li> </ul>		

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	<p>and the best quality agricultural land, and protect and enhance biodiversity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect and enhance the built environment;</li> <li>• ensure new development respects its surroundings;</li> <li>• encourage the efficient use of resources - land, materials, energy, water etc.;</li> <li>• minimise flood risk for both new and existing development;</li> <li>• encourage less environmentally damaging means of travel.</li> </ul> <p>Producing a Sustainable Distribution of Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide development to existing settlements with a concentration on the urban area;</li> <li>• relate scale of development to settlement size, facilities and character, taking into account the potential for expansion;</li> <li>• promote the re-use of previously used land;</li> <li>• locate development in a way which minimises the need to travel and where it is accessible by a range of means of transport;</li> <li>• concentrate appropriate development in existing centres to maintain their viability and attractiveness.</li> </ul>		
<b>Corporate Strategy: Vision for Peterborough 2020 (Draft)</b>			
The Corporate Strategy sets out the City Councils aims and objectives.	<p><b>The Vision</b></p> <p>The Council shares the same vision and ambitions as that of the Community Strategy which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “A bigger and better Peterborough, the centre of a thriving community of villages and market towns.</li> <li>• A city that grows substantially and sustainably, building</li> </ul>	The DPDs should seek to help achieve the aims of the Corporate Strategy.	The aims of the Corporate Strategy cover a range of sustainability issues which are covered by the SA framework.



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	<p>on its heritage and environment city status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A city that is acknowledged internationally as a model of how to deliver truly sustainable growth in order to improve the overall quality of life of its people, communities and environment.”</li> </ul> <p>To achieve this vision, the Community Strategy sets out the following three priorities for joint action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the health and well-being of the people of Peterborough</li> <li>• Reducing crime and building strong, cohesive communities</li> <li>• Raising levels of educational achievement.</li> </ul>		
The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Peterborough Local Transport Plan 2006-2011			
<p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> Local Transport Plan sets the framework for the future development of the transport network in the area. Building on the original Local Transport Plan 2001-2016 the 2<sup>nd</sup> Local Transport Plan was developed to take account of the changing development and growth proposals for Peterborough.</p>	<p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> Local Transport Plan shares the same objectives as the vision for Peterborough set out by the Community Strategy and Corporate Strategy.</p> <p><b>Local Transport Plan Objectives</b> better accessibility for all, with particular reference to those living in rural areas and those with mobility difficulties;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support local economic performance by the provision of an integrated transport network;</li> <li>• make the best use of existing transport infrastructure;</li> <li>• reduce the environmental impacts of transport;</li> <li>• improve community health by increasing walking and cycling, and reducing transport related pollution;</li> <li>• greater integration between different means of travel;</li> <li>• reduce the number of personal injury accidents amongst all travellers and reduce travel related crime;</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Local Transport Plan should be reflected and where necessary updated for the DPDs.</p>	<p>Travel issues are covered by SA Sub-objectives 4.1 <i>Reduce the need/desire to travel</i> and 4.2 <i>Promote alternatives to road and air based travel</i>. Although other transport objectives are not covered specifically, the sub-objectives in the SA framework will cover these issues.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase travel choice and improve quality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional 2<sup>nd</sup> Local Transport Plan Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the proposals to develop and enhance the City Centre;</li> <li>• support and influence growth through transport solutions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Priorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority One: To strengthen and diversify the economy</li> <li>• Priority Two: To plan and deliver an attractive and environmentally friendly city</li> <li>• Priority Three: To improve the safety and feel of the city</li> <li>• Priority Four: To achieve the best possible health and wellbeing</li> <li>• Priority Five: To provide high quality opportunities for learning and ensure children are safe</li> <li>• Priority Six: To provide an effective, efficient and accessible Council</li> </ul> <p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> Local Transport Plan is set out under 4 themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tackling congestion</li> <li>• delivering accessibility</li> <li>• safer roads</li> <li>• better air quality</li> </ul>		
Draft Rights of Way Improvements Plan, Peterborough City Council			
The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 requires all Highways Authorities in England	The Plan sets out a number of Key Issues with Core Actions  Key Issues	As Rights of Way are directly related to planning, the Core Actions of the ROWIP should be	Sustainable transport and access are advocated under objective

