ENGLAND’S EAST MIDLANDS INTEGRATED REGIONAL STRATEGY

our Sustainable Development Framework
“Your Integrated Regional Strategy is about making sure that all the pieces of the East Midlands jigsaw fit together and develop in a coherent way. This is an ambitious undertaking. But the framework you have developed to take forward the IRS seems to present the opportunity for all regional players to work together towards a common vision and to ensure their particular piece of the jigsaw fits in with the overall picture.

I am pleased that both the Regional Economic Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidance are intended to sit comfortably in this model. The Structure of the IRS - covering as it does the economic, social, environmental and spatial themes, makes it an ideal vehicle for the Sustainable Development Framework, which we have asked each region to produce. Again, the East Midlands approach is unique and I will be interested to hear how it develops. But clearly, sustainable development needs to be at the core of all strategic thinking.”

Hilary Armstrong, Minister for the Regions, address to East Midlands Regional Assembly, 14/05/00

“I was intrigued, and I must say, very envious to hear about the way in which the East Midlands Regional Assembly has been able to use its Integrated Regional Strategy process to substitute for the development of a stand-alone sustainable development framework for the Region. Unfortunately, we have no such luxury in the South West. After the Regional planning process was nearly finished, and after the South West RDA’s Economic Strategy was finished, we then started work on the Sustainable Development Framework. Of course you can understand that this is really totally the wrong way round. In a better-regulated world, one would have as the over-arching document, the Vision, the framework for policy - the Integrated Regional Strategy as you call it. From that over-arching strategy would flow those strategies specific to different regional entities, whether it was emda, the Government Office or the Assembly”

Jonathon Porritt, Chairman of the Sustainable Development Commission, addressing the East Midlands Regional Assembly's Sustainable Development Conference, 25/10/00
PREFACE

This is the first edition of the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy - our Sustainable Development Framework. At its inaugural meeting, the East Midlands Regional Assembly decided to prepare an Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) and that it should be based on the four themes of Economic, Social, Environmental and Spatial issues. This Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) was always intended to be the guiding framework for achieving a more sustainable region and for achieving integration in all policy making.

We have therefore set ourselves an ambitious agenda. But in just two years we have made great strides. The framework provided by the IRS has already secured a high level of compatibility between the Region’s economic strategy, prepared by emda, and the draft spatial strategy (Regional Planning Guidance) prepared by EMRLGA. Both strategies were subjected to independent Sustainable Development Appraisals using the 18 Sustainable Development Objectives of the IRS. Collaborative working between the Assembly, emda and GO-EM and a wide range of other regional partners has been crucial to our work.

This East Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Framework seeks to both apply the National Sustainable Development Strategy and provide a regional context for sub-regional, local, organisational and individual action. We would urge all regional partners and organisations to relate this regional framework to their own work and apply it wherever possible. In turn, you are invited to help us improve this regional framework and then strengthen its linkages to local strategy and action. In this way, appreciation of the key inter-relationships between social, economic and environmental actions, at all levels, will help achieve a better quality of life across the Region. The Assembly has produced a Sustainable Development Checklist that can be used to assess whether sustainable development principles are being fully taken into account in your own work. In addition, the sustainable development appraisal methodology developed by the Assembly can assist with the assessment of policy documents. Both of these can be found on the Assembly’s web-site at www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk

In approving this regional strategy, the Regional Assembly is aware that it is very much a first edition and still ‘work in progress’. There are some gaps, which are clearly identified, and the document explains how they will be filled. Bearing this in mind, the Assembly welcomes views on the Regional strategy which should be sent to Tony Aitchison, East Midlands Regional Assembly, The Belvoir Suite, Council Offices, Nottingham Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE13 0UL.

The Deputy Prime Minister, John Prescott invited each region to submit a Regional Sustainable Development Framework to him by the end of 2000. We were pleased to be able to provide him with a copy of our Integrated Regional Strategy, which serves as the Region’s Sustainable Development Framework. In keeping with our collaborative approach, this document has been produced with the active participation of emda and the Government Office. Emda was pleased to join us in commending it to the Government.

Robert Jones C.B.E.
Chair East Midlands Regional Assembly

David Hughes
Vice-Chair, East Midlands Regional Assembly and Chair of IRS Policy Forum
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PART ONE - THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE EAST MIDLANDS

Introduction

1.1 In the East Midlands, regional partners have agreed that the work undertaken by the Regional Assembly in developing the Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) has enabled us to prepare this document, which also serves as the Sustainable Development Framework. Over the past two years, the Regional Assembly has secured agreement to a Vision for the Region and 18 Sustainable Development Objectives as the guiding framework for the development of all regional strategies and policies. The IRS has sustainable development at its heart and is a key means of seeking to achieve “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”*. The development of the IRS has been achieved by collaborative work undertaken by a wide range of organisations and partners including emda and the Government Office. It has been steered by the Assembly's Integrated Regional Strategy Policy Forum and informed by the work of the Assembly’s Housing, Transport, Social Inclusion and Environment Task Groups.

1.2 The IRS is driven by the Region’s agreed Vision that: -

The East Midlands will be the most progressive region in Europe, recognised for its high quality of life, vibrant economy, rich cultural and environmental diversity and sustainable communities.

1.3 We will make progress through;

- **Enterprising and Innovative businesses** that can compete in the global market place, driven by the knowledge and talents of their people.
- **Communities that empower people,** are safe and healthy, combat discrimination and disadvantage and provide hope and opportunities for all.
- **Conserving and enhancing the diverse and attractive natural and built environment** and ensuring prudent management of resources now and for future generations.
- **Sustainable patterns of development,** which enable social, environmental and economic progress.

1.4 The IRS summary published for consultation in summer 2000 included the Vision, Sustainable Development Objectives, a summary of ‘Viewpoints’ (or position statements) undertaken to date, and summarised the latest position on the development of regional strategies, policies, indicators and targets. For the first time, this document pulls together the key regional policies and strategies which will guide the Region towards more sustainable lifestyles. It demonstrates how these address the key issues and challenges facing the Region collated from the ‘Viewpoints’.

1.5 We have arranged the document in 3 parts. **Part One** outlines the Sustainable Development Framework, which comprises our Vision for the Region and Sustainable Development Objectives. It relates the framework to the national context but stresses the importance of linking with local delivery. The East Midlands approach to achieving integration is outlined.

1.6 **Part Two** provides a comprehensive analysis of key issues facing the Region and the latest position on developing regional policies to address these. It sets out the key challenges for genuinely integrated actions. **Part Three** outlines how we can measure our progress towards a more sustainable region. It sets out suggested regional indicators and targets to measure progress against the Sustainable Development Objectives.

1.7 A key feature of this regional strategy is the importance of linkages between policies and achieving integration. In Section 5 we have highlighted the key challenges for particular policy areas which need to be addressed if genuinely integrated action is to be achieved.

1.8 The IRS demonstrates how it is helping to implement the National Sustainable Development Strategy, summarised in Section 2. It has also been informed by work undertaken at the local level on developing Community Strategies and Local Agenda 21 initiatives. A fundamental principle in the development of the IRS is that it should provide a regional framework for local policy development and delivery but should not be a prescriptive or ‘top-down’ strategy. The Regional framework provided by the IRS is commended to those working at the sub-regional, local, organisational and individual levels. The Assembly has provided guidance to help people consider its application and relevance to their circumstances. The Assembly has published a Sustainable Development Checklist that enables you to assess the contribution of any given project or scheme to sustainable development. It has also published a methodology for undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal of plans, policies and strategies. Both of these are available from the Assembly Secretariat and are on our web-site at [www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk](http://www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk).

1.9 The response to the consultation exercise in the summer illustrated some confusion between the use of the terms ‘strategy’ and ‘framework’. This document uses both terms and it is therefore important to explain the inter-relationship. The 18 regional...
Sustainable Development Objectives and the overall vision provide the framework for the preparation of regional policies and strategies but also the basis for appraising their contribution to sustainable development. However, as regional policies and strategies are developed in an integrated manner, over time we will achieve a coherent and integrated regional strategy.

1.10 This summary of the IRS should be regarded as the first edition of the Region's Sustainable Development Framework and as work in progress. It summarises the key issues and challenges to be addressed if we are to achieve sustainable development.

Full details of individual strategies and associated action plans (e.g. economic strategy, Regional Planning Guidance) can be found in the relevant policy documents as identified in section 5 and listed in Appendix B. Many can be accessed on the Assembly’s web-site at www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk

1.11 We have only included material that has gained regional ownership. We have not therefore included policies, indicators or targets that have not been agreed within the Region. The document explains the status of content and indicates how gaps will be filled over time by regional work. In the meantime, some pointers of likely content are included and national indicators and targets included to provide a benchmark.

National Policy Context and the importance of regional action and local delivery

UK Sustainable Development Strategy - A Better Quality Of Life

2.1 In May 1999 the Government launched its strategy ‘A Better Quality of Life’, which aims to bring the environment, social progress and the economy alongside each other at the heart of policy making. Launching the strategy, the Deputy Prime Minister stressed that to improve the quality of life Government needs to act in an integrated way - embracing environment, transport, tax and health issues - but that it cannot work in isolation. Businesses, local authorities and individuals also need to ‘do their bit’ and a £7 million per annum publicity campaign was launched at the same time as the Strategy to communicate the key elements to the general public. ‘A Better Quality of Life’ is built upon four key objectives:

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

2.2 The four objectives are inter-linked. If progress is to be sustained in any one area then a parallel progression must be achieved in each of the others. Everyone should have the chance to share in the benefits of increased prosperity and a clean and safe environment.

Implementation of sustainable development poses a substantial challenge to us all and the Strategy provides a framework to help it happen. It is a major commitment, which cuts right across Government and will help guide future policy development. The new elements in the Government's Strategy reflect:

- Cross-cutting sustainable development objectives and principles which will guide policy
- New indicators to measure progress and against which Government will expect to be judged
- A Sustainable Development Commission to help monitor and report on progress
- Regional sustainable development frameworks, to build consensus and integration at a regional level, and to reinforce work at a local level under Local Agenda 21
- A new set of principles to guide policy on trade and the environment.

2.3 In December 1999 the Government's strategy was followed by the report ‘Quality of Life Counts’ setting out 150 indicators of sustainable development covering issues as diverse as investment and competitiveness, global poverty, hedgerows and ponds, and how children get to school. In some cases there are numerical targets attached, others indicate a direction of movement - and policies will be adjusted if these trends prove unacceptable - and a few provide contextual information which inform policy rather than being a measure of progress in themselves. An important new element is the subset of 15 ‘headline’ indicators covering everyday concerns. These are intended to raise public awareness and focus attention on what sustainable development means, giving a broad overview of whether we are achieving ‘a better quality of life, now and for future generations to come’.

2.4 Also intended to help raise public awareness was the development of a statistical publication presenting the available regional data for each headline indicator. The material contained within the report is being taken into account in the development of this regional Sustainable Development Framework and much of this information is included within Part Three of the document.

2.5 There has been extensive work by local authorities and Local Agenda 21 groups to develop indicators that can be used at a local scale. ‘Local Quality of Life Counts’ contains local versions of the national indicators, including some of the headline indicators, and others developed by local authorities and Local Agenda 21 groups. Government has suggested that partnerships developing Community Strategies to promote or improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of their areas may wish to consider using some or all of these indicators as a measure of progress.

2.6 Sustainable development is a key to success, not a burden to be borne. Every organisation should see it as relevant to their aims. For Government Departments it is part of joined-up government.
Each main Government Department has a Green Minister responsible for ensuring sustainable development is taken into account in all policy and operational decisions. How they do this varies: the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has developed indicators for sustainable agriculture, the Department of Trade and Industry has produced a strategy showing how its work contributes to sustainable development. And a new Regional Co-ordinating Unit has been set up to take forward joined-up thinking by promoting better co-ordination of policies that are fundamental to sustainable development such as regeneration, education, competitiveness, health and crime.

2.7 The role of the new Sustainable Development Commission, announced in the Strategy, will be important in providing a forum for continuing dialogue between the Regions and national government and other stakeholders. Government cannot achieve sustainable development on its own. Regional Frameworks must build upon Local Agenda 21 plans and activity in developing Community Strategies. National policies must look to what is being achieved in the Regions, and looking wider still, we in the UK must continue to play a part in tackling international issues such as global warming.

The Importance of Regional Action and Local Delivery

2.8 Movement towards sustainable development cannot be achieved by any particular group in isolation or only at any particular level. It is important that at all levels - national, regional, sub-regional and local - key issues are identified that are appropriate for that level. And integration is vital. The environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development need to be considered together - this is the challenge of ‘mainstreaming’ the policy.

2.9 Recognising that a bridge was needed between the national strategy for sustainable development and activity at a local level through Local Agenda 21 (LA21), Government introduced the requirement for regions to produce Regional Sustainable Development Frameworks. It has since, through the Local Government Act 2000, placed a duty on local authorities to produce Community Strategies to promote the economic, social and environmental well-being of their areas, so contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Community Strategies are the catalyst for engaging local agencies, businesses, the voluntary sector and communities to work together against the backdrop of national and regional priorities established through the national sustainable development strategy and regional sustainable development frameworks.

2.10 The key, as local authorities and their partners move forward on Community Strategies, will be to prioritise the work they have started under LA21 and, both in the context of national and regional priorities and, importantly, in the context of what their communities see as priorities at the local level. Local Agenda 21 is a key initiative, which has, over the last eight years, done much to engage people at a local level. Work on LA21, that has been done well, will give the local authorities and their partners a good foundation for their Community Strategies.

2.11 LA21 is about partnerships and harnessing local energies. It presents a vision of integrated environmental, economic and social goals and achievements on the ground. It is about the active engagement of people and about a culture of education and learning. Any local council that has established a Local Agenda 21 strategy in line with Government guidance will have made real progress towards the strategic partnerships necessary to involve their local communities in the articulation of local priorities. Some issues cross local authority or regional boundaries and so it is important to have arrangements in place to allow those issues to be addressed. Emerging guidance on the production of Community Strategies suggests that in these cases action should be taken at a regional or sub-regional level. This Regional Sustainable Development Framework provides that important mechanism that allows action to be taken at the appropriate level.

2.12 Measurement of progress towards sustainable development is essential. Indicators derived from the national ‘Quality of Life Counts’ are included in part three of this Regional Sustainable Development Framework and many are complimentary to those developed at a local level for LA21 activities. This will provide a sound basis for those considering monitoring systems for Community Strategies.

2.13 A major priority for the Regional Assembly will be to work with local authorities and their partners to secure complimentary approaches between the Regional and local strategies for delivering sustainable development. Much valuable work has been undertaken at the local level and this must influence and guide the further development of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework. At the same time, given the requirement for Community Strategies to take account of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework, each local Community Strategy needs to have regard to the context provided by the Regional framework, to test for consistency and sustainability. This does not mean that the IRS should provide a template for Community Strategies but will provide an essential frame of reference within which Community Strategies will develop.

England’s East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy
The Regional Strategic Framework

3.1 The Vision, Themes and Objectives of the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy provide the framework for the development of regional strategies. Together they provide a frame of reference to promote the integration of strategies and policies. The strategic framework will promote sustainable development by helping to ensure that, for example, economic ambitions are not met at the expense of the environment and that decisions about the development of land and buildings do not perpetuate social exclusion. The Assembly’s ‘Vision’ for the East Midlands, is bold and ambitious. Moreover, it is a vision of a sustainable future. It is a vision of a region with a high quality of life shared by all.

VISION FOR A SUSTAINABLE EAST MIDLANDS

“The East Midlands will be the most progressive region in Europe, recognised for its high quality of life achieved through a vibrant economy, rich cultural and environmental diversity and sustainable communities.

We will make progress through:

- Enterprising and innovative businesses that can compete in the global market place, driven by and rewarding the knowledge and talents of their people.
- Communities that empower people, are safe and healthy, combat discrimination and disadvantage and provide hope and opportunities for all.

Sustainable Development Themes and Objectives

3.2 The East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy is based upon economic, social, environmental and spatial themes. The themes do not represent ‘silos’ within which individual strategies are developed with no regard for the wider picture. Rather, they are a manageable way of breaking down the overall vision into areas within which policies can be developed. The themes reflect the essential issues influencing the Region’s quality of life. The themes are the starting point for the integration of policies.

3.3 The Sustainable Development Objectives bring out the key components of the themes and directly drive policy development. Continuous reference to the Objectives is necessary to ensure the integration of regional policies and strategies. Performing a Sustainable Development Appraisal tests policies to see whether they meet the Objectives in an integrated way. To help us chart our progress towards our Vision of Sustainable Development, the Indicators and Targets have been devised to measure our achievements against the Objectives and to assess the success of our policies (See Table 1 in Part 3). The Vision and Objectives provide the Sustainable Development Framework, which is the Regional context for the development of more local Community Strategies.
This section sets out the various ways of achieving genuine integration.

Introduction

4.1 To achieve a more sustainable region we need a step-change in the way we conduct our lives. This requires a change of culture and will be very challenging. We must stop looking at issues in 'silos' and ensure that we address challenges in a truly integrated way. This will mean, for example, that previous thinking, which linked economic development with environmental damage, will need to change. Instead, we need to work out how we can achieve all our social, economic, environmental and spatial objectives together.

Genuine integration is therefore essential.

4.2 This section sets out the various ways of achieving genuine integration to assist us in moving towards more sustainable lifestyles. The main ways in which this can be achieved are:

- Through the use of the sustainable development policy framework
- By providing advice and aids to policy makers and project developers to show how sustainable development can be taken into account and by taking initiatives to raise awareness of sustainable development
- Through inclusive and collaborative working between regional partners
- By securing integration between different levels of operation and responsibility
- Through genuinely integrated policies and actions

The Contribution of the Sustainable Development Policy Framework

4.3 The Vision and 18 regional Sustainable Development Objectives set out in Section 3 provide the sustainable development framework for the Region. These 18 Objectives provide the drivers for the development of integrated policies at the regional, sub-regional and local levels. Our target is to achieve all these Objectives to secure a high quality of life and sustainable future. Guidance developed and issued by the Assembly to all policy-makers stresses that new regional policies and strategies should be driven by the Objectives and will be assessed for their contribution to their achievement. As more strategies are prepared which are compatible with the Sustainable Development Framework it will evolve into a holistic and Integrated Regional Strategy.
4.4 All regional partners have endorsed this approach and the Economic Strategy has been developed as an integral part of the IRS. It has also been the subject of an independent Sustainability Appraisal against the 18 Sustainable Development Objectives to check its compatibility. Similarly, draft Regional Planning Guidance was also the subject of an appraisal.

4.5 Section 5 summarises, for the first time, the latest position on the development of regional policies within the IRS framework. It is acknowledged that there are still a number of gaps, but the ways in which these will be filled are outlined. We do not intend to prepare regional strategies for every topic but only where regional partners agree that they add value at the Regional level. For example, there will not be a Regional Social Inclusion Strategy. Instead, the Assembly's work on identifying the causes and distribution of social exclusion will inform all the development of regional policies and actions resulting from them. An action plan could be prepared to summarise the way in which greater social inclusion can be achieved through strategies, initiatives and projects.

Advice and Aids to Policy Makers and Project Developers, and Initiatives to Raise Awareness about Sustainable Development.

4.6 The Assembly has produced a ‘Guidance Note for the Development of Regional Policies and Strategies’, which explains how the IRS provides the Sustainable Development Framework for policy development in the Region. The Guidance Note sets out a consistent way in which policy makers can take sustainable development issues and principles fully into account. Sustainable development principles also need to be fully considered in the development of individual projects and area initiatives. The Assembly has therefore produced and circulated a ‘Regional Sustainability Checklist’ to assist partners in doing this. In addition, the Assembly has published a ‘Step-by-Step Guide to Sustainability Appraisal’, based on the methodology used in the assessment of the Economic Strategy and Regional Planning Guidance. It is intended that all policies and strategies should be appraised in a consistent way to identify any tensions and particular challenges in achieving an integrated approach.

4.7 To raise awareness of sustainable development issues, the Assembly arranged a regional conference at which Jonathan Porritt, Chair of the Sustainable Development Commission, was the keynote speaker. In the workshop sessions, partners assisted with the development of the ‘Sustainable Development Challenge for the East Midlands’. This challenge will be issued to the Region in the New Year. It will give guidance on a range of actions and initiatives that can be taken by individuals, by organisations and at the Regional level, to contribute to a more sustainable future. It will ask partners to rise to the challenge and demonstrate the contributions they have made.

Inclusive and Collaborative Working between Regional Partners.

4.8 A key principle of regional policy making included within the ‘Guidance Note’ for policy makers is that “policies and strategies need to be developed with the full involvement and collaborative working between regional stakeholders and agencies and, so far as it is practicable, local communities”. This principle has influenced the way in which the Assembly’s policy development groups have operated. The Policy Forum, which steers the development of the IRS, has members drawn from all key sectors and is advised by experts with knowledge across the 4 themes. The Government Office and emda are active participants in the work of the Policy Forum.

4.9 The Policy Forum is advised by 4 Task Groups, which have an inclusive membership across the sectors and draw in specialist interest groups. For example, the Housing Task Group, chaired by the Assembly representative for social landlords, includes representatives from Housing Associations, local government, the Housing Corporation, the health sector, private house builders, mortgage lenders and tenants representatives etc. Similarly, the Transport Task Group includes representatives from the rail industry, rail users, bus operators, cyclist groups, environmental groups, business, local government and is advised by the Highways Agency, Government Office and Shadow Strategic Rail Authority.

4.10 The Assembly’s Social Inclusion Task Group was specifically set up to avoid a proliferation of separate units with their own social inclusion agendas across the Region. It is fully supported by the Government Office, emda and the Regional Local Government Association. It also has a fully inclusive membership including all social partners and cross-sector interests. The recently formed Environment Task Group includes environmental specialists as well as representatives from other interest groups including business, voluntary sector, government agencies and local government. There is ‘cross-membership’ between Task Groups to facilitate an interchange of views and issues.

4.11 Task Groups have been kept relatively small in size in order to remain manageable. The Assembly has therefore set up a larger reference group for each Task Group for consultation, to inform and to test their thinking with a full range of regional partners. This is a key way in which the Assembly seeks to be as inclusive as possible in developing its work on the sustainable development and policy agenda.

4.12 Key regional topics and policy issues are addressed at each meeting of the full Assembly. A number of regional partners have presented their latest thinking or draft strategies to the full Assembly and then participated in workshops to enable Assembly Members and Advisers to discuss the issues in greater detail. Examples include partners’ roles in tackling health issues, the Life Long Learning Agenda and Learning and Skills Councils, the contribution of sport to regional life, the draft Cultural Strategy, the Economic Strategy and Regional Planning Guidance. In a number of instances regional partners have demonstrated how their particular field relates to the 4 themes of the Integrated Regional Strategy. For example, Trevor Brookings, Chair of Sport England addressed the Assembly and outlined the ways in which sport can contribute to the 4 IRS themes.
4.13 This joint and collaborative working has been fully supported and fostered by close working with GO-EM and emda who are actively engaged in all of this work.

Integration between Different Levels of Policy Development and Action

4.14 Appendix A illustrates the importance of integration between the Regional and national level and through to the European level, and also with the sub-regional and local levels. The Regional Sustainable Development Framework is clearly a key means of achieving integration at the Regional level. Section 2 above refers to the national policy context and the importance of close linkages between the Regional, sub-regional and local levels. The ideal is integration at and between each level. The East Midlands is not an island and we are aware of linkages and inter-relationships with the 5 regions that adjoin us.

4.15 The National Sustainable Development Strategy pulls together the main national policy initiatives that can contribute to sustainable development. The work of the Government’s Regional Co-ordination Unit will improve the integration of national policies as applied to the Region through Government initiatives and policies.

4.16 Community Strategies, which build on Local Agenda 21 work, need to provide integrated policies at the local level to address sustainability issues. The Assembly has stressed that Community Strategies will influence the development of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework. Close liaison between regional and other levels is essential to meet the challenge of genuinely integrated policy development and delivery (as set out in Appendix A).