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<p>and Wales to publish a Rights of Way Improvements Plan .setting out how the Council will manage the local network in line with its existing duties to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintain and keep the definitive Map and Statement of Public Rights of Way</li> <li>• ensure that the Rights of Way are adequately signposted , maintained and free from obstructions</li> </ul> <p>Peterborough's ROWIP forms part of the Local Transport Plan described above.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the need to have routes adequately signed, maintained and free from obstruction;</li> <li>• misunderstanding as to how the rights of way network is managed and maintained, and by who;</li> <li>• difficulties in getting to the countryside without the use of a car;</li> <li>• uncertainty as to where users can and cannot go using rights of way;</li> <li>• information provided about the off-road network is neither adequate nor well enough co-ordinated or targeted;</li> <li>• users have to walk along or cross busy roads linking sections of the network</li> <li>• the off-road network does not adequately provide for horse riding;</li> <li>• uncontrolled dogs and fouling are a deterrent to countryside users especially parents with children;</li> <li>• insufficient off-road routes linking communities and services;</li> <li>• insufficient circular routes starting from settlements or other suitable locations;</li> <li>• too many barriers &amp; structures;</li> <li>• the off-road network does not meet the needs of many potential users;</li> <li>• seasonal obstructions are created by ploughing and cropping;</li> <li>• need to raise awareness of Councillors, staff and the public about rights of way issues, best practice, etc.</li> </ul> <p>Core Actions</p>	<p>taken into consideration when developing the DPDs</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop routes that cater for the needs of people with limited mobility and visual impairments</li> <li>• Develop the rights of way network from significant public transport connections</li> <li>• Reduce the number of unnecessary physical barriers of the network and improve the means of waymarking to help users and landowners</li> <li>• Promote the countryside around Peterborough to residents and visitors</li> <li>• Develop appropriate well-maintained links into the countryside for use by local people</li> <li>• Create and develop off-road routes linking communities with places of work, schools and other local facilities</li> <li>• Extend the network currently available to horse riders in line with the existing equestrian strategy developed in conjunction with the Green Wheel</li> <li>• Help people wishing to improve or maintain their healthy by developing a range of circular off-road routes</li> <li>• Ensure that opportunities to protect, extend and enhance the off-road network are included in proposals for new developments</li> <li>• Where the off-road network is affected by busy transport routes work to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to improve the safety and attractiveness of the routes for users</li> <li>• Address problems of fly-tipping, litter and dog-fouling in partnership with appropriate local and regional agencies</li> <li>• Identify and address potential demand for access to the countryside amongst those who currently do not use the network</li> </ul>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the definitive map and statement is maintained and work towards producing a new consolidated map and statement for the authority area</li> </ul>		
<b>Peterborough Bus Strategy 2005</b>			
<p>The Bus Strategy builds upon existing policies (in the Hampton Township Draft Bus Strategy (March 2000), Peterborough's previous Bus Strategy (Section 7.1 of the Local Transport Plan), and also the draft Public Transport Charter continued in the Local Transport Plan to form a set of strategic objectives for bus travel in Peterborough.</p>	<p>The Bus Strategy sets out a range of objectives including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>meet the requirements of Section 110 of the Transport Act 2000;</li> <li>provide a bus strategy for Peterborough for the life of the Local Transport Plan 2;</li> <li>set out Peterborough City Council's objectives to improve bus services within the context of the Council's Community Strategy, to enhance access to services and to reduce the reliance on the private car and therefore</li> <li>reduce congestion and pollution;</li> <li>guide infrastructure improvements undertaken by the Council and by developers; and to</li> <li>improve bus transport in Peterborough through the Travelchoice project.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs, in conjunction with the 2nd LTP, will have a role in helping to deliver the Bus strategy.</p>	<p>The SA seeks to increase bus and other more sustainable forms of transportation through SA sub-objective 4.2 <i>Promote alternatives to road and air based travel.</i></p>
<b>Peterborough Air Quality Strategy</b>			
<p>Local authorities have a statutory duty to assess the levels of pollutants [sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, fine particles (PM10), benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon monoxide and lead] against air quality standards and objectives laid out in the Air Quality Regulations (2000). These objectives are based on the pollutants' effect on health. Where these objectives are</p>	<p><b>Aims</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The industrial processes authorised by either the local authority or the Environment Agency will continue to be inspected regularly and their authorisations/ permits will be reviewed and varied as necessary. These activities will ensure that the operations will continue to operate within the limits set by their authorisation/ permit and that the authorisations/ permits are in line with current Best Available Techniques (BAT).</li> <li>The monitoring of nitrogen dioxide by diffusion tubes will continue to be used in Peterborough. The sites that are currently monitored will be reviewed periodically. Should any</li> </ul>	<p>Peterborough has no Air Quality Management Areas as no area exceeds the threshold for atmospheric pollutants defined in the Environment Act 1995. One area, near Thorney is likely to exceed limits in the near future. A by-pass of Thorney has started to be built however, which once complete will take the traffic away from these areas and consequently will reduce the</p>	<p>Protecting good air quality is covered primarily by SA sub-objective 5.4 <i>Minimise pollution of natural resources</i> but also has implications for SA sub-objectives 4.1 <i>Reduce the need/desire to travel</i> and 4.2 <i>Promote alternatives to road and air based travel.</i></p>

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<p>unlikely to be met, the Local Authority is obliged to declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), and prepare an Action Plan detailing how it intends to improve air quality for the health of residents in these areas.</p> <p>As of May 2004 Peterborough's air quality is currently within its target limits set by central government under set out in the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland published in January 2000. Therefore there have been no Air Quality Management Areas designated in Peterborough.</p> <p>The only area that it is estimated that these limits will fail their targets will be in the Thorney area. A by-pass of Thorney has started to be built, which once complete will take the traffic away from these areas and consequently will reduce the levels of NO<sub>2</sub> to below the statutory limits.</p>	<p>of the areas currently monitored show that monitoring is no longer required then the diffusion tube will be relocated to an area where further monitoring will be beneficial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic and transport planning will continue to consider air quality in its decisions regarding traffic management schemes. The City Council will also continue to develop ways to reduce the amount of traffic borne pollution by encouraging other forms of transport including public transport and walking/ cycling.</li> <li>• Peterborough City Council's Planning departments will continue to consult with other departments and external agencies with regards to planning applications for potentially pollution processes. It is from these consultations that decisions will be made with regards to granting or refusing the application and what conditions will be included.</li> <li>• Peterborough City Council's Environmental Health Department's Pollution Control Team will continue to investigate complaints of smoke nuisances from both domestic and commercial properties. Should they witness any smoke nuisances they will serve an abatement notice.</li> <li>• Peterborough City Council will periodically review and update its smoke control zones should this prove necessary.</li> <li>• Peterborough City Council will continue to promote and encourage people to reduce the amount of waste they burn and increase composting and recycling.</li> <li>• Peterborough City Council will continue to be involved in partnerships with other local authorities. Should any areas in Peterborough require to be designated an Air Quality Management Area then a partnership shall be set up to include relevant local business, industry and the community.</li> </ul>	<p>levels of NO<sub>2</sub> to below the statutory limits.</p> <p>Development resulting from the DPDs will potentially negatively affect air quality in Peterborough. It is important that development minimises pollution to air, and that in preparing the DPDs emphasis is placed on reducing the need to travel by motor vehicle by ensuring services are accessible by other modes of transport, including walking and cycling</p>	