Integrated Policies and Actions

4.17 The sections above have outlined the various ways in which we can achieve greater integration in policy development and delivery within the East Midlands. The ultimate test of success is that we are able to demonstrate that policies are genuinely integrated and, more importantly, that their implementation is achieving all the 18 Sustainable Development Objectives and the Regional Vision set out in Section 3.

4.18 In section 5 of this document the ‘Key Challenges for Achieving Integrated Action’ are outlined for each policy field. The section below gives examples of some of the key challenges that need to be addressed to achieve genuine integration:

- Achieving greater social inclusion must be at the forefront of our minds in all policy and decision making.
- The location and design of housing can reduce the need to travel, help achieve mixed development, contribute to a better environment, improve our health and increase community safety.
- Life-long learning plays a key role in underpinning economic prosperity, informing us about sustainable lifestyles, healthy living and culture and equipping us to be good citizens.
- Tackling the many factors that contribute to social exclusion will also help to improve health, particularly reducing health inequalities, thus enabling us to achieve our broader objectives.
- Improving access to and enjoyment of our natural and built environmental assets needs to be managed carefully to avoid damaging fragile environments.
- In creating a positive climate for investment for modern businesses, we need to both recognise the intrinsic value of an attractive environment and the opportunities for developing clean technologies in the environmental business sector.
- In seeking to push into the top 20 economic regions in Europe we must also ensure that our environmental objectives are attained.
- Reducing energy use and costs benefits us all as individuals, improves the competitiveness of our businesses and helps to counter global warming.
- The prudent management of our natural resources must include measures to minimise waste, encourage re-use and recycling and maximise the use of renewable sources of energy.
- We can tackle social exclusion through economic inclusion, e.g. by promoting social enterprises and innovative social and community finance measures.
- We need to develop employment opportunities in the areas of greatest need whilst supporting economic development in the more prosperous parts of the Region.
- We need to accommodate growth in sustainable locations and maximise the use of previously developed land, without leading to over-concentration in the Three Cities and Northern Coalfields area.
- We need to increase public transport opportunities and reduce car dependency without compromising transport choice or access to key services and markets, particularly in the rural parts of the Region.
Fig 2: Key Elements and Stages in an Integrated Approach to the Development of Regional Policies and Strategies

“The East Midlands will be the most progressive region in Europe, recognised for its high quality of life, vibrant economy, rich cultural and environmental diversity and sustainable communities”

S1: Housing
S2: Lifelong Learning
S3: Health
S4: Culture
S5: Crime
S6: Social Capital

S1: Diversity
S2: Health
S3: Culture

E1: Learning & Skills
E2: Innovation & Enterprise
E3: ICT
E4: Investment
E5: Empowering Communities

P1: Development Patterns
P2: Infrastructure & Transport
P3: Sub-regional diversity
P4: Adjoining Regions

Integration between Themes

Viewpoints
Information and Data Analysis
Regional Perspectives

Viewpoints on Social Issues
(e.g. housing, health)

Viewpoints on the Environment
(supporting Analysis)

Regional Environmental Strategic Policies

Economic Strategy

Regional Planning Guidance

Implementation

Set of Integrated Regional Strategies and Policies: The Region’s Sustainable Development Framework
PART TWO - INTEGRATED POLICIES TO ADDRESS KEY ISSUES IN THE REGION

Introduction

5.0.1 Before we can determine the most appropriate strategies, policies and actions to move the Region towards a more sustainable future, we need to know what the key issues are which face the Region. We are fortunate in being able to draw upon the extensive work undertaken by regional partners in developing the various ‘Viewpoints’ or position statements for broad topic areas e.g. Viewpoints on the Environment, Health and Housing. This section pulls together for the first time an overview of these key issues by topic and under the four themes. The source documents are listed in full in Appendix B.

5.0.2 For each topic area the current position on regional policy development is summarised. For those aspects of the IRS where fully developed strategies exist (e.g. economic, spatial) the main elements of regional policies and action plans are summarised. In those areas where strategies are at the draft stage (e.g. environment, culture) the latest policy thinking is outlined. Where a decision has been taken to develop a regional strategy, the process for progressing it is outlined and some key points for likely content are included at this stage.

5.0.3 Using the IRS framework (Section 3) as the basis for developing regional strategies will achieve greater integration between different strategies and policies. The Sustainability Appraisals undertaken for each strategy are the formal means of identifying the compatibility of strategies with the framework and their contribution to the achievement of the Regional Sustainable Development Objectives. This section does not therefore list all these linkages. It focuses instead on some of the key challenges in achieving genuine integration. Breaking out of the ‘silos’ which have constrained policy development reveals some major challenges, which have to be addressed if the Region is to secure all the objectives which define a truly sustainable future.

Social Inclusion

Key Issues for the Region

5.1.1 A detailed analysis of social exclusion in the East Midlands was completed in September 2000 and placed on the Assembly website as ‘The Viewpoints on Social Exclusion in the East Midlands - Background Document’. The ‘Viewpoints on Social Exclusion in the East Midlands’ short report developed by the Assembly’s Social Inclusion Task Group was completed and launched at the December 2000 meeting of the Regional Assembly and is available on the Assembly web-site. It provides a ‘snapshot’ of social exclusion in the Region and will assist regional, sub-regional and local policy makers in ensuring that promoting social inclusion is at the forefront of their decision making.

5.1.2 The East Midlands has a number of known ‘hotspots’ where social circumstances such as poverty, unemployment, low level of skills, low incomes, poor housing and health, high crime and family breakdown combine together to create social exclusion in communities and areas. However, social exclusion can be found across the Region in many different forms and needs to be tackled by us all.

5.1.3 The key issues in relation to tackling social exclusion are:-

- Economic change has had a significant impact within the East Midlands resulting in a marked decline in employment opportunities in many of our traditional industries including agriculture, coal mining, textiles and clothing. Such economic change has destabilised communities and changed the incidence of social exclusion across the Region.

- The decline and withdrawal of public and private sector services has left many people without access to basic services and facilities. The impact has been particularly significant as 37% of our population live in ‘rural’ areas.

- Inequalities in health in the Region are marked. Those communities experiencing the poorest health are also those with the poorest housing, lowest incomes, highest levels of unemployment and physical and social isolation. High levels of limiting long-term illness within the most deprived communities can often exclude individuals from benefiting from regeneration initiatives.

- The East Midlands has some of the highest pockets of teenage pregnancy in the country. Teenage parenthood is both a cause and a consequence of social exclusion and a reduction in rates will only be achieved if initiatives address the cycle of poverty, low educational attainment and skills, crime and family breakdowns.

Social Objectives

- To ensure that the housing stock meets the HOUSING needs of all parts of the community.
- To ensure that the delivery of a wide range of LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES is provided for all parts of the community.
- To promote, support and sustain HEALTHY COMMUNITIES and lifestyles.
- To maximise the contribution of ARTS, CULTURE, HERITAGE, MEDIA AND SPORT to the quality of life of the East Midlands
- To ensure commitment and co-ordinated action to SECURE COMMUNITY SAFETY and reduce crime.
- To support the development and growth of SOCIAL CAPITAL across the communities of the Region.
5.1.4 The Assembly does not intend to prepare a ‘Strategy for Social Inclusion’ as this is not considered to be appropriate. Social exclusion is best tackled by recognising its existence and nature and seeking to counter it through all regional, sub-regional and local policy development and actions. The key task is therefore to provide advice and support to ensure this happens. The Assembly’s Social Inclusion Task Group has this as one of its key roles and the preparation of ‘Social Viewpoints’ and its technical document has been a key contribution to this process. ‘Social Viewpoints’ has identified the following important considerations which decision makers need to take fully into account if social exclusion is to be properly addressed:-

- Certain groups and individuals suffer higher levels of exclusion from a range of opportunities for their development by virtue of their ethnic background, religion, gender, age, disability or sexual orientation. Addressing disadvantage and discrimination is a key challenge.
- Joined-up action in the implementation of policies and the targeting of resources at the Regional, sub-regional and local levels is essential to promote social inclusion in the Region’s most deprived neighbourhoods and communities.

A copy of Viewpoints on Social Exclusion is available from Mick McGrath at EMRLGA on 01664 502555 or email mick@emrlga.clara.net or accessing: www.assembly.org.uk

Current Position on Regional Policy Development

5.1.5 The substantial advice prepared by the national Social Exclusion Unit will inform action across the Region. Similarly, the Government’s Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy will target the most deprived communities where social exclusion is most prevalent and will provide crucial funding and assistance needed in these areas.

5.1.6 The Assembly’s Social Inclusion Task Group will therefore provide support, advice and information to assist policy and decision makers in tackling social exclusion. It will also review and appraise progress through the various policies and actions included within the IRS and develop social inclusion indicators to review our success. It is therefore likely that rather than developing a strategy, the Task Group could collate a Programme of Action to demonstrate how social exclusion is being addressed in the Region.

Challenges in Achieving Integrated Action

5.1.7 As outlined above, the key challenge in addressing social exclusion is to ensure that policy and decision makers have the achievement of greater social inclusion at the forefront of their minds in all their decisions and actions. ‘Social Viewpoints’ and the technical document will support this. In addition, the Assembly’s Task Group will review the social aspects of the sustainable development checklist that genuine integration will be achieved with other related issues.

Sports and culture are important considerations when tackling social exclusion and in particular for building social capital
- Tackling the IT divide is a core element of any plans to promote social inclusion in rural areas as well as poorer communities
- It is essential to raise the expectations of poorer young people and their parents/carers if children and young adults are to be integrated into tomorrow’s society
- General Practitioners and their teams, through the formation of Primary Care Groups and Trusts, are in a very strong position to tackle certain aspects of social exclusion
- Providing services in a traditional and centralised way discriminates against a range of service users - often those who are most in need of those services

Housing

Key Issues for the Region

5.2.1 The Assembly’s Housing Task Group prepared ‘Viewpoints on Housing - the East Midlands Housing Statement’ in April 2000 as a starting point for the preparation of a Regional Housing Strategy. Viewpoints has the following main purposes:
5.2.3 The Housing Corporation’s Draft Regional Investment Strategy for the East Midlands 2001/2 recognises its role as part of the Sustainable Development Framework. The Corporation is developing an increasingly discretionary approach to the funding of schemes that include non-housing measures such as supporting community businesses. The priorities contained in the Investment Strategy are based on a sub-regional approach and the need for ensuring that the Local Housing Strategies prepared by the Region’s 40 Housing Authorities reflect regional and sub-regional priorities are recognised.

5.2.4 The main focus of the Housing Task Group is to produce a comprehensive Housing Strategy for the East Midlands, ensuring effective integration with the Regional Planning Guidance, the Economic Strategy, with the Housing Corporation Annual Development Programme and Local Authority Housing Investment Programme, resulting in an integrated housing program for the Region.

5.2.5 The Regional Housing Strategy will also embrace all housing sectors in the East Midlands: Local Authorities, Registered Social Landlords and the private sector, both the owner-occupied and privately rented sector.

5.2.6 The Housing Strategy will be produced during 2001 through a wide-ranging consultation exercise with stakeholders and customers.

Challenges in Achieving Integrated Action

5.2.7 The Regional Housing Strategy must recognise the close linkages between housing and other key issues and policies such as the spatial strategy (RPG), health, energy efficiency, reducing social exclusion, travel patterns and the quality of the environment. The Assembly’s Housing Task Group is undertaking a ‘Housing Impact Statement’ to support the development of the Housing Strategy. It will highlight links between housing and spatial development and suggest suitable indicators to help monitor progress.

5.2.8 There is a need to link with RPG to achieve a consistent approach to assessing overall housing needs and specifically for social housing. The clear links between improving health and tackling poor housing need to be recognised and addressed. Housing providers can, and many already do, act to reduce social exclusion through allocations, assisting with re-training, provision of services and facilities and support for local communities. The location and design of housing can reduce the need to travel, help achieve mixed development, contribute to a better environment and increase community safety.

Life-long Learning and Skills

Key Issues for the Region

5.3.1 The Assembly and key regional and local stakeholders have given consideration to the key life-long learning and skills issues that face the Region. This has been informed by work undertaken by emda, with partners, in reviewing skills and training and developing the Skills Action Plan.

5.3.2 Maximising participation in learning activities, significantly strengthening the skills base across the Region and moving towards a knowledge-driven economy are seen as high priorities for the Region. Delivering these ambitions will be no easy feat and will require maximum co-operation and co-ordination between regional and local partners.

5.3.3 Our challenges are many. Not least, the low take up of learning opportunities, the special needs of some groups and individuals,

A copy of ‘Viewpoints on Housing’ is available from Mick McGrath at EMRLGA on 01664 502555 or email mick@emrlga.clara.net or accessing: www.go-em.gov.uk/housing/rhs.htm#top
the need to address training at the workplace and unsatisfactory literacy and numeracy levels. Geographical factors can compound access to learning. Tangible skills gaps must be plugged. Demographic changes will require a positive response to the needs of a maturing workforce.

Current Position on Regional Policy Development

5.3.4 Working closely with emda, GO-EM and other key partners, the Regional Assembly is keen to develop a sustainable and holistic approach to life-long learning which recognises the social and environmental as well as economic benefits which will derive from a broader and more effective engagement in life-long learning. *Emda* have a key role in developing and securing commitment to the Region's Skills Action Plan. The Economic section below (Section 5.10) sets out some of the Region's key priorities for securing economic advancement through improved learning and skills performance.

5.3.5 The Regional Assembly has agreed in principle that a Learning and Skills Task Group should be formed to bring key regional and local partners together to secure a holistic regional approach to life-long learning. In addition to the key role of *emda*, the Learning and Skills Councils will be central to this work given their vital role in helping the Region to make substantive improvements to our skills and knowledge base. The new Learning and Skills Councils (LSCs) have a duty to promote life-long learning and will all develop Learning Plans for their localities. These will need to be developed to compliment the Regional Skills Action Plan. The new LSCs will therefore need to work closely with the proposed Task Group. In addition, local authorities through their education role, but also through their position as major employers and drivers of economic and social regeneration, will play a crucial role in this work.

**A copy of the Skills Action Plan is available from emda - 0115 9888300 or by accessing: www.emd.org.uk**

Challenges in Achieving Integrated Action

5.3.6 A commitment to learning will help the Region deliver greater social and economic inclusion by countering discrimination and tackling a key component of disadvantage. Education will also be one of the most powerful vehicles for promoting and delivering genuine sustainability across the Region.

5.3.7 The importance of knowledge, education and skills development in underpinning the economic prosperity of the Region has been recognised. Life-long learning plays a major part in influencing our life chances and quality of life. The role of education in enabling us to act (as individuals, within our organisations and at the Regional level) in a more sustainable manner is crucial. It must help us to understand the consequences of our actions and key links such as those between using cars, use of energy and the generation of greenhouse gases and the consequences of global warming e.g. floods and extreme weather conditions. Equally, education has a vital role in informing us about healthy lifestyles, our cultural assets and equipping us to be good citizens.

5.3.8 The Assembly’s Policy Forum has recognised the importance of education about sustainable lifestyles and sees this as a crucial cross-cutting strand of the IRS, which must underpin and inform all our actions. The Sustainable Development Education Forum will provide support for such initiatives at the Regional level.

**Health**

Key Issues for the Region

5.4.1 The key issues and challenges concerning health are drawn from the ‘Viewpoints on Health’ report and subsequent work including ‘Viewpoints on Social Exclusion’. Whilst levels of health within the East Midlands broadly equate to those across England and Wales, the following key issues must be addressed:

- Deaths due to accidents particularly in the 1-15 and 15-34 age groups and for those over 75 are amongst the worst in England and Wales
- Significant inequalities in health are apparent in the Region with the poorest health statistics clearly correlating to social disadvantage and multiple deprivation
- Poor health will serve as a significant restraint on achieving our vision for the Region if the health consequences of regional policies and strategies are not recognised
- Regional partners and organisations have a significant contribution to make to health improvement across the Region through their influence on the wider causes and determinants of poor health
- Joined up strategy and action is crucial at both Regional and local level if sustained health improvement is to be achieved in the Region

**A copy of ‘Viewpoints on Health’ is available from EMRLGA on 01664 502 555 or by email mick@emrlga.clara.net or accessing:** www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk

Current Position on Regional Policy Development

5.4.2 There is currently no national requirement for Regional Health strategies. However, the East Midlands Wider Government Development Team (WIDGET) has agreed to develop a Health Strategy as part of the IRS during 2001. Until this strategy is completed, work at the Regional level will be on an incremental, issue by issue, basis.

5.4.3 In the national context, the main driver for health improvement in England is the national public health strategy, “Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation”, published by the Department of Health in July 1999. The strategy aims to increase healthy life expectancy and improve the health of the worst off in society to narrow the health gap. It focuses on England’s four main causes of illness and premature death and sets targets for their reduction by 2010. It advocates a multi-agency partnership approach to tackling the causes of poor health. The New NHS Plan also has implications for health improvement within the Region. In particular, with a focus on improving health and reducing inequalities, it proposes;
• NHS involvement in the National Strategy for Neighbourhood renewal with increased resources in deprived areas
• NHS support and assistance in developing Local Strategic Partnerships
• New single, integrated public health groups across NHS regional offices and government offices of the Regions
• Implementation of public health policies is to be achieved through the development of Health Improvement Programmes at local level involving a partnership with local stakeholders

Challenges in Achieving Integrated Action

5.4.4 In common with many other topics covered by the IRS, the factors that influence the health of the Region’s people cannot be influenced solely by the health sector. The integrated approach of the IRS is therefore crucial to the achievement of significant and sustainable improvements to the health of our people.

5.4.5 A report on teenage pregnancies, which is the first of a series dealing with health inequality issues and challenges in the Region, will be published early in 2001. It will provide a graphic illustration of the inter-relationship between health problems and the incidence of social exclusion. It will provide the basis for an action plan, which will outline the contribution a range of key players can make to tackle this issue.

5.4.6 Other key factors that influence health need to be addressed in an integrated manner. The links between the workplace environment, quality of housing, levels of pollution and knowledge about healthy lifestyles all need to be recognised and acted upon.

Culture

Key Issues for the Region

5.5.1 The Region’s cultural assets and activities encompass the arts and creative industries, sport, museums, libraries, archives, heritage sites and buildings, tourism and many other areas. The cultural life and assets of the Region are characterised by contrasts and diversity, and include for example: recreational places, sports facilities for both excellence and wide participation, historic sites, museums, libraries and archives throughout the Region. The improvement and development of cultural assets supports a vibrant tourism sector and makes an increasingly important contribution to the economy through the creative industries including publishing, crafts, design, architecture, and digital and film arts. The improvement and development of cultural assets and activities can also contribute to environmental enhancement.

5.5.2 Work carried out in 1999 by a consortium drawn from the Regional cultural agencies identified the following key regional cultural issues and challenges:

• The increasing competition for people’s time, and the need to find new ways of engaging the public, whilst taking account of the need to achieve greater social inclusion
• A growing risk of having two tiers of access to cultural activity, namely the “cash-rich but time-poor” and the “time-rich but cash-poor” sections of the community
• The challenges presented by rapid progress in information technology
• The need to develop an appreciation that culture is not just about “a night out” or event but can be a mirror in which we can recognise ourselves both as individuals and communities

Current Position on Regional Policy Development

5.5.3 The Regional Cultural Consortium was established by the Government in December 1999 to serve as the lead voice for culture in the Region. The Consortium includes the key regional agencies and stakeholders with an interest in cultural issues. It is developing a Regional Cultural Strategy as a part of the IRS, which is likely to be completed in early 2001 following extensive consultation. The Regional Cultural Strategy will set out a vision for culture in the Region for the next 10 years and could take the form of a Campaign for Culture in the Region. The Campaign is likely to include the following key elements:

• the need to celebrate and preserve cultural diversity
• getting more people involved in cultural activities
• providing the right facilities, protecting and enhancing existing facilities
• investing in culture, cultural industries and quarters, and creativity as a strategic contribution to economic life and regeneration
• protection and enhancement of the natural and built cultural assets and improving the quality of design
• ensuring equality of access and opportunities for everyone (social inclusion)
• marketing the Region’s cultural assets

For further information contact Geoff Millner at GO-EM on 0115 971 2766 or email gmillner.go-em@go-regions.gov.uk “Time for Culture” the Cultural Consortium’s campaign document can be accessed on www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk

Challenges in Achieving Integrated Action

5.5.4 It is important to realise the contributions that can be made to cultural diversity through the activities and actions of others. For example, cultural attractions provide key regional landmarks that attract tourists, but we also need to be aware that damage to the Region’s environment through mineral working, loss of hedgerows, deterioration in the quality of urban environments etc can damage tourism. It is vital therefore that the opportunities for contributing to our cultural assets are fully recognised through integrated
actions. The Regional Cultural Strategy will play a key role in identifying these crucial linkages and any potential conflicts.

The Assembly’s Policy Forum now includes the Chair of the Cultural Consortium Cultural representatives on other Task Groups will help to identify and promote these important connections.

**Crime and Community Safety**

**Key Issues for the Region**

5.6.1 Local authorities and the police, with other key agencies and the community are required to work together at district level to develop and implement strategies for reducing crime and disorder in their area. The Home Office, Police authorities, probation committees and health authorities are required to co-operate fully to help practitioners with this challenging process across the Region.

5.6.2 The consultation exercise on the IRS Summary report demonstrated strong support for early action to develop the Crime and Community Safety content of the IRS. A Crime and Community Safety Viewpoints document was recognised as the top priority for future working. A key priority for the Regional Assembly will therefore be to work with the Crime Reduction Unit at GOEM, Police Authorities and Forces, and the Network of Local Community Safety Partnerships to develop a regional position statement or ‘Viewpoints on Crime and Community Safety’ across the Region.

5.6.3 Focus has centred in the last few years on crime and community safety as a key objective of regeneration partnerships. Effective Partnership Against Crime initiatives facilitate useful exchange of views, allow a clearer focus on local issues and support police action.

**Current Position on Regional Policy Development**

5.6.4 The proposed ‘Viewpoints on Crime and Community Safety’ will identify the key issues and challenges, that need to be addressed in the Region. It is likely that these will result in an action programme including information exchange on best practice. This programme could address some of the following key policy and action areas:

- Outlining the different ways of tackling specific sources of crime and disorder, for example through youth liaison strategies, schemes to tackle drugs and alcohol related crime, addressing rural crime issues and through regeneration and neighbourhood schemes.
- Provide examples of best practice by local or sub-regional partnerships in tackling crime.
- Provide best practice on the design of new development to reduce the opportunities for crime.
- Dissemination of crime and community data and mapping as a possible means of identifying similar patterns of crime.

- Provide information for the different agencies operating in the Region e.g. national guidance, funding, toolkits, etc.
- Provide a vehicle for inter-departmental liaison and co-operation between the Government Office, emda and the Regional Observatory, EMRLGA, the East Midlands Regional Assembly, Police Authorities and other law enforcement agencies.
- There is a need to develop initiatives to support the capacity of crime reduction, partnerships to reduce crime and disorder.

For the latest information on regional crime prevention initiatives contact Stephen Brookes, Regional Crime Prevention Director - 0115 971 2760

**Challenges in Achieving Integrated Action**

5.6.5 Clearly integrating thinking about crime reduction and community safety into other policy fields can have beneficial results. Developing a ‘Viewpoints’ document and improving collaborative working will be key ways of achieving this. For example, a key linkage is between crime reduction/community safety and the design of new development, particularly housing. We need to ensure that important crime prevention measures, such as alarm systems, security fences, bollards etc, do not have detrimental environmental impacts. Improved prosperity and reducing unemployment will assist also, as will making it a key element of neighbourhood renewal and regeneration initiatives. We need to make sure that restrictions intended to prevent movements by potential criminals do not result in longer distances for pedestrians and increased vehicle usage.

**Environment**

**Environmental Objectives**

- To PROTECT, improve and manage THE RICH DIVERSITY of the natural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the Region.
- To ENHANCE and conserve the ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY of the Region including high standards of design and maximise the re-use of previously used land and buildings.
- To MANAGE the NATURAL RESOURCES of the Region including water, air quality and minerals IN A PRUDENT MANNER and to seek to minimise waste and to encourage re-use and recycling of waste materials.