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Growing the Right Way: A Bigger and Better Peterborough: Our Community Strategy (Dec 2004)			
<p>The Community Strategy sets out how the area's Local Strategic Partnership will seek to improve Peterborough. The partnership board is formed from representatives of public, private, voluntary and community</p>	<p><b>The vision for Peterborough is:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A bigger and better Peterborough, the centre of a thriving community of villages and market towns</li> <li>• A city that grows substantially and sustainably, building on its heritage and environment city status</li> <li>• A city that is acknowledged internationally as a model of how to deliver truly sustainable growth in order to improve the overall quality of life of its people, communities and environment</li> </ul> <p><b>The three key priorities with broad objectives – the strategy also sets out more detailed targets for each objective</b></p> <p>Building strong and supportive communities and reducing crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being Safe, Feeling Safe</li> <li>• Keeping young people in education</li> <li>• Building strong and supportive communities</li> <li>• Protecting People from the Negative Impact of Drugs and Alcohol</li> </ul> <p>Helping the people of Peterborough to live longer, healthier lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy environments</li> <li>• Healthy people</li> <li>• Building health into the future</li> </ul> <p>Raising levels of educational attainment and developing Peterborough as a learning city</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring all children starting education are ready to learn</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should give spatial expression to Peterborough's Community Strategy.</p>	<p>A number of SA sub-objective have synergies with the aims of the Community Strategy including:</p> <p>2.4 <i>Reduce crime and fear of crime.</i></p> <p>2.5 <i>Promote a more vibrant Peterborough.</i></p> <p>2.6 <i>Support rural communities and rural practices to make a vibrant rural economy.</i></p> <p>3.3 <i>Diversify the economy and increase economic vitality to aid regeneration (including reducing vulnerability and harnessing opportunities arising from the global economy and climate change).</i></p> <p>5.2 <i>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, retaining local distinctiveness and protecting historic and cultural assets.</i></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building an education system fit for the 21st Century,</li> <li>• Raising levels of educational achievement</li> <li>• Developing a culture of life long learning</li> </ul> <p><b>Two other objective</b> To establish Peterborough as a prosperous city region, a sub regional centre that attracts people to live, work, and visit</p> <p>More prosperous people: A better business environment: A Better place to live A Better Place to Enjoy, Visit and Stay</p>		
<b>Peterborough Open Space Strategy</b>			
<p>Though commissioned in 2005, this strategy is not yet complete and as such is not available for consideration in the SA of Peterborough's DPDs. Once completed consideration will be given to incorporating the findings of the Open Space Strategy into the DPDs and the SA.</p>			<p>The SA will need to take into consideration any new policies or baseline information becoming available through new reports as and when they are published.</p>
<b>Sub-Regional Economic Strategy, Greater Peterborough Partnership</b>			
<p>Sub-Regional Economic Strategy sets out the Peterborough Regional Economic Partnership's vision, strategic objectives and initiatives for the period 2005-2016. It is intended to provide high level goals and priorities that all of the partner agencies which support the Peterborough</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the prospects of local companies through services that enhance performance, competitiveness and growth</li> <li>• To improve the number of viable businesses by encouraging entrepreneurship and improving start-up and survival rates</li> <li>• To assist companies with hi-growth potential for rapid economic acceleration</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs will have a role in helping to deliver the aims of the Economic Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA headline objective 3. <i>To develop Peterborough's economy in ways that meet people's needs,</i> focuses on economic issues.</p>



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<p>Regional Economic Partnership (PREP) will set out to achieve through their own strategies and business plans. The partnership is led by a steering group, with majority representation from the private sector reflecting a spectrum of interests across the economy of the Peterborough region.</p> <p>The Peterborough region encompasses the administrative boundaries of Peterborough City Council and Fenland District Council. Its surrounding hinterland covers Cambridgeshire, East Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and South Lincolnshire.</p> <p>The role of PREP is to work with partners to align goals and strategic aims of all agencies that contribute to the economic well being of the Peterborough region. PREP also plays a key role as one of nine Sub-Regional Economic Partnerships (SREPs), that work alongside the East of England Development Agency (EEDA) and GO-East to enhance the local</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve start up rates in key sectors in the Peterborough regional economy including Food, Construction, Advanced Manufacturing, Logistics Environment and Retail</li> <li>• To enhance the visibility of the sub-regional economy regionally, nationally and internationally</li> <li>• Ensure that the sub-region maintains an adequate supply of good quality land to encourage investment and reinvestment in the local economy</li> <li>• Enhance the sub-region's current offer of office and commercial units</li> <li>• Ensure that Peterborough hits targets for growth in jobs and houses as defined in the Regional Spatial Strategy</li> <li>• To attract and retain skilled, knowledgeable and talented people</li> <li>• To improve management and leadership skills within local businesses</li> <li>• Identify and act upon current and future skills shortages</li> <li>• Improve occupational numeracy, literacy, IT and communication skills within the workforce</li> <li>• To encourage the development of 'knowledge' within the Peterborough regional economy recognising its role as an engine for growth nationally</li> <li>• To remove barriers to employment and training ensuring all individuals have the opportunity to benefit</li> <li>• To deliver the physical regeneration of our city, townships and market towns</li> <li>• Build upon Peterborough's reputation as an 'Environment City'</li> <li>• To achieve housing quality in developing new communities and in refurbishing existing homes</li> </ul>		