5.7.1 The key environmental challenges and issues are drawn from the ‘Viewpoints on the East Midlands Environment’ report, published in May 1999, and developed through further work and research undertaken since. They are:-
5.7.2 In order to address these key environmental issues and challenges, the Regional Assembly’s Environment Task Group has developed a draft Regional Environment Strategy. This will be the subject of consultation across the Region early in 2001. The draft strategy suggests that the following objectives should be considered as the revised Environment Objectives for the IRS:

- To protect and enhance our natural and built environment effectively, whilst prudently using our natural resources
- To manage change to optimise benefits to the environment
- To reduce the local, regional and global environmental impacts of our lifestyles and activities, whilst meeting the needs of all.

5.7.4 The people and heritage component recognises the fact that there are a wealth of historical and cultural assets that contribute to the distinctive urban and rural character and provide an irreplaceable insight into the history of the Region. Draft policies are suggested to ensure that these diverse assets are managed and conserved for future generations to enjoy. Increasing people’s awareness and understanding about the environment is important. People need to be equipped with the skills and knowledge to help them value the environment and contribute to its enhancement. Ensuring that all our people have safe access to a diverse and well-managed environment is vital.

5.7.5 Good quality air is essential to a good quality of life. The prudent management of air quality is a fundamental aim of the strategy. We have to minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and take measures to protect the environment when we are adapting to the challenges and opportunities that climate change presents.

5.7.6 Land is a key non-renewable resource of the Region, accommodating a wide range of uses with different characteristics and distinctive features. We therefore need to conserve and manage these assets and prevent damage from development pressures. It is important that the soil is valued as a resource, protecting the most important types. Agriculture covers 90% of the Region’s land area, so the protection and enhancement of the environment has to be achieved whilst achieving a competitive agricultural industry. Woodland covers only 4% of the Region. It is vital that this resource is protected and appropriately managed, whilst increasing multi-purpose forestry to deliver environmental, social and economic benefits. All built development in the Region should use appropriate high quality energy efficient materials and design to optimise environmental benefits to contribute to ‘urban renaissance’. The environmental value within many brownfield sites should be recognised and appropriately conserved in their re-use.

5.7.7 Water resources meet the needs of the major domestic, agricultural and industrial demand centres of the Region, as well as those of the natural environment. The Region’s natural water resources must therefore be valued and conserved for all these uses. These uses are dependant upon good quality water, so the improvements to surface, bathing and groundwaters needs to continue. The impact of flooding is of concern to us all and floodplains carry out a valuable function in storing and conveying floodwaters downstream to the sea. Rivers and their floodplains need to be protected as a resource and every effort needs to be made to increase floodplain capacity, working with natural processes wherever possible.
5.7.8 Biodiversity and landscape are two of the key elements of our natural heritage that need to be conserved. We should aim to be a region rich in biodiversity, to prevent the loss of species due to extinction and to create extensive areas of wildlife habitats to remedy past losses. The landscape in which we live, work and enjoy ourselves is also a vital resource for the Region. We need to enhance the character and quality of our region’s landscape by protecting the best elements and working to improve the rest.

5.7.9 This section has summarised the policy content of draft policies that will form part of the Regional Environment Strategy consultation draft, due for publication in December 2000. Some actions to implement these draft policies will be suggested in the consultation draft and will be developed into a more detailed Action Plan in 2001.

Challenges in Achieving Integrated Action

5.7.10 In order to achieve a truly integrated approach, there are some key linkages that need to be resolved within the Environment Strategy. In the preliminary Sustainability Appraisal of the draft strategy, undertaken in October 2000, the following key linkages were identified:

- An increase in tourism in the Region is likely to put pressure on the transport infrastructure and could cause an increase in transport use. Careful management of tourism is needed to deal with this. Increased numbers can also put pressure on sensitive sites resulting in erosion of footpaths and disturbance of wildlife
- Increased access to the countryside can impact upon the operation of some uses e.g. agriculture
- Access to sensitive sites needs to be carefully managed to avoid damage
-Whilst natural resources will need to be extracted to support further building needs, it will be essential to seek to minimise the destructive impact of mineral extraction on the landscape and of lorry movements on villages
- There can be resistance to the visual impact of renewable energy e.g. wind farms upon the landscape
- Land uses such as built development or agriculture can cause pollution of water resources

5.7.11 These areas of possible conflict will need to be carefully managed but recognising and highlighting them will help focus attention on achieving sensible solutions. For example, the EU funded England Rural Development Programme offers an important opportunity to integrate environmental, economic and social objectives for the countryside through a series of grant schemes aimed at supporting a more sustainable and diversified rural economy. Managed by MAFF, the East Midlands Chapter of the England Rural Development Plan is also recognised as the ‘Viewpoints’ document for the Rural East Midlands.

5.7.12 During the appraisal of the draft Regional Environment Strategy, the following challenges and opportunities were highlighted:

- The delivery of lifelong learning opportunities throughout the Region should be the means for increasing knowledge of environmental issues.
- The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) revolution should help to reduce some impacts on the environment. For example, more people working from home would mean less traffic on roads at peak times in urban areas thus helping to reduce the impact of transport upon air quality. In addition, ‘working at home’ can help local economies and job opportunities, and help local sourcing of goods e.g. foodstuffs.
- Creating a climate for investment for modern industry means that environmental quality should be treated as an integral part of the approach. The appropriate re-use of brownfield sites is a valuable opportunity.
- Environment issues should be integral to empowering communities and giving them the opportunity to shape their future.
- Enhancing the Region’s infrastructure could have benefits for the environment, but significant road building would have negative impacts.

Waste Generation and Management

Key Issues for the Region

5.8.1 The Government has made it clear that waste production must not increase with economic growth and that waste management must take place on an integrated basis. The East Midlands, like all other regions, will have to reduce the amount of municipal waste land-filled to just 35% of 1995 levels by 2020. At the same time the amount of municipal waste from which some value is recovered must increase to 67% of all waste arisings by 2015, with 33% of household waste being recycled or composted by the same date.

5.8.2 At the moment, the amount of household and municipal waste is predicted to rise at an annual rate of 3%. Irrespective of the potential effectiveness of waste minimisation policies, it is clear that the Region must plan for a significant increase in waste recovery capacity. In addition to further recycling capacity, this could include the development of new facilities for anaerobic digestion, composting or Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants based on waste incineration.
Current Position on Regional Policy Development

5.8.3 A Regional Waste Strategy will be produced in 2001. It will contain regional targets for landfill reduction, waste recovery, recycling and composting. It will also outline options for the Regional mix of waste recovery technologies, and the broad spatial location of any new waste recovery facilities required. In the meantime, Table 2 includes the national waste targets as a benchmark for the Region.

Challenges in Achieving Integrated Action

5.8.4 Although the amount of waste that should be land filled must decline to avoid causing environmental problems, some of the alternatives to landfill can have their own environmental consequences. For example, incineration can result in concerns about air quality. There are opportunities for integrating thinking on waste with other strategies. For example, heat and power generated from waste incineration could help to meet some of the objectives of the Regional Energy Strategy. Reductions in packaging save natural resources e.g. wood. Waste minimisation can reduce costs for businesses and help their competitiveness.

Energy

Key Issues for the Region

5.9.1 Work on the ‘Viewpoints on Sustainable Energy in the East Midlands’ and associated research is still in progress. However at a regional seminar held in June to consider energy matters, the following key issues were identified: -

- The lack of data at a regional level hinders monitoring of action towards sustainable energy use
- The Region needs to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions
- The potential for local resourcing should be developed, reducing requirements for transport as well as stimulating the local economy
- There is a need for action at a regional level on energy saving
- Opportunities for biomass should be explored, recognising the importance and the needs of agriculture in the Region
- Non-electricity renewable energy opportunities should be explored, i.e. use of heat
- The need for best practise guidelines on building regulations with regard to energy
- As a net exporter of energy the East Midlands region has a high concentration of traditional electricity generating capacity and therefore emissions associated with burning large quantities of coal, gas and oil
- The north of the Region has an historical and cultural connection to the coal industry and energy heritage and is now suffering some of the highest levels of deprivation in the UK due to closure of coal mines

5.9.3 It is likely that the Regional Energy Strategy will include the following key elements to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development:-

- Local Authorities should be encouraged to stimulate sustainable energy development through their own policies and actions
- A regional ‘sustainable building code’ should be adopted to a higher standard than Building Control requirements. It should also encourage sustainable patterns of development through development briefs, supplementary planning and other guidance
- Education and training should play a key role in informing people how they can reduce the use of energy
- Developing a regional best practice guide for dissemination across the Region
- Links should be built to Local Agenda 21 and Home Energy Conservation (HECA) work at local level
- Link opportunities for energy generation with the use of waste
- Encourage community involvement and ownership of sustainable energy projects and appraisals

5.9.4 The table overleaf shows the indicative targets for renewable energy based on the work being undertaken by consultants working to the Regional Energy Strategy Working Group:

For further information on the latest position on the development of the Regional Energy Strategy contact EMRLGA - 01664 502555 or email emrlga@emlga.clara.net

Current Position on Regional Policy Development

5.9.2 A Regional Energy Strategy will be developed, drawing upon the ‘Viewpoints on Sustainable Energy in the East Midlands’ study currently under preparation. A Regional Energy Strategy Working Group (RES WG) has been set up to oversee this work. From work undertaken to date it is likely that regional energy policy development will take a holistic approach, utilising a clear energy hierarchy e.g.

- Reduce energy use
- Use energy more efficiently
- Use renewable energy
- Use cleanest fossil fuel alternative
Challenges in achieving integrated action

5.9.5 The sections above have highlighted some of the key challenges that need to be considered if the key linkages between an emerging Regional Energy Strategy and other key policies and actions are to be addressed.

5.9.6 The benefits of using waste for energy generation are clear providing environmental dis-benefits can be avoided. Reducing energy use and costs benefits individuals and businesses as well as the environment. The desire to maximise energy generated from renewable sources needs to have regard to environmental concerns (wind farms on sensitive landscapes). The role of education and the value of disseminating examples of best practice are also very important.

### INDICATIVE TARGETS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY - BY TYPE

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<th>Indicative Target for 2003</th>
<th>Indicative Target for 2010</th>
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<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfill Gas</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine (Wave/Tidal)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal and Industrial Waste + tyres</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar* - Photovoltaics</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind - Offshore</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind - Onshore</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>574.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUMMARY OF RENEWABLE TARGETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicative East Midlands target (GWh/y)</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of UK renewables target**</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of East Midlands electricity consumption</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes concerning indicative renewable energy targets

*Passive and Active Solar do not count towards the Government's targets for the percentage of electricity derived from renewables and have therefore not been included in this table. They are however important in reducing the energy demand from other sources.

** As a reference, the East Midlands has 6.8% of the UK population and 6.2% of the landmass. The Government’s target of 5% of the projected demand for electricity in the UK in 2003 is 18,000GWh, and 10% of the projected demand for electricity in the UK in 2010 is 38,000GWh. Electricity consumption in the East Midlands has been forecast to be 22,400GWh in 2003 and 23,600GWh in 2010. Existing renewable electricity generation is approximately 1.2% of present electricity consumption in the East Midlands region.
Economy

Economic Objectives

- To bring about EXCELLENCE IN our approach to LEARNING AND SKILLS - giving the Region a competitive edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge, by creating a ‘learning region’ - with individuals and employers who value learning and a learning industry that is proactive and creative - leading, in time, to a workforce that is among the most adaptable, motivated and highly skilled in Europe.

- To develop a strong CULTURE OF ENTERPRISE AND INNOVATION, putting the Region at the leading edge in Europe in our exploitation of research, recognised for our spirit of innovation - and creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class businesses can prosper.

- To use the global INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY revolution to create the capability for everyone in the Region - individuals and businesses - to use information and knowledge to maximum benefit.

- To create a CLIMATE FOR INVESTMENT in which success breeds success - providing the right conditions in the Region for a modern industrial structure built on a combination of indigenous growth and inward investment.

- To EMPOWER COMMUNITIES to create solutions that meet their needs - ensuring that everyone in the Region has the opportunity to benefit from, and contribute to, the Region’s enhanced economic competitiveness, thereby supporting a socially inclusive region.

Key Issues for the Region

5.10.1 The East Midlands has a lot going for it, including:

- A varied and resilient industrial base, with a strong tradition in manufacturing and specialists in newer industries, as well as growing strengths in the service sector.

- Excellent centres of learning and research in the Region’s eight universities.

- Outstanding natural assets coupled with a rich heritage and cultural mix and a national reputation for sporting excellence - making the Region a very pleasant place to live.

- Strong locational advantages. Much of the Region is well-served by road, rail networks and this and developing routes for the Regions airport makes the Region ideally located to serve the largest markets of the UK and Europe.

- Mixes of compact urban development and rural settlement patterns that have contributed to consistent economic growth.

5.10.2 The key issues and challenges for the economy of the Region are:

- Despite the historic rates of growth, the East Midlands lags behind the UK and European averages in GDP per head. In 1997, it ranked 37th out of 77 EU regions.

- There are marked variations in economic performance across the Region.

- Earnings per head, skill levels and productivity in manufacturing are all below average, although the productivity gap is closing.

- Sectors that have performed reasonably poorly at the national level in the economy are relatively large in the East Midlands. Conversely, the Region is under represented in growth sectors.

5.10.3 A critical conclusion is that the Region has continued to do well despite its economic structure, not because of it. Our current industrial base will not deliver the future to which we aspire. We need a step change, modernising our industrial base and in the process providing quality employment for our people. How the East Midlands responds to the pace of change in the knowledge-intensive economy of the future is a crucial issue.

Current Position on Regional Policy Development

5.10.4 Our Regional Vision seeks to achieve a vibrant regional economy so that everyone can share in the improved quality of life this will bring and the increased job opportunities. This is therefore a crucial element in our regional strategy to help achieve a more sustainable region. ‘Prosperity through People’, the Region’s Economic Development Strategy has been prepared by emda and partners as a major contribution to the achievement of the Vision. The main elements of the economic strategy and its accompanying Delivery Plans are summarised below.

Regional Economic Priorities

5.10.5 Improving the skills of people at work, including basic skills levels and the quality of business leadership, management and IT skills - and identifying skills shortages, particularly in the Region’s priority sectors.

- Promoting the benefits of learning, through the Region's Get into Learning campaign - and making learning more accessible e.g. to older workers and to people in isolated rural communities.

- Increasing the number of businesses that innovate and encouraging technology transfer, e.g. through business incubators.

- Increasing the volume of international trade by East Midlands businesses.

- Stimulating the competitiveness of the Region’s priority sectors, e.g. through cluster development and an East Midlands Manufacturing Excellence Network.

- Encouraging business start-up and growth, by creating a high quality business support infrastructure - including better access to finance, e.g. through new venture capital funds.
• Improving access to services and business opportunities through ICT - including learning access centres, and the development of the broadband medium, particularly in rural areas.
• Promoting the East Midlands within the Region, in the UK and overseas, as part of an ongoing regional marketing campaign.
• Securing existing, new and follow-on foreign direct investment in the Region - identifying suitable strategic sites for new investment and smaller employment sites for inward and indigenous investment.
• Improving the quality of the Region's tourism product and maximising the economic benefits to be derived from the Region's cultural and sporting assets.
• Improving the quality of the Region's natural and built environment and encouraging the growth of the environmental economy.
• Ensuring high quality data and intelligence about the Region's economy, e.g. through the East Midlands Observatory.
• Tackling social exclusion through economic inclusion, e.g. by promoting social enterprises and innovative social and community finance measures.
• Revitalising the former coalfields communities through an economic regeneration strategy and delivery plan for the area.
• Promoting an urban renaissance through an Urban Action Plan, including measures such as new urban regeneration companies.
• Promoting economic regeneration in the Region's rural areas, through a Rural Action Plan, including measures focusing on the needs of market towns.
• Encouraging the formation of strong sub-regional strategic partnerships to provide an effective bridge between the Regional strategy and local delivery.

Challenges in Achieving Integrated Action

5.10.6 The Regional Economic Development Strategy was prepared with the need for effective social, environmental and spatial linkages in mind. We must therefore ensure that in delivering economic prosperity we also achieve our social, environmental and spatial objectives. Many of the challenges set out at 5.11.15 equally apply here.

In addition we need to ensure that:

a) We use new technology to open up access to learning in all parts of the Region, and where possible seek to use existing community and business infrastructure as the foundations for this.
b) Business competitiveness and sector development can build upon and exploit environmental technology and in doing so contribute and add value to the economic wealth creation and social development of the Region.

c) We collectively work to deliver a framework that focuses on economic inclusion as the basis for wealth creation and improvement to our quality of life.

d) We encourage new investment in areas that meet the needs of business and the economy, but seek to minimise the impact such developments have upon the environment.

e) We develop our natural assets to promote economic growth in tourism but ensure that access to these assets is sensibly managed.
f) ICT capacity within the Region is developed to enable all sections of our community to have access to the benefits and wide range of services that a modern economy with new technology brings.
g) That successful delivery mechanisms for economic development are in place at regional, sub regional and local level and that they are ‘fit for purpose’.

To obtain a copy of Prosperity through People, contact emda on 0115 9888300 or look at their web-site at www.emda.org.uk/strategy-new/index-htm

Spatial and Transport

Spatial Objectives

- To ensure that decisions about the distribution and location of activity are consistent with SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES.
- To ENHANCE the Region's INFRASTRUCTURE, including maximising transport choice and exploiting opportunities offered by information technology.
- To recognise and RESPECT the DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF different PARTS OF THE REGION and the need for regional policies and actions to take account of these.
- To have full regard to the importance of LINKAGES between different parts of the Region and WITH ADJACENT REGIONS.

Key Issues for the Region

5.11.1 The East Midlands is a large and diverse region. With a population of just under 4.2 million, it has a distinctive ‘polycentric’ settlement structure, based on the three major national cities in Nottingham, Derby and Leicester and the Regional centres of Lincoln and Northampton.

5.11.2 In addition, just under 40% of the population live in towns and villages of less than 10,000, which also makes the East Midlands one of the more rural regions in England. As a result, the Region is characterised by a wide range of contrasting landscapes. This
diversity can be best illustrated by dividing the East Midlands into five sub-areas:

- **Eastern Sub-area**: comprising Lincolnshire, Rutland and the eastern parts of Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.
- **Northern Coalfields Sub-area**: comprising the former coalfield areas of north Derbyshire and north Nottinghamshire.
- **Peak Sub-area**: comprising the National Park together with the surrounding areas of the Peak District.
- **Southern Sub-area**: comprising Northamptonshire and the most southerly parts of Leicestershire.
- **Three Cities Sub-area**: comprising Derby, Leicester and Nottingham and their immediate hinterlands.

5.11.3 Another key feature of the East Midlands is the fact that it is strongly influenced by the proximity of major urban centres in adjacent regions. Most notably the conurbations of the West Midlands, the North West and South Yorkshire, and to the south, the small but expanding cities of Milton Keynes and Peterborough.

5.11.4 Historically, the East Midlands has not experienced the kind of urban coalescence seen in other regions such as the West Midlands. Planning policies, including the Nottingham/Derby Green Belt, have helped to prevent this. Most of the Region's cities and towns remain relatively self contained and for the most part, vibrant and healthy. However, there are areas of serious economic disadvantage in the East Midlands, most notably in the Northern Coalfields sub-area, but also in parts of many towns and cities elsewhere in the Region, the more isolated and sparsely populated rural areas and on the Lincolnshire Coast.

5.11.5 Similarly, whilst the Region can boast a number of significant environmental assets, such as the Peak District National Park and the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), overall the East Midlands is comparatively impoverished in environmental terms. The relatively low level of biodiversity is a cause of particular concern. In the future, the effects of climate change, particularly in terms of flood risk, will also have to be better understood and planned for.

5.11.6 As in other regions, pressure is growing on transport infrastructure as travel demand increases. The main north-south road routes are increasingly congested, whilst additional investment is required in rail and other forms of public transport. Poor east-west links remain a key issue, and connections to and within the Eastern Sub-area (and especially to the East Coast ports) are particularly limited. East Midlands Airport, whilst a key regional asset, has significant infrastructure investments.

5.11.7 Draft Regional Planning Guidance for the Spatial Development of the East Midlands (Draft RPG), which also includes the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS), was published by the East Midlands Regional LGA in November 1999. It was subject to a Public Examination by an independent Panel in June 2000. The Panel's Report suggesting revisions to Draft RPG is currently being considered by the Secretary of State, who will publish proposed changes for consultation in January 2001. Final RPG will be issued by the Secretary of State in the summer of 2001. However, it is anticipated that the key spatial policies for the Region are likely to include the following priorities:

### Regional Spatial Priorities

- A ‘Sequential Approach’ to the location of new development emphasising the use of previously developed land, supported by regional and sub-regional ‘brownfield’ targets for new housing, and guidance on urban capacity studies and the ‘phasing’ of the release of housing land.
- A focus on areas in need of regeneration, particularly the former northern coalfields, but also the more deprived urban and rural areas.
- Conserving and enhancing the natural and built environment, including regional and sub-area targets for the management and recreation of key habitats.
- Ensuring that everyone has access to a decent home, particularly by promoting a regional benchmark for ‘affordable housing’ equal to 25% of all new completions.
- Reducing the need to travel and promoting sustainable modes of transport by a package of measures covering travel demand management, travel education, service enhancement and targeted infrastructure investments.

### Sub-area Spatial Priorities

5.11.8 **Eastern Sub-area**

- Significantly strengthening the Regional role of Lincoln.
- Consolidating and strengthening the existing network of market towns and villages.
- Promoting sustainable economic regeneration and environmental enhancement on the Lincolnshire coast.
- Reducing car-borne commuting to Peterborough.

5.11.9 **Northern Coalfields Sub-area**

- Promoting sustainable economic regeneration and environmental enhancement in the former mining areas of north Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire.
- Reducing out-migration and commuting.

5.11.10 **Peak Sub-area**

- Conserving and enhancing the Peak District National Park in accordance with its special status.
- Only promoting development elsewhere that will meet identified local needs.
• Supporting regeneration initiatives in the adjacent conurbations of Greater Manchester and South Yorkshire to reduce cross border commuting and migration.

5.11.13 Southern Sub-area

• Strengthening the Regional role of Northampton and promoting the regeneration of Corby.
• Managing growth in the Corby/Bedford/Milton Keynes/Northampton ‘Quadrangle’ to promote sustainable patterns of development across the ‘South Midlands’.

5.11.14 Three Cities Sub-area

• Promoting ‘urban renaissance’ and regeneration in Nottingham, Leicester and Derby, strengthening their status as national cities.
• Maintaining the Nottingham/Derby Green Belt, but proposing a co-ordinated approach through the development plan process to any boundary review, consistent with sustainable development principles.
• Supporting the expansion of East Midlands Airport subject to national policy considerations and sustainability appraisals.

To obtain a copy of the Public Examination Draft of Regional Planning Guidance, contact the Government Office for the East Midlands on 0115 9719971 or obtain it from the web at www.emrlga.gov.uk/doc/docs.htm

For a copy of the Regional Assembly’s Interim Regional Transport Strategy, please contact emrlga on 01664 502555, email emrlga@emrlga.clara.net or download from the EMRLGA web-site at www.emrlga.gov.uk/doc/trans.htm

PART THREE - MEASURING OUR PROGRESS

Monitoring, Evaluation, Policy Review and Sustainability Appraisals

Introduction

6.1 It is important that we are able to assess our progress in moving towards a more sustainable region. We can do this by monitoring the implementation of individual regional strategies and policies to check whether intended actions are taking place. For example, emda will issue regular monitoring reports to review progress against its strategy and action plans. Similarly, EMRLGA, the Regional Planning Body, will review development trends in some detail. These detailed monitoring exercises will therefore help to inform a review of our overall progress. The Regional Observatory will be able to draw from these detailed monitoring reports to prepare a regular ‘State of the Region’ report to demonstrate our progress.