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economy and contribute to delivering the East of England's Regional Economic Strategy targets. PREP delivers the Regional Economic Strategy within the Peterborough region and links regional ambitions with local needs and priorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To attract a more diverse leisure offer within the sub-region and enhance our cultural and tourism facilities for local residents and visitors</li> <li>• To encourage continuing investment and sustainable growth in the Peterborough region's transport network as a key driver for the sub-region and regional economies</li> </ul> <p><b>The Strategy also sets out a number of performance indicators</b></p>		
<b>Peterborough Sub-regional Housing Strategy</b>			
The Peterborough Sub-regional strategy builds on the East of England Housing Strategy to present a more The Peterborough sub-region of the East of England focuses on the city of Peterborough, but extends outside the city into the surrounding rural including parts of Cambridgeshire, the East Midlands, Rutland, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire.	<p>The Sub-regional strategy sets out six visions that reflect local and regional circumstance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure everyone can live in a decent home at an affordable price.</li> <li>• To contribute effectively to social inclusion among communities.</li> <li>• To maintain and create sustainable communities.</li> <li>• To enable housing to contribute fully to ensure good health and promote health equality.</li> <li>• To use housing investment to complement sustainable economic development.</li> <li>• To contribute to a sustainable environment.</li> </ul>	The DPDs should reflect the Housing Strategy and can help deliver the objectives in the Strategy such as increasing affordable housing and ensuring that development is sustainable.	SA sub-objective 2.1 <i>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone</i> covers housing issues.
<b>Peterborough Housing Strategy 2004 2007</b>			
The Housing Strategy sets out an overarching plan for housing in Peterborough, within the context of the Peterborough Sub-regional Housing Strategy and provides the bases. It outlines a number of priorities and considers delivery	<p>The Strategy is based around five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering high quality homes</li> <li>• Improving access to housing options</li> <li>• Supporting People and Meeting the Needs of the Minority Ethnic Community</li> <li>• Understanding Our Housing Market</li> <li>• Improving Delivery of Affordable Housing</li> </ul>	The DPDs should reflect the Housing Strategy and can help deliver the objectives in the Strategy such as increasing affordable housing and ensuring that development is sustainable.	SA sub-objective 2.1 <i>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone</i> covers housing issues.

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options; setting out an action plan for the preferred options.	<p><b>Priorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the City's housing stock improves in quality and genuinely contributes to an improving sense of well-being in the City</li> <li>• Provide an innovative and proactive advice, assistance and rehousing service linked to accommodation management and support agencies</li> <li>• Improve the range of strategic housing services and their accessibility for the benefit of vulnerable people and the black and minority ethnic members of the community</li> <li>• Ensure that the Council has a clear understanding of the local housing market so that investment can be directed at meeting the City's highest priorities</li> <li>• Ensure that the City Council and its partners maximise the delivery of affordable housing that meets current and future housing needs and ensures that developers and other stakeholders know what is expected of them when they work in the City</li> </ul>		
<b>Peterborough Community Safety Strategy</b>			
The Community Safety Strategy seeks to make Peterborough a safer place to live and work.	<p><b>Objectives and Targets</b></p> <p><b>Reducing Volume Crime</b> (This means crime that occurs in the greatest numbers. The crime targeted may change from one year to the next)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce burglary dwelling to 987 crimes (38% reduction) against 2003/2004</li> <li>• To reduce theft of vehicles to 893 crimes (30% reduction) against 2003/2004</li> <li>• To reduce theft from vehicles to 1730 crimes (45% reduction) against 2003/2004</li> </ul>	The DPDs, particularly through addressing deprivation and designing out crime, will have a role to play in delivering the targets set out in the Community Safety Strategy.	SA sub-objective 2.4 <i>Reduce crime and fear of crime</i> covers the objectives of the Community Safety Strategy.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce theft from the person to 288 crimes (15% reduction) against 2003/2004</li> <li>• To identify and target 35 prolific offenders per annum</li> </ul> <p><b>Tackling Anti-social Behaviour</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce criminal damage to 5352 crimes (12% reduction) against 2003/2004 % of people who know where and how to report anti social behaviour (baseline to be gathered in 2005-2006 – targets will then be set for subsequent years)</li> <li>• To increase the % of people invited to sign an Acceptable Behaviour Contract attending and signing from 65% to 85%</li> <li>• To reduce the percentage of young people 16 – 18 who are not in education, employment or training in Peterborough by 5.6%, from 9.9% (605 young people) in November 2004 to 9.3% (570 young people) by November 2005 (this target will be updated annually)</li> </ul> <p><b>Tackling Violent Crime</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce robbery from person, wounding, and common assault to a total of 3024 crimes (22% reduction) against 2003/2004</li> </ul> <p><b>Breaking the link between Drugs/Alcohol and Crime</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase number of drug users into approved treatment programme from 407 (2001/02 baseline) to 700 by 2005/06 – at the present time it is estimated that there are 3000 problematic drug users in the city.</li> <li>• Through the Drugs Intervention Programme (DIP) deliver drug testing to at least 95% of eligible cases and to engage at least half (50%) of those testing positively</li> </ul>		