Challenges in Achieving Integrated Action

5.11.15 As a region the East Midlands faces a number of complex spatial challenges which can only be addressed by integrating social, environmental and economic considerations into a cohesive policy framework. These challenges include:

a) How to accommodate growth in sustainable locations and maximise the use of previously developed land, without leading to over-concentration in the Three Cities and Northern Coalfields Sub-areas.

b) How to diversify and expand the Region’s economy, whilst at the same time promoting a step change in the quality of the environment, particularly in terms of biodiversity, and ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are shared by all the Region’s communities.

c) How to promote a positive framework for economic diversification and self-sufficiency in rural areas, without unacceptable development in the countryside or excessive car usage.

d) How to better integrate land-use and transport investment in order to reduce the need to travel and the environmental impact of new transport infrastructure.

e) How to increase Public Transport opportunities and reduce car dependency without compromising transport choice or access to key services and markets, particularly in the more peripheral parts of the Region.

f) How to plan for the effects of climate change, particularly in terms of flood risk, whilst at the same time meeting the social and economic needs of the Region.

g) How to prevent unsustainable patterns of development emerging in those parts of the East Midlands bordering major urban centres in adjacent regions.

Indicators and Targets - Work in Progress

6.2 We can also monitor progress by using a set of regional indicators and targets, which relate most closely also to the Regional Sustainable Development Objectives and IRS policies. Table 1 provides the latest thinking on which indicators and targets we should use. These are grouped by theme. It also provides information on recent trends, the current position and the relationship between our suggested indicators and other indicator sets including national and local sets. These indicators have been developed from the Regional indicators published for consultation in 1999. Work is ongoing to agree the most suitable set of regional indicators and targets. We have only included indicators and targets that have gained regional ownership, often based on work undertaken by relevant specialist groups within the Region. Table 1 should therefore be regarded as ‘work in progress’. When complete, all indicators will be specific, measurable and owned by regional stakeholders.

6.3 The relationship between the Sustainable Development Objectives and the indicators is not straightforward. Achieving many of the
objectives will involve several different indicators and targets. Equally, achieving certain targets, e.g. % of new development on Brownfield land, will support the achievement of a number of objectives.

6.4 Where consideration is still being given to the appropriate regional indicator or target, the national figure is included in Table 1 as a benchmark. The choice of regional indictors, which often draws upon national data which is available at the Regional level, will enable us to compare our progress with other regions. Much of the information needed to monitor our performance against these indicators and targets will be available from national sources or will be collected or collated by relevant regional organisations. The Regional Observatory will provide the single source for all the key regional information on its web-site.

Evaluation and Review

6.5 Monitoring progress against our regional objectives is also vital in helping us to evaluate the success of our policies and programmes of action. We need to be willing to refine policies and strategies if they are not proving to be effective. As we add new policies to the IRS, the monitoring framework will need to be reviewed and extended. This is therefore a dynamic process to ensure that the sustainable development framework is capable of responding positively to change and new challenges.

Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Strategies and Policies

6.6 The IRS Vision and Sustainable Development Objectives in Section 3 provide the guiding framework for the development of all regional strategies and policies. They also provide the basis for checking the contribution that each component strategy makes to the achievement of a more sustainable region. The methodology developed by the Assembly in the ‘Step-by-Step Guide to Sustainability Appraisal’ is the basis for undertaking this. Sustainability Appraisals have been carried out using the methodology outlined in the ‘Step-by-Step Guide to Sustainability Appraisal’ on the following strategies within the IRS to date:

- Draft Regional Planning Guidance for the Spatial Development of the East Midlands (Dec ‘97 and Oct ‘99);
- Prosperity through People - Economic Development Strategy for the East Midlands (Nov ’99)
- Draft Regional Environment Strategy (Oct 2000).

No separate Sustainability Appraisal is needed for this document as it brings together component strategies and policies that have already been appraised.

The East Midlands Sustainability Checklist has also been developed to test the sustainability of individual projects and proposals, such as those being developed in the Delivery Plan of emda’s Economic Development Strategy.

The Assembly has also produced a ‘Guidance Note for the Development of Regional Policies and Strategies’, which explains how the IRS provides the Sustainable Development Framework for policy development in the Region. The Guidance Note sets out a consistent way in which policy makers can take sustainable development issues and principles fully into account. Sustainable development principles also need to be fully considered in the development of individual projects and area initiatives. It is intended that all policies and strategies should be appraised in a consistent way to identify any tensions and particular challenges in achieving an integrated approach.

Copies of the Regional Assembly’s ‘Step-by-Step Guide to Sustainability Appraisal’, ‘East Midlands Sustainability Checklist’ and the ‘Guidance Note for the Development of Regional Policies and Strategies’ are available from the Secretariat at EMRLGA, Belvoir Suite, Council Offices, Nottingham Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE13 0UL. Alternatively they can be downloaded from the Assembly web-site at www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk

Fig 3: Objectives, Policies, Actions, Indicators, Targets and Monitoring

| **OBJECTIVE** - “where do we want to be?” | to reduce the amount of waste produced |
| **POLICY** - “how can we ensure that we get there?” | by increasing re-use, recycling and prudent use of resources |
| **ACTION** - “what action can we take to help us do this?” | Media campaign to raise awareness of the need to use less, re-use and recycle |
| **INDICATOR** - “how do we know we are moving towards where we want to be?” | Amount of waste recovered by re-use and recycle |
| **TARGET** - “how will we know we have achieved definite improvements?” | Increase amount of waste recovered to x% by 200X |
| **MONITORING** - “how do we review what we are doing?” | Indicators and targets against Objectives |
Table 1 - Sustainable Development Objectives, Indicators and Targets for the East Midlands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Relationship with other indicator sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trend 1990’s (National in brackets)</td>
<td>Current position (National in brackets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regional in bold</td>
<td>Regional in bold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social theme</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO1</td>
<td>To ensure that the housing stock meets the HOUSING needs of all parts of the community</td>
<td>a) Proportion of unfit housing stock</td>
<td>(8.8% in 1986 in England)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) Homelessness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c) % social housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a) (8.8% in 1986 in England)</td>
<td>a) (7.2% in 1996 in England - about 1.5m homes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2</td>
<td>To ensure that the delivery of a wide range of LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES is provided for all parts of the community</td>
<td>a) Number of people of working age participating in learning</td>
<td>(Increase from 11,000 to 70,000 homeless households in temporary accommodation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) % of people at age 19 with level 2 qualification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a) a) (8.8% in 1986 in England)</td>
<td>a) (7.2% in 1996 in England - about 1.5m homes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3</td>
<td>To promote, support and sustain HEALTHY COMMUNITIES and lifestyles</td>
<td>a) Long term limiting illness</td>
<td>(6.6m h/holds in 1991 in England to 4.3m h/holds (22%) in 1996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) Ward mortality rates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c) Fuel poverty (households spending more than 10% of their income to keep warm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d) Life expectancy (total)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e) Teenage conceptions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a) (6.6m h/holds in 1991 in England to 4.3m h/holds (22%) in 1996)</td>
<td>c) 23% in 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SO4</td>
<td>To maximise the contribution of ARTS, CULTURE, HERITAGE, MEDIA AND SPORT to the quality of life of the East Midlands</td>
<td>a) Participation of adults aged 16 and over taking part in regular sporting activities (sports, games and physical activities), leisure day visits</td>
<td>a) (Participation rates stable 1987 - 1996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) Leisure day visits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a) (Participation rates stable 1987 - 1996)</td>
<td>a) (54% men and 38% women in 1996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO5</td>
<td>To ensure commitment and co-ordinated action to SECURE COMMUNITY SAFETY and reduce crime</td>
<td>a) Recorded crime rates per 100,000 population</td>
<td>a) 22% decrease in vehicle thefts (of or from) and an 11% increase in burglaries (both since 1990)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) Level of involvement in voluntary work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a) (Participation rates vary by area: 20% affluent suburban / rural, to 7% council estates / low income areas)</td>
<td>a) (One in eight h/holders in 1996/7 survey claimed to have participated in local voluntary work in past 12 months)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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Notes: H/hold survey
### Environment theme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Relationship with other indicator sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EN1</td>
<td>a) Populations of wild birds&lt;br&gt;b) No and % of Listed Buildings and scheduled monuments at risk of decay&lt;br&gt;c) Extent and condition of SSSIs&lt;br&gt;d) Net loss of soils to development&lt;br&gt;e) Area of County Wildlife Sites lost or damaged</td>
<td>a) (Decline of farmland and woodland birds from mid 1970's to 1998.)&lt;br&gt;b) 143 (5.1%) listed buildings entries, 17 scheduled monuments (2.9%) not listed in 2000&lt;br&gt;c) (56% in favourable condition in 1997,8. A further 15% are unfavourable/improving)&lt;br&gt;d) (From 1990 - 94 net change of around 6,500 hectares of land a year to developed use)&lt;br&gt;e) (Increase in area of woodland in the UK in the twentieth century from around 5% land cover to more than 10% in 1998)</td>
<td>a) (Halt or reverse decline in 26 priority species identified in UK BAP by 2008)&lt;br&gt;b) Cumulative % of buildings removed from Buildings At Risk Register compared with 1999 baseline (7% by 2001, 13% by 2002, 18% by 2003)&lt;br&gt;c) 95% of SSSIs in favourable condition by 2010&lt;br&gt;d) (56% in favourable condition in 1997, 8. A further 15% are unfavourable/improving)&lt;br&gt;e) Indicator being developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National (QoLC)</td>
<td>Regional (QoLC)</td>
<td>Local (CLIP)</td>
<td>Other source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H13</td>
<td>H13</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>EA&lt;br&gt;V2.2&lt;br&gt;EH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K5</td>
<td>S6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EA S2.8&lt;br&gt;LBRC/WTs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EN2** To ENHANCE and conserve the ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY of the Region including high standards of design and maximise the re-use of previously used land and buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Relationship with other indicator sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EN2</td>
<td>a) Rivers of good or fair quality (chemical and biological)</td>
<td>a) Increase of 33% (good) and 11% (fair) chemical quality since 1990, increase of 15% (good) and 7% (fair) biological quality since 1990&lt;br&gt;b) Emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change (basket of six)&lt;br&gt;c) No. of days on which air pollution is moderate or higher (at representative locations)&lt;br&gt;d) % of farms with Countryside Stewardship agreements&lt;br&gt;e) Ha of woodland under (grant aided) management</td>
<td>a) 39% good, 91% good or fair (chemical) in 1998 45% good, 94% good or fair (biological) in 1995&lt;br&gt;b) Increase of 33% (good) and 11% (fair) chemical quality since 1990, increase of 15% (good) and 7% (fair) biological quality since 1990&lt;br&gt;c) Leicester Centre 34, Nottingham Centre 58 and Ladybower 34 days in 1998/1999&lt;br&gt;d) (Increase in area of woodland in the UK in the twentieth century from around 5% land cover to more than 10% in 1998)&lt;br&gt;e) (am Hectares (7.6%) woodland covered England in 1998)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National (QoLC)</td>
<td>Regional (QoLC)</td>
<td>Local (CLIP)</td>
<td>Other source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H12</td>
<td>H12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>EA&lt;br&gt;V3.3&lt;br&gt;MAFF&lt;br&gt;FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H9</td>
<td>H9</td>
<td></td>
<td>EA S4.9&lt;br&gt;EA V3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H10</td>
<td>H10</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>MAFF</td>
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<td>(50)</td>
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</table>
### Environment theme