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	<p>into treatment and interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To deliver follow up treatments or interventions to 75% of drug users released from prison and referred by CARATS (Prison counselling, referral and throughcare service)</li> </ul>		
Peterborough Empty Homes Strategy 2006-2008			
<p>The Empty Homes Strategy aims to provide a framework within which the Council can work with other organisations and private individuals to bring empty properties back into use.</p>	<p>The principal aims of this strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support the sustainable regeneration and growth of the City</li> <li>• To reduce the number of empty properties within the city.</li> <li>• To deal effectively with any problems associated with empty properties.</li> <li>• To minimise the need for future development of greenfield sites.</li> <li>• To support brownfield development sites</li> <li>• To improve the existing built environment.</li> <li>• To work in partnership with other organisations involved with empty properties.</li> <li>• To be proactive in the identification of empty homes.</li> <li>• To create good quality, affordable housing for those in housing need in conjunction with the Housing Options Team.</li> <li>• To raise awareness of empty home issues.</li> <li>• To provide a strategic fit with other corporate objectives and to create effective cross-departmental working relationships.</li> <li>• To ensure economic stability of rural communities and economic development and growth of urban communities.</li> </ul>	<p>In meeting Peterborough's housing needs, the DPDs should draw on the recommendations of the Empty Homes Strategy.</p>	<p>Housing issues are covered by SA sub-objective 2.1 <i>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone..</i></p>

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Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010			
<p>The Supporting People five year strategy is part of a wider initiative by the government and required by ODPM who oversee the authorities involved in the scheme. It sets out to provide housing support for vulnerable groups of people.</p>	<p><b>Strategic Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work in partnership with stakeholders to provide good quality strategically relevant housing related support</li> <li>• Address barriers in the BME community preventing take up and access to supporting people funded housing related support</li> <li>• Complete service reviews by March 2006 and address value for money to ensure that only eligible services are paid for and that costs are justified and reasonable</li> <li>• Review the level of funding for conventional sheltered housing and address the lack of provision for extra care sheltered housing, including for older people with dementia to meet the strategic objective of increasing the number of older people supported intensively to live at home</li> <li>• Work with Peterborough City Council to review its allocations policy to ensure that issues of the lack of move on accommodation are addressed, particularly for women fleeing domestic violence, teenage mothers and homeless people</li> <li>• Address the lack of housing related support for people with drug problems in view of its strong strategic link to crime reduction and prevention and health and well being</li> <li>• Review the level of housing related support for people with HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Monitor the impact on the local housing market and the need for housing related support for offenders or people likely to offend arising from the opening of the new prison</li> </ul>	<p>In meeting Peterborough's housing needs, the DPDs should draw on the recommendations of the Empty Homes Strategy</p>	<p>Housing is covered by SA sub-objective 2.1 Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone.</p>

Overall aim or purpose of document	Objectives, targets, opportunities or constraints identified in the document	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for the SA/SEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the need for housing related support for travellers and refugees once the outcome of the regional housing needs surveys are known</li> <li>• Following service reviews which will address value for money and strategic relevance, within the constraints of the budget, commission new services based on the priorities below</li> </ul>		
<b>Peterborough Conservation Area Appraisals (2007, 2008 &amp; 2009)</b>			
<p>Conservation Area Appraisals are based upon an understanding of the area, drawing upon techniques of conservation-based research and analysis. Such appraisals may also include a more specific assessment of significance and vulnerability. The appraisal seeks to provide a basis for making sustainable decisions about the future of the designated area, particularly in the context of development control and for developing initiatives to improve the area.</p>	<p>Appraisals have been done of the following Conservation Areas with Peterborough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park CA (2007)</li> <li>• Lincoln Road CA (2007)</li> <li>• Queens Road CA (2007)</li> <li>• Maxey CA (2007)</li> <li>• Thorney CA (2008)</li> <li>• Castor CA (2008)</li> <li>• Helpston CA (2008)</li> <li>• Wansford CA (2008)</li> <li>• Barnack CA (2008)</li> <li>• Orton Waterville CA (2008)</li> <li>• Werrington CA (2008)</li> <li>• Ailsworth CA (Consultation, 2009)</li> <li>• Glinton CA (Consultation, 2009)</li> <li>• Ufford CA (Consultation, 2009)</li> </ul>	<p>Where relevant, the Core Strategy should be sensitive to the findings of these appraisals, and any corresponding Management Plans, to ensure future development is protects and enhances the character of Peterborough's Conservation Areas.</p>	<p>The historic environment is considered in SA sub-objective 5.2 <i>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, retaining local distinctiveness and protecting historic and cultural assets.</i></p>