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<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Trend 1990's (National in brackets)</th>
<th>Current position (National in brackets)</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Relationship with other indicator sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EN3</td>
<td>To MANAGE the NATURAL RESOURCES of the Region and to seek to minimise waste and to encourage re-use and recycling of waste materials</td>
<td>(In line with increase in household numbers between 1970 and 1998)</td>
<td>b) 3% rise and 44% rise since 1996</td>
<td>a) Increase in energy use in line with increase in household numbers between 1990 and 1998</td>
<td>National (QoLC) Regional (QoLC) Local (CLIP) Other source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Energy use per household (kg per person) and recycling rates (kg per person)</td>
<td></td>
<td>c) 488 (waste) and 44 kg (recycled) per person respectively in 1998/1999</td>
<td>(At least 30% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2010)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Renewable energy - electricity generated from renewable sources (as % of total electricity generated)</td>
<td>d) (6% increase in water consumption per head between 1992 and 1997)</td>
<td>c) (2% electricity generated from renewable sources in 1997 - 5% of which was from large scale hydro power)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Household water use</td>
<td>e) Water demand and availability</td>
<td>e) (Projections show a decrease in margin between supply and projected demand over next 25 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) Sale of secondary aggregates as % of total aggregate sales</td>
<td>f) (10% in 1989)</td>
<td>f) (40% tonnes per annum by 2001, 55 m tonnes per annum by 2006)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economic theme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Trend 1990's (National in brackets)</th>
<th>Current position (National in brackets)</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Relationship with other indicator sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC1</td>
<td>To bring about EXCELLENCE IN our approach to LEARNING AND SKILLS - giving the Region a competitive edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge, by creating a “learning region” - with individuals and employers who value learning and a learning industry that is proactive and creative - leading, in time, to a workforce that is among the most adaptable, motivated and highly skilled in Europe</td>
<td>a) 18,580 in 1997 (7th out of EU regions)</td>
<td>a) 27,000 (20th out of EU regions)</td>
<td>a) 27,000 (20th out of EU regions)</td>
<td>National (QoLC) Regional (QoLC) Local (CLIP) Other source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) GDP per head</td>
<td>b) Productivity measure</td>
<td>b) To be developed</td>
<td>b) To be developed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Employment rate</td>
<td>c) Unemployment rate</td>
<td>c) 3.7% (5th out of EU regions)</td>
<td>c) 75.7% (5th out of EU regions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Number of deprived wards</td>
<td>d) Number of deprived wards</td>
<td>d) 1.8% in 1997 (5th out of EU regions)</td>
<td>d) 5.1% in 1997 (6th out of EU regions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Year 11 leavers with 5+ GCSEs</td>
<td>d) Employers reporting hard to fill vacancies</td>
<td>e) To be confirmed</td>
<td>e) To be confirmed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Direction of change</td>
<td>Relationship with other indicator sets</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| EC2       | To develop a strong CULTURE OF ENTERPRISE AND INNOVATION, putting the Region at the leading edge in Europe in our exploitation of research, recognised for our spirit of innovation - and creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class businesses can prosper | a) Expenditure on R&D as % of GDP Regional in bold  
b) Net value of international trade Regional in bold  
c) Change in employment in key sectors Regional in bold  
d) Business starts up rate (per 10,000 residents) Regional in bold  
e) Businesses within knowledge based economy Regional in bold  
a) 2.0% (2.1%) in 1997  
b) To be confirmed  
c) Key sectors to be confirmed  
d) 36 (40) in 1998  
e) To be confirmed | National (QoLC) Regional (QoLC) Local (CLIP) Other Reg.Trends 34 |
| EC3       | To use the global INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY revolution to create the capability for everyone in the Region - individuals and businesses - to use information and knowledge to maximum benefit | a) ICT connectivity index Regional in bold  
b) % of workforce with adequate skills Regional in bold  
c) Jobs created through foreign direct investment Regional in bold  
d) Total tourism spend Regional in bold  
e) Availability of suitable land Regional in bold  
a) 54 (63) 1999  
b) Indicator to be developed | National (QoLC) Regional (QoLC) Local (CLIP) Other ISI international benchmark survey |
| EC4       | To create a CLIMATE FOR INVESTMENT in which success breeds success - providing the right conditions in the Region for a modern industrial structure built on a combination of indigenous growth and inward investment | a) Jobs created through foreign direct investment Regional in bold  
b) Total tourism spend Regional in bold  
c) Availability of suitable land Regional in bold  
a) 3,133 (1999/2000)  
b) Information not available  
c) Potential of Indicator to be explored | National (QoLC) Regional (QoLC) Local (CLIP) Other Emds Heart of England Tourism |
| EC5       | To EMPOWER COMMUNITIES to create solutions that meet their needs - ensuring that everyone in the Region has the opportunity to benefit from, and contribute to, the Region's enhanced economic competitiveness, thereby supporting a socially inclusive region | a) Number of wards in the lowest 25% of income deprivation index Regional in bold  
b) Number of wards in the lowest 25% of health index Regional in bold  
c) % of residents satisfied with their local area Regional in bold  
a) Data to be collated  
b) Data to be collated  
c) Indicator to be developed | National (QoLC) Regional (QoLC) Local (CLIP) Other IMD 2000  
IMD 2000 |

**Spatial theme**

| SPs       | To ensure that decisions about the distribution and location of activity are consistent with SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES | a) Number of vacant dwellings by tenure  
b) % of all housing on previously developed land  
c) Level of undeveloped employment land commitments  
d) Amount of employment land developed and % on previously developed land  
a) To be defined as part of RPG review | National (QoLC) Regional (QoLC) Local (CLIP) Other Hs4  
Hs4  
(8)|
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Relationship with other indicator sets</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spatial theme</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>e) Scale of outstanding retail</td>
<td>e) To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>K(6)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>f) Amount of derelict land and area</td>
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<tr>
<td>of land reclaimed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>K(6)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>f) To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>K(6)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
<td>K(6)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
<td>K(6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>e) Scale of outstanding reserves (K7)</td>
<td>e) To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>a) Number of road space allocation schemes implemented</td>
<td>a) To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>15/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to assist public transport</td>
<td>To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>H(5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Modal split of persons for different types of journeys</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c) Scale of congestion on major highways (Road traffic by type of vehicle or traffic congestion)</td>
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<tr>
<td>d) Proportion of freight carried by rail and water as opposed to road based transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>d) To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
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<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
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<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP2 To ENHANCE the Region’s INFRASTRUCTURE, including maximising transport choice and exploiting opportunities offered by information technology</td>
<td>a) Trend is for an increase, particularly in national and regional cities in the Region</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>b) To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Congestion has generally increased</td>
<td>G3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
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<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Number of road space allocation schemes implemented to assist public transport</td>
<td>a) To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Modal split of persons for different types of journeys</td>
<td>To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) Scale of congestion on major highways (Road traffic by type of vehicle or traffic congestion)</td>
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<tr>
<td>d) Proportion of freight carried by rail and water as opposed to road based transport</td>
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<td>To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
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<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) General decline in key habitats in the Region</td>
<td>a) National BAP gives details, Local BAPs give Regional picture</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b-e): To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
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<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b-f): To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
<td>G3</td>
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</table>
### Objective Indicators Direction of change Relationship with other indicator sets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Trend 1990’s</th>
<th>Current position</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>National (QoLC)</th>
<th>Regional (QoLC)</th>
<th>Local (CLIP)</th>
<th>Other source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spatial theme</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regional in bold</td>
<td>Regional in bold</td>
<td>Regional in bold</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SP4</strong></td>
<td>To have full regard to the importance of LINKAGES between different parts of the Region and WITH ADJACENT REGIONS</td>
<td>(National in brackets)</td>
<td>(National in brackets)</td>
<td>(National in brackets)</td>
<td>(QoLC)</td>
<td>(QoLC)</td>
<td>(CLIP)</td>
<td>source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Reduction in out-commuting to adjacent regions</td>
<td>a) (Average distance travelled by people for commuting, education and shopping between 1985/86 and 1996/98 have all increased by about a third and those for leisure by a quarter)</td>
<td>a) To be assessed as part of RPG review</td>
<td>a) To be defined as part of RPG review</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other contextual indicators</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adoption of environmental management systems (ISO 14001) and the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)</td>
<td>(Take up of ISO 14001 has exceeded the number of EMAS registrations by a factor of 20:1)</td>
<td>(Almost 400 companies had accredited management systems ISO 14001, (over half of which were in manufacturing) in 1998)</td>
<td>(Over 75% participation in ISO 14001 and/or EMAS among the FTSE 100 companies by 2001)</td>
<td></td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of East Midlands voters on the electoral register who turn out to vote in national elections</td>
<td>May 1979 - 78%, June 1983 - 75%, April 1992 - 80%</td>
<td>May 1997 - 75%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% population living below the poverty line</td>
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<tr>
<td>% rural parishes with access to basic services</td>
<td>(Little change in proportions of rural parishes without services ie post offices 1991 to 1997)</td>
<td>(49% of rural parishes had no school for any age group in 1997, 28% had no village hall or community centre)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY:**

* Draft Indicator for consultation

(H7) Brackets indicate a similar indicator

**National (QoLC)** DETR (1999). Quality of Life Counts: Indicators for a strategy for sustainable development for the United Kingdom: a baseline assessment

**Regional (QoLC)** DETR (2000). Regional Quality of Life Counts: regional versions of the National ‘headline’ indicators of sustainable development

**Local (CLIP)** DETR (2000). Local Quality of Life Counts: a handbook for a menu of local indicators of sustainable development

**CLIP** Central-Local (Government) Information Partnership

**EA** Environment Agency

**EH** English Heritage

**RBF** Regional Biodiversity Forum

**FC** Forestry Commission

**CA** Countryside Agency

**LBRCL** Local Biological Record Centres

**WTs** Wildlife Trusts

**MC** ‘Sustainable development indicators - Monitoring Change in the East Midlands’ 1999
Appendix A: The Challenge Of Achieving Integrated Policy Development at The Regional Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectoral Policies</th>
<th>Overall European Union (EU) Policies</th>
<th>EU Sectoral Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member State National Policies</td>
<td>Inter-regional relationships</td>
<td>Sub-Regional/Local Policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Sectoral Policies</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental co-operation</td>
<td>Regional Sectoral Policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-regional / Local Inter-relationships</td>
<td>Vertical co-ordination</td>
<td>Sub-regional / Local Sectoral Policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International relations</td>
<td>Horizontal co-ordination</td>
<td>Integrated REGIONAL Policy Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B: Details of source documents and contacts

A copy of the Skills Action Plan is available from emda – 0115 9888300 or by accessing: www.emd.org.uk

Viewpoints on Housing (Draft Regional Housing Statement) – available from Kit Fry at the Government Office on 0115 9719971 and on their web-site at: www.go.em.gov.uk/housing/ths.htm#top

A copy of Viewpoints on Social Exclusion is available from Mick McGrath at EMRLGA on 01664 502555 or email mick@emrlga.clara.net or by accessing www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk

Viewpoints on Health (Towards A Healthier East Midlands) – available on the Regional Assembly's web-site at www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk


Viewpoints on Spatial and Transport Issues (Draft Regional Planning Guidance for the Spatial Development of the East Midlands), November 1999 – available from EMRLGA or email emrlga@emrlga.clara.net

Viewpoints on the Rural East Midlands (East Midlands Chapter of the EU-funded England Rural Development Programme) - available through the MAFF web-site at www.maff.gov.uk. For more information contact via email: enquiries@nottingham.maff.gsi.gov.uk

Viewpoints on the Economy ('Supporting Analysis' leading to the preparation of the Region's Economic Strategy, 'Prosperity through People') – available from emda on 0115 9888300 or email info@emd.org.uk or view at emda.org.uk/strategy-new/index-htm

Time for Culture the Cultural Consortium's campaign document can be accessed on www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk For further information contact Geoff Millner at GO-EM on 0115 971 2766 or email gmillner.go-em@go-regions.gov.uk

For the latest information on regional crime prevention initiatives contact Stephen Brookes, Regional Crime Prevention Director - 0115 971 2760

For more information on the Regional Environment Strategy, contact the Regional Assembly on 01664 502555 or email emrlga@emrlga.clara.net. Alternatively view the document on the Assembly web-site at www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk

For further information on the latest position on the development of the Regional Energy Strategy contact EMRLGA – 01664 502555 or email emrlga@emrlga.clara.net

To obtain a copy of Prosperity through People, contact emda on 0115 9888300 or look at their web-site @ emda.org.uk/strategy-new/index-htm

To obtain a copy of the Public Examination Draft of Regional Planning Guidance, contact the Government Office for the East Midlands on 0115 9719971 or obtain it from the web at www.emrlga.gov.uk/docs/docs.html

For a copy of the Regional Assembly's Interim Regional Transport Strategy, please contact EMRLGA on 01664 502555, email emrlga@emrlga.clara.net or download from the EMRLGA web-site at www.emrlga.gov.uk/docs/trans.html

Copies of the Regional Assembly's 'Step-by-Step Guide to Sustainability Appraisal', 'East Midlands Sustainability Checklist' and the 'Guidance Note for the Development of Regional Policies and Strategies' are available from EMRLGA on 01664 502555. Alternatively, they can be downloaded from the Assembly web-site at www.eastmidlandsassembly.org.uk